SUNDAY TIMES, April 6, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—GANDHI'S DEFIANCE

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

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LONDON, APRIL 6, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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(Vosges-France)
The most effective Treatment for Uric Acid complaints.
SEASON MAY 20—SEPT. 30.

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Where connoisseurs forgather and **where only the best will do.**
CLUBLAND WHITE
The finest old Port procurable.

TROCADERO
Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
TO-NIGHT:
DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
★
WILL HAY & CO.
GILLIE POTTER
GORDON FREEMAN
Frank BROWNE & Kay LAVELLE
KING REPP
MAURICE
IN THE GRILLROOM:
Nightly at 11.30 (except Sundays).
LAST WEEK OF
Chas. B. Cochran's
"DOWN WITH DORA!"
New Song and Dance Show
'The PROSPERITY *PARTY*'
OPENS
MONDAY, APRIL 14.
★
'Phone: Gerrard 6920. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & *Dine in*
LUCULLUS
à la carte
LUNCH
6/6
Dance in the
EMPRESS ROOMS
THE DANSANT TO-DAY.
Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening
(Except Sunday Evenings)
LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
MARINI & MAURICE
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
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Telephone: WESTERN 7222

An Old-World HOTEL
VISITORS to LONDON before deciding where to stay should make a special point of acquainting themselves with the peaceful, homely attractions of GARLANDS HOTEL in SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Combining a charming Old-world atmosphere with New-world comfort, situated at the hub of the Metropolis yet secluded from its noise, its English cuisine has been famed for 100 years. Both temporary and permanent residents are welcomed. Private suites are a speciality. The Hotel is fully Licensed. There is no music. Charges Moderate. Enquiries and inspection invited. All Meals *à la carte.*
Be our guest—not a room number.
Apply Manageress for Terms.
GARLANDS HOTEL
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Telephone: Regent 2116 (5 lines).
Telegrams: "Delicious, Piccy, London."

EASTER
at
WEYMOUTH
Excellent Sun Record.
Ideal Golf Course.
GLOUCESTER HOTEL
The ancient Palace of King George III., which has recently been enlarged, reconstructed, redecorated, and refurnished.
Beautiful Suites of Rooms. Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms. Hot and Cold Running Water and Central Heating in all Rooms.
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

BRIGHTON.
Renowned for sea-breezes and sunshine.
Stay at the
ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.
Situated upon the King's Cliff, Marine Parade — unrivalled Marine views. Within few minutes of the famous South Downs. The "Royal Crescent" comprises luxurious self-contained suites, bedrooms with private bathrooms, hot and cold running water, also central heating in every bedroom.
Hotel Garage adjacent.
Telephone: Brighton 4171. Telegrams: "Crescent Hotel, Brighton."
Under same direction—
LONDON—DE VERE HOTEL, KENSINGTON, W.
BATH—GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W.1
FASHIONABLE ***HATS***
Inexpensive Millinery Department, Ground Floor.
1. **VERY BECOMING CAP** in wool braid. Black, Brown, Beige, and various other colours. PRICE **49/6**
2. **STRAW HAT** trimmed linen camelias. Black, Navy, Brown, and Beige, with coloured flowers. PRICE **49/6**
3. **SOFT HAT** in stitched Crêpe-de-Chine. Stocked in many attractive colours. PRICE **42/-**
SPRING CLOTHES
FROM OUR 6 GN. GOWN DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR.
4. **FLOWERED CHIFFON FROCK** with new detachable bolero. Can be worn for Day or Evening. In all the new season's colours. PRICE **6 Gns**
Outsizes 21/- extra.
5. **TWO-PIECE** in spotted Crêpe-de-Chine; dress cut on new season's lines, finished with white Crêpe-de-Chine Jabot; well-cut Coat with facings and collar of White Crêpe-de-Chine. Black, Blue, and Brown grounds with white spots. Stock size only. PRICE **6 Gns**
Sent on Approval.
6. **DRESS** in printed Crêpe-de-Chine, with becoming crossover bodice, trimmed Crêpe-de-Chine bindings; skirt arranged with kilted frills. In Black and White, and all fashionable colours. Stock and small sizes. PRICE **6 Gns**
Outsize 21/- extra.
7. **TWO-PIECE** in Wool Georgette; princess dress with deep, hand-pleated flounce; well tailored Coat, trimmed fine tucking. In the new season's colours. Stock size only. PRICE **6 Gns**
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, W.1

HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges
EVERY BEDROOM
is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
NORFOLK ST., STRAND.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4400.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,
and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

RUNNING WATER & TELEPHONES are now installed in ALL BEDROOMS at the following Hotels:—
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 30.

THE CAVENDISH
Eastbourne
Facing the Channel
Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.
Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.
Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.
— American Bar. —
Telephone: Eastbourne 2740.
PIMMS, LTD., Proprietors. J. C. POSSIDONI, Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.
CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL
Standing in six acres of lovely gardens; occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay.
PARKSTONE GOLF COURSE ADJACENT. TENNIS HARD COURTS IN GROUNDS.
Perfect Cuisine and Service. Orchestral and Dance Music.
Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.
'Phone: 53 CANFORD CLIFFS. Telegrams: "SALUBRITAS." BOURNEMOUTH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
JOLLY EASTER PARTIES.
HOTEL RIPOSO
Adjoining Golf Links. Sea Front. Running Water. P.O. Telephones and Radiators in every Bedroom. Tel.: 472.
HOTEL NORMANHURST
Fully Licensed. Sea Front. New Lounges and Ball Room. Electric Lift. Central Heating. First-Class Dance Bands in both Hotels. Tel.: 68.
R. J. BRAY - - *Managing Director.*

EASTER IN LONDON
at the
HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot & Cold Running Water.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE RATE
Dinner 17th April to Breakfast 22nd April, £4 12s. 6d.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
SPECIAL LENTEN DISHES.
Arrangements at shortest notice for Small Banquets, Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
F. W. KINGSLEY Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH
ONCE a fine old country seat, this Hotel stands in a position which has won it the title of "The Cap Martin of England." The excellent appointments, cuisine and service set a standard of luxury nowhere surpassed. There are ten acres of grounds, abounding in wooded walks which lead directly to the private cliffs, promenade and foreshore. The finest squash racquets court in England: hard tennis courts and putting course. Lift to all floors. Garage for 90 cars.
Write for illustrated booklet to T. LOUIS, Manager.
Telephone: Visitors 4000 Management 415. Telegrams: Branksome Tower Bournemouth

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

THE HOTEL FOR GOLF.
Play Golf at the
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL
Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA.
(A.A. and R.A.C.) 18 holes at the very door. Tennis, Motoring, Hunting—all your pleasures here amid the delightful scenery of the Cotswolds. Hot and cold water in every bedroom; central heating throughout; ample garaging and stabling.
Every Comfort and Excellent Cuisine.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. *For Tariff apply Manager.* 'Phone. 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
'Phone: PURLEY 2000.
Half-an-hour from the City and West End.
Combining the luxury of the most modern Hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.
Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (*40 mins. from Waterloo*).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 5 gns. per week inclusive.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

HENDON HALL,
HENDON, N.W.4.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
70 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold water, Gas Fires and Telephones in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Heated Bathrooms. Spacious Lounge and Billiards room. 3 Hard Tennis Courts. Lock-up Garages. Bus No. 104, passes Hotel Entrance.
DANCE EVERY SATURDAY.
Apply MANAGER. *Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.* (Adjoins Hendon Golf Club.)

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL,
(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes), Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court. Central Heating. Gas Fires in all Bedrooms. Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) ,, ,, ,, £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone
Telephone: 660 (two lines). Telegrams: "Chalpark."

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

HOTEL RUBENS
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD.
(Facing the Palace.) 1 min. Victoria Station.
Every convenience, h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone in every bedroom. Terms moderate.
REMBRANDT ROOMS
Thurloe Place, South Kensington.
Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.
Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

BLAZING LOG FIRES Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence Lock-up Garages Hotel Omnibus.
All these amenities exist at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour).
and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.
No need to go to the Riviera.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 30 mins. town. *'Phone 164*

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. *Tel.: 3434*
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Mel. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
WRITE FOR EASTER PROGRAMME. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed.
FULLY LICENSED
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS
for families during the school vacation at the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. *Proprietor*

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and ***SUNDAY SPECIAL***
Are obtainable from all Newsagents and Bookstalls.
Subscription Rates:
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Other Colonies and Places Abroad, 7s. 6d. per quarter.
Offices: 1, Virginia Street, London, E.1.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
'Phone: PURLEY 2000.
Half-an-hour from the City and West End.
Combining the luxury of the most modern Hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.
Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL
100 Rooms. Licensed. 4 to 5 gns. week inclusive. Exceptional RESIDENTIAL value. 3 to 4½ guineas. Also 14-15, Courtfield Gardens, from 3 guineas. H. & C. (Bedrooms). Both near Earl's Court Tube.

Where you are a Guest, not a Number:
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Recently modernised in every feature, the Alexandra has now 140 bedrooms with running hot and cold water and telephone, and, in many cases, a private bathroom. Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6.
Inclusive terms from a Guinea a day.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
Sloane 4521. 'Grams: 'Alexotel, Knights, London.'

YOUR LONDON HOME—
TUDOR COURT HOTEL
60-66, Cromwell Rd., South Kensington, S.W.7.
This up-to-date Hotel prides itself on perfect service in an atmosphere of comfort and homeliness which makes the visitor feel absolutely at ease. Everything that painstaking consideration and careful forethought can devise is here employed to make your stay enjoyable. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3567

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many
BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

EASTER SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Principal Hotel Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff Tel.: No. 16.

EASTER - - - 1930.
MARGATE,
WHITE HART HOTEL.
Every Comfort. Fully Licensed.
Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)
HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

EASTER at the
A.A. **ALBION HOTEL** R.A.C.
EASTBOURNE
First-class. Fully Licensed. Facing Sea. Central Heating. Electric fires in bedrooms. Glass Sun Porches. Large Ballroom. Dancing. Tennis. Deck Tennis, etc. Garage (all repairs). Moderate Charges.
Telephone: EASTBOURNE 1.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's). Orchard St., W.1. (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL,
IVER, BUCKS. 'Phone: Iver 42.
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.
19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.). To West Drayton Station. 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.
Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.
Brochure on application to Manager.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FOR WARMTH AND SUNSHINE AT EASTER.
LEE, near ILFRACOMBE.
LEE BAY HOTEL
In a lovely sheltered bay, free from East and North winds, warm and sunny climate, standing in beautiful grounds of ten acres, 18-hole Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. Delightful private suite. Fully licensed.
Tariff, apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Tel.: Ilfracombe 60. Telgms.: Hotel, Lee, Devon

FRINTON-ON-SEA.
BEACH HOTEL.
High-class Licensed Hotel with accommodation for 100 visitors. Central heating, h. and c. basins, private bath rooms, lift, etc. Children specially catered for. Nearest Hotel to Golf Links & Lawn Tennis Club
Reduced Terms until July. Telephone: Frinton 1 and 2.
Frinton faces S.S.W. and has the highest sunshine record and lowest rainfall in the United Kingdom

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SHOOTING, RIDING, MOTORING, DANCING, AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS AND PASTIMES
THE ANGMERING COURT CLUB
(Situate right on the Sea front)
IS NOW BOOKING UP FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS
Members and Prospective Members are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay.
Telephone: 228 Rustington.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
THE ENGLISH LE TOUQUET IN SUSSEX.
ANGMERING COURT

TOTNES, SOUTH DEVON.
SEYMOUR HOTEL.
Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential. Recently enlarged Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages Central Heating. Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14. Tel. Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co. Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL (*Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.*)
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage. 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court, large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenhead 567 & 1377.

HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CONTINUED ON PAGE 29.

The List will be opened on Monday, the 7th April, and closed on or before Wednesday, the 9th April, 1930.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

ISSUE OF

£3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference Stock at the price of 98½ per cent.

To be redeemed at par (£100 per cent.) on the 30th June, 1957.

Payable as follows:—

£5	per cent. ...	...	on application
£20	do. ...	...	on allotment.
£40	do. ...	...	on 14th May, 1930.
£33 10s.	do. ...	...	on 30th June, 1930.
£98 10s.			

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the above Stock.

The Stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing 5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock and 5 per cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference Stock (1957), that is to say, immediately after the Debenture Stocks and prior to the other Preference Stocks of the Company. It is to be redeemed by repayment in full (£100 per cent.) on the 30th June, 1957.

The fixed dividend of 5 per cent. per annum is cumulative and preferential and is payable out of the profits of the Company in any year or years in priority to the other Preference Stocks and the Ordinary Stocks.

An INTEREST PAYMENT of 15s., less tax, for each £100 Stock allotted, will be made on the 2nd August, 1930.

A full half-year's dividend on the Stock allotted will be paid in March, 1931, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, and thereafter the dividend will be payable half-yearly in the months of August and March, concurrently with the dividends on the existing Guaranteed Preference and Preference Stocks.

No part of this issue has been underwritten.

Applicants for the above Stock are requested to fill up the subjoined form and forward it to the Company's Bankers:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED,
15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2,

accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

Applications must be for £100 Stock or multiples of £100 Stock, except in the case of Employees of the Company, when the applications must be for £10 Stock or multiples of £10 Stock.

Preferential treatment will be given to applications received from the Proprietors, Debenture Stockholders, and Employees of the Company, if made on the pink form provided.

The Stock allotted will be registered in the Company's books free of all expense, no brokerage or stamp duty being payable.

In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Payment in full may be made on any of the instalment dates under discount at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum.

Interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear.

Failure to pay any instalments when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

A form of renunciation will be provided in the Allotment Letter.

Scrip Certificates to bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters with Bankers' Receipts attached.

The Scrip Certificates, with Bankers' Receipts for subsequent instalments appended, should be sent to the Company's Stock and Transfer Office, London Bridge Station, London, S.E.1, on or after the 5th of August, 1930, to be exchanged for the final Certificates.

A commission of 5s. per cent. will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

A quotation on the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

By order of the Board,
F. H. WILLIS,
Secretary.

WATERLOO STATION,
LONDON, S.E.1.
4th April, 1930.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or its Branches; Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.3; Messrs. Laing and Cruickshank, 6, Austin Friars, E.C.2; or from the Secretary of the Company, Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1.

Issue of £3,000,000 5 per cent. REDEEMABLE GUARANTEED PREFERENCE STOCK

To the **SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,**
c/o National Provincial Bank, Ltd.,
15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

I/WE hereby request you to allot to me/us* £ of the above-mentioned Stock in terms of the Prospectus dated 4th April, 1930, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us.

The sum of £ being the amount of the required deposit at the rate of £5 for every £100 applied for, is enclosed, and I/we hereby engage to pay the balance when due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Usual signature .....

Name in full .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation or Description .....
(If a Lady, state whether Mrs. or Miss.)

Date .....*April*, 1930.

***Applications must be for not less than £100 Stock or for multiples of £100 Stock.**

Cheques to be made payable to Bearer and crossed, and when altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration must be initialled by the Drawer. A separate cheque must accompany each application.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or by return of the Deposit.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Subscribed Capital	**£4,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	**£2,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**£3,000,000**
Number of Shareholders	**2,712**

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA.	TUTICORIN.	MOMBASA.	Kenya Colony	British East Africa
BOMBAY.	COCHIN.	NAIROBI.		
MADRAS.	RANGOON.	NAKURU.		
KARACHI.	MANDALAY.	KISUMU.		
CHITTAGONG.	COLOMBO.	ELDORET.	Uganda	
AMRITSAR.	KANDY.	ENTEBBE.		
CAWNPORE.	NUWARA ELIYA.	KAMPALA.		
DELHI.	ADEN.	JINJA.	Tanganyika Territory.	
LAHORE.	STEAMER POINT, ADEN.	TANGA		
	ZANZIBAR.	DAR-ES-SALAAM		

AGENCY:

GALLE, CEYLON ... ... MESSRS. CLARK, SPENCE & Co.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., Chairman. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. C. NICOLL, Esq.
W. SHAKSPEARE, Esq.

General Manager	W. ROSS MUNRO, Esq.
London Manager	E. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.
Sub-Manager and Accountant	G. B. LINTON, Esq.

London Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

Solicitors ... ... MESSRS. SANDERSON, LEE & CO.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

The Rupee Assets and Liabilities have been converted at the rate of 1/6 per Rupee.

Dr.	£ s d	£ s d	Cr.	£ s d	£ s d
To Capital Authorised and Subscribed, 160,000 Shares of £25 each, £4,000,000 Paid up £12 10s per share	2,000,000 0 0		By Cash on hand, at call and at Bankers	4,465,120 16 1	
To Reserve Fund	3,000,000 0 0		By Bullion on hand and in Transit	451,388 10 6	
To Current, Fixed Deposit and other Accounts, including provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Contingencies	51,467,322 6 1				4,916,509 6 7
To Bills Payable	615,115 14 10		By Indian Government Rupee Securities		5,904,641 5 5
To Acceptances for Customers	650,127 6 3		By British Government Securities, Indian Government Guaranteed Debentures and other Securities (of which £900,000 War Loan lodged with Bank of England as Security for Government Accounts)		6,070,155 7 9
To Profit and Loss Account, as under	588,461 16 7		By House Property and Furniture (at cost, less amounts written off)		545,514 17 7
			By Bills of Exchange		7,450,326 9 6
			By Discounts, Loans Receivable, and other sums due to the Bank		13,065,752 10 8
			By Customers for Acceptances per Contra		650,127 6 3
	£58,519,027 3 9				£58,519,027 3 9

To Bills receivable, re-discounted, £4,974,124 9s 11d, of which, up to 17th March, 1930, £3,951,494 13s 4d have run off. Forward Contracts outstanding for the purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers £8,425 6d.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
To ad interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1929	200,000 0 0	By Balance at 31st December, 1928		607,328 18 10
To Expenses of Management at Head Office and Branches, including Directors' Fees £8,250	626,880 12 5	DEDUCT—		
To Balance	588,461 16 7	Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1928	£200,000 0 0	
		Amount written off House Property Account	50,000 0 0	
		Officers' Pension Fund	50,000 0 0	
		Amount carried to reserve fund for the year ended 31st Dec., 1928	50,000 0 0	
				350,000 0 0
		Balance brought forward		277,328 18 10
		By Gross Profits for the year ended 31st December, 1929, after providing for all bad and doubtful Debts		1,138,013 10 2
	£1,415,342 9 0			£1,415,342 9 0

W. ROSS MUNRO, General Manager.
G. B. LINTON, Sub-Manager & Accountant.
C. C. McLEOD,
R. LANGFORD JAMES, } Directors.
J. P. HEWETT,

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the certified Returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is full and fair, containing the particulars required by the Regulations of the Company, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

London, 18th March, 1930.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
W. A. BROWNE & CO., } Auditors.
Chartered Accountants,

CITY CHATTER.

BANK RATE HOPES—FLOATING DEBT—A NEW TRUSTEE STOCK — MINES IRREGULAR — OIL FEATURES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Although the Stock Exchange was disappointed in its hope of a lower Bank rate last Thursday, it is still hoped that this week may see a 3 per cent. rate established if there is any desire on the part of the Bank of England to assist the Chancellor in proposing a fresh scheme of debt conversion as an offset to what seems bound to be an unpalatable Budget. But the high average at which Friday's Treasury Bills were allotted has checked any undue optimism, and, as the result of a good deal of profit-taking, the general level of gilt-edged stocks is lower on the week. Scrips of recent loans stand at smaller premiums, but preparations for further issues of this character are well advanced. To-morrow dealings are expected to start in Birmingham 5 per cent. scrip.

Allowing for comparison with Good Friday week last year, Home Railway traffics created no enthusiasm, and it is evident that the efforts to improve trade have not yet had the desired effect. In this connection there is much curiosity regarding the functions of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company which is being formed under Bank of England auspices with a capital of £6,000,000.

Argentine Rails were helped by a substantial recovery in exchange, attributed to a credit having been negotiated by the Argentine Government in New York. Maintenance of the Entre Rios interim dividend was also a satisfactory feature, but, in view of the falling off in gross earnings, the outlook for the final dividends remains doubtful. Central Uruguay traffics are shaping quite well, and the stock has continued its improvement.

In the Foreign markets the dealers are finding that the supply of the better-class bonds is becoming short under the influence of a persistent demand for investment. Unless fresh loans are issued, this state of affairs will make for higher prices while the spell of cheap money lasts. A further consequence is a better demand for bonds which admittedly have a flavour of speculation, including Brazilian and San Paulo loans as well as Chinese Customs bonds.

FLOATING DEBT.

The popular theory that industry benefits by a reduction in the floating debt is boldly challenged in the latest monthly review of the Midland Bank. The idea is that if fewer Treasury bills were afloat the banks, having had part of their holdings of Treasury Bills redeemed, would be able to lend more to trade and industry under the heading of advances. But in present circumstances this idea is described as "grotesque and misconceived." The banks, it is pointed out, are already lending in the form of advances an unprecedentedly large amount in proportion to their deposits. Moreover, they cannot allow their bills and investments, taken together, to fall to a lower proportion of their deposits than is now in force, since doing so would merely weaken their second line of defence against unusual demands. Consequently, if the banks could not maintain their bill holdings they would probably consider it necessary to acquire investments, in which event industry would obtain no fresh accommodation.

To-day the larger part of the paper which forms the stock-in-trade of the bill market consists of Treasury Bills. The volume of such bills available varies with the requirements and policy of the Treasury, while the volume of trade bills is influenced mainly by international monetary conditions. There is not, and cannot be, any compensating relationship between the amounts of such bills available for the investment of bank money.

It is also worthy of consideration that the taxpayer does not as a rule benefit by a reduction of the floating debt, as the funded debt by which it is replaced generally carries an appreciably higher rate of interest than that payable on Treasury Bills, recent issues of which have been made at a discount of a trifle over 2 per cent. Another result of the reduction in Treasury Bills is a lowering of the open market rate of discount, which renders Bank rate ineffective and causes the Bank to correct the situation by restricting credit. Thus is seen the strange combination of cheap money and restricted credit supplies or low charges for money in the money market and an actual scarcity of accommodation for trade.

We do not suppose that the Midland Bank regards as undesirable a reduction in the floating debt, so long as employment can be found for the money so released in bank and trade bills, the supply of which is at present restricted and must remain so until international trade expands. But in the light of recent experience it is justified in demanding that the whole policy of floating debt reduction should be re-examined. It would be very interesting to hear the Treasury's views on the subject.

A NEW TRUSTEE STOCK.

Since grouping of the Railways was effected the Southern has probably been the most progressive of all. Its noteworthy development of electrification, which is still being pushed forward on lines combining the maximum of efficiency with economy, will place that system in an excellent position to attract still more traffic. Further, when electrification relating to the main lines to Brighton and Worthing already in hand is completed, as it should be by 1932, the Southern will rank as the pioneer in this country of long distance electric traction.

In connection with the financing of some of the new work the Southern Railway Company is making an issue of £3,000,000 of 5 per cent. redeemable guaranteed preference stock at the price of 98½. Repayment will be effected at 100 on June 30, 1957. Thus the yields offered are £5 1s. 6d. per cent. flat and £5 2s. per cent., allowing for redemption 27 years hence. Not only is the security available to trustees but the stock is a choice investment on its own merits. It has not been deemed necessary to get the issue underwritten. The Southern has a loyal set of investors, and since existing holders, together with employees, are offered preferential treatment in allotment, a good deal of the issue will no doubt be subscribed by them. For the rest, the credit of the company is high, and a large number of outside investors will be glad of the opportunity afforded to apply, especially as an existing issue of similar stock is valued in the market at a price in excess of that now available.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Business in the Industrial markets is reviving, and the past week produced many interesting features. America has again become an important factor, and, in addition to giving vigorous support to International securities, New York sent over heavy buying orders for General Electrics and Associated Electrical, spectacular advances resulting. The motives for this buying were not disclosed, but apparently a fresh effort is being made to secure control through nominees on this side who are British subjects. Electric Construction and Lighting shares generally continue to find favour, and a heavy premium is established on North Metropolitan Power new Debentures.

London Bricks advanced in breathless fashion under the influence of rumours of another share bonus. New York buying forced up British Cans, an offshoot of the American Can Company, which has not yet presented its first report. In the Motor group Leylands were freely bought in the hope of a substantial dividend on the Ordinary shares, now that all the Preference arrears are cleared off. Fords crossed 4 before the dividend deduction, the progress of the Continental subsidiaries creating a good impression. Singers and Austins met with support, and in the Aviation group Imperial Airways suffered only a temporary reaction on the calling up of the 5s. liability. Dunlops derived no benefit from the good results of Dunlop Cotton Mills. National Omnibus shares rose sharply on talk of a fresh deal with the railways. The coming report is expected to disclose a satisfactory position.

In the Catering group Aerated Breads experienced a notable recovery, which was only partially explained by the statement that the business of W. Hill and Son has improved lately. Following the Lipton meeting, a strong demand arose for the shares, the idea being that a larger dividend can be paid next time. The rumour of an amalgamation between International Tea Stores and the Margarine Union group of Provision companies was revived, and although no official confirmation was forthcoming, it is believed that negotiations are in progress.

Allied Newspapers remained steady at 1 9-16, Amalgamated Press improving to 24s. Once more an official denial was given to the rumour of amalgamation of the Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. Companies, but both shares closed strong on American buying. Vocalions and Decca Records revived, while Garrard Engineering responded to the satisfactory report, the dividend and bonus being maintained at 50 per cent. British International Pictures and Associated British Cinemas advanced to a common price, suggesting the probability of amalgamation.

Imperial Continental Gas advanced to 400 before profit-taking caused a reaction. American Telephones enjoyed a spectacular advance and crossed 270, International Telephones also responding to the prospect of a new issue on bonus terms. Swedish Industrials were well supported, the results of the Separator Company, like those of S.K.F., being quite satisfactory, although in neither case is the dividend increased. The coming reports of the two Margarine Companies are anticipated hopefully, and it is believed that shareholders will get a return more commensurate with present prices of the shares.

F. McNeill and Company, the manufacturers of felt roofing and other building materials, continue to make steady progress, profits for last year establishing a record. The recovery since the year of the general strike, when net earnings sank to £19,000, is remarkable, the surplus for 1929 having been £30,400. Ordinary shareholders for the second consecutive year receive 10 per cent., and there is a further writing down of preliminary expenses, while £2,000 is again placed to reserve. It is evident that the efforts of the present management to increase efficiency of organisation, whatever the cost, have already borne good fruit.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

A pronounced shortage of gilt-edged stocks is being experienced, and even at the premiums now quoted the new Corporation loans discussed last week are still among the cheapest investments obtainable. Stocks guaranteed by the British Government under the Trades Facilities Acts give relatively high returns, but the market in these is limited. A small line of Pearson and Dorman Long 5 per Cent. Guaranteed Debenture stock is offered at 101¾ ex. dividend, yielding £4 18s. 3d. per cent. outright. The sinking fund is applicable to annual drawings at par, and, allowing for this, the estimated "life" of the stock is eighteen and a-half years, giving a yield with redemption of £4 17s. 3d. per cent.

Hamburg Waterworks 6 per Cent. at 96 is a cheap foreign bond yielding £6 7s. per cent. or, including redemption, £6 8s. 6d. per cent. The bonds were offered at 94 per cent. in December, 1928, when it was shown that the average balances available for the three previous years were sufficient to cover the service of the loan nearly two and a-half times, while the revenue for 1928-29 was estimated to be practically the same as for the previous year. The company operates the waterworks system of the State of Hamburg, and has undertaken to increase the rates for water services should the revenues in any year fall below the amount required for the service of the bonds.

Tate and Lyle new 5½ per Cent. Debenture stock can be bought fully paid at 99¾, free of stamp and fee. It is a long-dated investment redeemable in 1965 or at the company's option after September, 1945. The total of this Debenture stock is £1,250,000, and it is specially secured on certain premises valued at £2,461,940, as well as having a floating charge on other assets of the well-known sugar refining business, whose total net assets exceed £7,000,000. Average net profits for the past six years, after deducting the 4½ per Cent. Debenture interest, cover the annual interest required of £68,750 on this stock nearly nine times.

Those who require a short-dated foreign bond may like to have their attention drawn to Brazilian 5 per cent., 1908. At 97, with the next coupon due in July, the "flat" yield is £5 4s. 6d per cent., but, allowing for the fact that final repayment is due next year, the return is practically 9½ per cent. of which about 4¼ per cent. is free of tax. Redemption is by half-yearly drawings in June and December, and the amount of the loan, originally £4,000,000, is reduced to £732,700.

MINES IRREGULAR.

A very irregular tendency prevailed in the Mining department. As regards Kaffirs, some of the finance issues benefited from French buying, and certain of the producers from inquiry for Johannesburg account; but the home public has taken little interest, save in Durban Roodepoort Deep, which have improved on dividend anticipations. Practically no effect upon quotations has been produced by the various annual reports to hand during the week. In Rhodesians support has rather shifted from the Congo Border to the Chester Beatty group (especially Selection Trust and Roan Antelope) on the return to England of the leading spirit. Rhodesian Anglo-Americans were also favoured, the company having a large holding of these amongst other shares; the breaking-up value is calculated at 42s. Diamond shares to some extent reflect the depression in the trade, but Asbestos descriptions have enjoyed a sharp rally.

Although the mid-March statistics were no more than mildly disappointing, the price of tin has experienced a market set-back, rumours gaining currency as to the possibility of heavy shipments for April. Even so, the difference may merely represent the transfer of metal from invisible to visible stocks. An encouraging feature is the sympathetic attitude of the Dutch Government towards output restriction, as indicated by the latest official advices. The share market has held up well, stock being readily absorbed on moderate recissions.

The accounts for 1929 of the Tinto company reflect the enhanced price ruling for copper, the trading profit amounting to £1,812,200, as against £1,669,800. Accordingly the increased dividend of 55s.—the best since 1917—can be paid upon the ordinary capital larger by £250,000. The additional funds have been, or are being, devoted to the increase of the company's business, chiefly through investments. These now figure in the balance-sheet at £2,528,700, as against £636,400.

Under the lead of Ashanti Goldfields—steadily absorbed on the prospect of increased dividends—a mild revival occurred in the little West Africans, such as Ariston and Anfargah. The returns of the former company are expected shortly to reflect the favourable developments at depth.

OIL FEATURES.

For a few days of the week the Oil share market attracted more attention than has been the case for some considerable time, but after this encouraging start an easier tone developed. Business showed some expansion, and a large turnover was reported in a number of issues. Movements in quotations were in a few cases due to circumstances peculiar to the shares involved, but in the majority of cases interest was attracted in recognition of the improving outlook for the industry.

Satisfactory information continues to come to hand regarding the course of the conservation movement. A further decrease is reported in American crude oil output, and it is expected that advances in crude oil prices will shortly be announced in various districts.

Anglo-Persians and Burmahs continued in good form for reasons given here last week. Market estimates of the Burmah Oil Co. dividend range from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., compared with 20 per cent. paid for the previous period. Demand also arose for Lobitos, which provided a feature of strength, it being anticipated that a distribution of 15 per cent. will be made for the past year against 10 per cent. for 1928. It is expected that the financial position will be shown to be considerably strengthened, as it is understood that increased profits have been earned from the working of the company's tank steamers. Trinidad Leaseholds were a dull spot on what was regarded as forced liquidation. Selling was accompanied by rumours of a fresh capital issue, but no information was forthcoming in this respect. It is interesting to note that a sharp advance occurred in the output of the company for the month of March, the figure of 44,450 tons being an increase of 16,150 tons over that for the previous month.

RUBBERS BETTER.

Rubbers proved a much more cheerful market, and on substantial buying of the leading issues an almost general advance was shown in quotations.

The recovery was led by Rubber Trusts, which were dealt in up to 39s. 7½d., after closing the previous week at only 37s. 3d. Malayalams, Dutch and United Sua Betongs also attracted attention, while an improved inquiry set in for the investment issues. This disclosed a marked shortage of sellers, which fact probably accounted for the general rise in values, as actual business remained on a moderate scale.

On Tuesday an official statement was issued by the Rubber Growers' Association that well over 80 per cent. of assents to the proposed May tapping holiday had been received, against the necessary minimum of 70 per cent. The scheme, therefore, becomes operative, and it is hoped that the total assents will represent a tonnage equivalent to more than half the world's production.

Tea Restriction.

It is understood that important meetings have taken place with the Dutch tea interests this past week, and it is anticipated that restriction will be definitely adopted by all parties. An official announcement is expected to be made in the near future. A feature of the share market recently has been the persistent demand for Ceylon issues. The difficulty has been to obtain stock at anything like current levels.

In the case of Lethentys there is a fair number available at the moment at about 37s. 6d. This price compares with extremes of 35s. and 45s. 7½d. during 1929. Profits, after meeting Debenture interest for the past five years, have totalled 115 per cent., while dividends have averaged 19 per cent. for that period. For 1928 the Company earned 23 per cent. and paid 16 per cent. An interim of 6 per cent. was paid last November.

THE OUTLOOK.

To-morrow week the Budget statement is due, and the City waits with interest and a good deal of anxiety to see how Mr. Snowden will provide for the past year's deficit of over 14¼ millions, as well as for the many millions of additional expenditure required to carry out the Government's programme. Practically the only chance of effecting any substantial economies lies in taking advantage of the present spell of cheap money to bring forward a scheme of debt conversion on a really important scale.

It is suggested that the 5 per cent. War Loan, totalling over 2,000 millions, will be dealt with piecemeal, and that an offer will be made, say, to convert 500 millions into 4½ per cent. stock, accompanied by a warning that the next 500 millions will be offered only 4 per cent., followed by successive reductions to 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Such a plan to be successful presupposes a further rise in Conversion 4½ per Cent. and War Loan 4½ per cent. at least to par, and a corresponding appreciation in other British Government stocks.

In any event, it may be taken for granted that holders of War Loan 5 per cent. would be given the option of repayment at par with accrued interest, and the question arises: How many would elect to take this course and run the risk of being unable to reinvest in a security of equal standing to give a similar return? In this connection it should be remembered that the supply of high-class investments other than British Funds is seriously depleted, and the shortage has not been remedied by the recent issues of Colonial and Corporation loans.

Although business in Industrials has received a stimulus from the American buying of certain specialities, this revival of the speculative spirit in Wall Street is hardly a matter for congratulation, especially as it is apparently unaccompanied by any real improvement in American trade.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	March 28.		April 4.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	103	...	102½	...	— 1/2
Conversion 3½%	79	...	78⅜	...	— 5/8
Do. 4½% new	4½ pm	...	3⅝ pm	...	— 3/8
Consolidated 4%	89¼	...	88¼	...	— 1
Funding 4%	92	...	90⅝	...	— 1 1/4
India 3%	56	...	54½	...	— 1 1/2
Swansea 5%	2 pm	...	1 pm	...	— 1
FOREIGN.					
Belgian 7%	111	...	111½	...	+ 1/2
Chinese 5% '96	99¾	...	98	...	— 1 3/4
Egypt Unified	77¾	...	79½	...	+ 1 3/4
Hungary Countics	100	...	101¼	...	+ 1 1/4
Munich 6%	90	...	91	...	+ 1
Chili 6% 1929	97	...	97¾	...	+ 3/4
Budapest 4½%	62	...	63¾	...	+ 1 3/4
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	88¼	...	88	...	— 1/4
L. & N.E. Preid.	32	...	31½	...	— 1/2
B.A. Gt. Southern	95½	...	96¼	...	+ 3/4
Cen. Argentine	79	...	80½	...	+ 1 1/2
Leopoldina	54	...	55	...	+ 1
San Paulo	194½	...	196½	...	+ 2
Cen. Uruguay	77	...	78½	...	+ 1 1/2
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied Newspapers	1⅞	...	1⅞	...	—
Amalgmtd. Press	23/6	...	24/-	...	+ -/6
Daily Mail Trust	3⅞	...	3⅞	...	—
General Electric	46/6	...	54/-	...	+ 7/6
Assoc. Electrical	27/6	...	31/-	...	+ 3/6
Hydro-Electric	49¼	...	53	...	+ 3 3/4
Intern. Holdings	6⅜	...	6⅛	...	+ 1/8
British Cam	22/6	...	33/-	...	+ 10/6
London Brick	39/9	...	42/6	...	+ 2/9
Columbia Graph	5⅛	...	6⅛	...	+ 1/8
Gramophone	3⅞	...	4⅛	...	+ 1/8
Imp. Cont. Gas	385	...	390	...	+ 5
Thornycroft	31/8	...	33/8	...	+ 1/4
Leyland Motor	60/7½	...	67/-	...	+ 6/4½
National Bus	28/9	...	35/-	...	+ 6/3
MINES.					
Brakpan	2⅛	...	2⅛	...	+ 1/4
Durban Deep	10/9	...	11/3	...	+ -/6
S. A. Gold Trust	13/8	...	14/2x	...	+ 4/3
Rhodesian Selec.	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ 1/8
Roan Antelope 5/-	1⅛	...	1⅜	...	+ 3/8
S. R. Base Metals	1/8	...	1/8	...	+ 1/8
Tanganyika	2⅜	...	2⅜	...	+ 1/8
Congo Borders	15/4	...	14/4	...	— 1/2
De Beers Def.	2⅛	...	9/8	...	+ 1/8
Rio Tinto	44⅜	...	45⅛	...	+ 3/4
Ashanti Gold F's	30/-	...	31/-	...	+ 1/-
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4/4	...	4⅛	...	+ 3/8
Attock	15/8	...	15/8	...	—
Burmah	4⅛	...	4⅛	...	+ 1/4
Lobitos	1⅜	...	2⅛	...	+ 3/8
Royal Dutch	32¾	...	34	...	+ 1 1/4
Shell	4⅜	...	4⅜	...	—
V. O. C. Holding	2⅛xr	...	2⅜xr	...	+ 1/8
RUBBERS.					
Rubber Trust	37/3	...	38/-	...	+ -/9
Malayalam	25/10½	...	27/-	...	+ 1/1½
Anglo-Dutch	33/7½	...	34/9	...	+ 1/1½
United Sua Betong	3⅛	...	3⅛	...	+ 1/8
TEAS.					
Allynugger	33	...	34	...	+ 1
Ceylon Tea Plants	5⅛	...	5⅛	...	+ 1/8
Carolina	2⅞	...	3	...	+ 1/8
Jas. Finlay	45⅜	...	43¾	...	+ 1/8

COMPANY MEETINGS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED IN DIFFICULT YEAR.

GENERAL TRADING CONDITIONS REVIEWED.

POSITION OF GREAT LIQUIDITY.

SIR CHARLES McLEOD ON THE OUTLOOK.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Wesleyan Hall, Bishopsgate, E.C., SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, Bt. (the chairman), presiding.

The GENERAL MANAGER (Mr. W. Ross Munro), having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts to 31st December, 1929, have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will allow me as usual to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I wish to express our great regret at the loss we sustained by the death of our friend and colleague, Mr. J. A. Toomey, who died on 22nd February last. He had been connected with this bank for the long period of 55 years, during which period he occupied the positions of inspector, London manager, general manager, and since 1913 was a member of the Board of Directors. We shall miss his wise counsel, based on his ripe experience, and the absence of his kindly presence as a good friend will be deplored alike by the Board and his many friends who are shareholders.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND.

The result of our year's operations is a net profit of £511,132, compared with £530,829 for the previous year. The divisible profits amount to £788,461, and in comparing results I would ask you to note that, while the net figures are slightly down on a year ago, the disposable total is still some £13,000 in excess of that shown for the year 1926, notwithstanding the times through which we have passed in the interval, which cannot be characterised otherwise than as difficult for banking operations so far as India was concerned.

We propose to set aside £60,000 in reduction of premises account, to repeat our allocation of £50,000 to officers' pension fund, and to pay a further dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which, together with the similar interim dividend, takes £400,000, leaving £278,461 to be carried forward—a slightly larger sum than was brought in.

As usual, all bad and doubtful debts have been fully provided for before arriving at the results placed before you.

The balance-sheet figures (the rupee assets and liabilities of which have been converted as usual at 1s 6d per rupee) show a contraction, which, however, in some cases is due to certain unavoidable causes involving special movements of funds and to the opportunity given to individuals and concerns so far as India was concerned to invest funds for short periods on terms more attractive than it would have been profitable to us to offer, and, of course, as you are aware, a reduction on one side of the balance-sheet involves a reduction in the items comprising the other. A year ago I pointed out to you that we had to look for fluctuations from time to time in the total of current, fixed deposit and other accounts, and this is proved by the fact that the increase shown for 1928 has more than disappeared. The total figure of £31,467,322 is, however, a healthy one and compares with £34,088,229 for the previous year. Bills payable and acceptances also show a contraction.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION.

On the assets side cash and bullion figure at £4,914,509, against £5,333,827; Indian Government rupee securities at £5,804,641, against £6,589,807, while our British Government securities, Indian Government debentures and other securities are £6,070,155, against £6,261,485.

It will be satisfactory to you to have our assurance that all our investments, totalling £11,874,796, are gilt-edged and short-term securities and stand in our books at or under market value, and to note that while bills of exchange and discounts are down our assets, consisting of cash, bullion, investments and bills of exchange, stand at £24,239,631, against a liability in respect of current, fixed and other deposits of £31,467,322—a position the liquidity of which cannot be denied.

In addressing you a year ago I foreshadowed a considerable increase in our building programme in order to meet the requirements of our business. House property at £545,514 shows an increase on last year's figure, and, as you have observed, we propose an allocation of £60,000 on this occasion towards the expenditure to which we are committed. A survey of our balance-sheet emphasises the extent to which conditions of Indian trading conformed with those prevalent all over the world, and we trust that in the circumstances the results placed before you will be considered satisfactory. (Hear, hear).

I would like to say that we do not consider the slight falling off in any way attributable to political conditions in India, but to the general depression in trading conditions. It is true that a certain uneasiness showed itself in this country on rumours from India that a repudiation of Indian liabilities might be attempted under certain eventualities, and, in consequence, Indian loans had a setback, but the statement from the Secretary of State for India reassured the holders that such a suggestion need not be taken seriously, and Indian stocks have recovered to a great extent.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Considering the substantial fall in price of Indian commodities, it is rather surprising that the balance of trade in India's favour has only dropped some two crores of rupees according to the figures given by the Indian Trade Commissioner in which, however, Council bills are not included. If these are taken the balance of trade in favour of India is reduced to 19 crores. It may be of interest to you if I give you some comparative figures connected with the principal commodities. While the total of exports (including re-exports) are only down by nine crores we find very marked differences in some of these commodities. In wheat, for instance, the exported quantity has fallen to 14,204 tons, as against 115,422 tons in 1928 and 305,937 tons in 1927, and, on the other hand, India imported 706,331 tons in 1929, as against 149,175 tons in 1928 and 76,758 tons in 1927, a truly remarkable change, due no doubt to the failure from drought in the 1928-29 crop in Northern India. The exports of rice from Rangoon to India fell from 878,416 tons to 574,503 tons, but the total exports from all parts of Burma to India and foreign countries was practically the same as in the previous year, 2,940,822 tons. Imports of merchandise into India during 1929 were valued at Rs248 crores against a similar value in 1928. Of this total cotton piece goods accounted for Rs61 crores in both years. Exports of jute, raw and manufactured, show a falling off of nearly 7 crores, due to the lower value to which these have fallen. On the other hand, cotton, raw and manufactured, shows an increase of some 4

COMPANY MEETINGS.

and the carrying on of the business of the country. Those best acquainted with the conditions in India are not likely to be misled by the sensational stunts of the political Press in this country, nor by the fantastic display of a comparatively small party of fanatical politicians in India. These grotesque exhibitions may cause some dislocation of the local traffic, but the great mass of the people merely look on with indifference at the passing show.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

Notwithstanding the slight diminution in profits, the report is very gratifying, and the results excellent. In fact the profits are not much below the highest previously reached. It is reassuring to learn from our Chairman's remarks that the diminution is not due to the political situation, but to the general trading conditions to which India is no exception. We congratulate our directors on such highly satisfactory results.

Now there is a matter I would like to refer to. It is the smallness of the directors' fees compared with those of other banks, now published for the first time in the balance-sheets. I trust that before another year steps may be taken to rectify this. I think the amount of those fees was fixed many years ago, and in the meantime the work and responsibility have greatly increased. Comparing the balance-sheet of December, 1918, with that of to-day, I find the capital has increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 and the reserve fund from £1,350,000 to £3,000,000, and the dividend has been steady all the time at 20 per cent., free of income-tax, truly a remarkable testimony to the prudent policy pursued by the directors. Most businesses have their ups and downs. It has been said recently that the downs are in the ascendant. However that may be, you see we have never had any experience of it. The unfailingly good results for so many years surely merit some recognition on our part.

We are fully aware how much we are indebted to the general manager, managers and staff for the successful working of the bank, and I trust that the formal resolution which I have the pleasure of proposing may be taken by all concerned at home and abroad as a genuine expression of our gratitude and appreciation of the good work done during a very trying and difficult year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. C. Lee seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and the Chairman having made a brief acknowledgment on behalf of the board as well as for the general manager and staff, the proceedings terminated.

CORPORATION, &c., LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities. Interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued £12,000,000
Paid Up Capital..... £4,000,000 } together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund..... £4,850,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... £8,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

WIMEREUX FRANCE 3 MILES NORTH OF BOULOGNE

GOLF ON THE FINEST LINKS OF THE CONTINENT. 18 HOLES ON EXHILARATING SEASIDE TURF OFFICIALLY SELECTED FOR LAST YEAR'S FRENCH LADIES' AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

EASTER

CASINO ATTRACTIONS. DANCING IN THE NEWLY ENLARGED DANCE HALL. BACCARAT AND BOULE. CINEMA. MUSIC HALL.

HOTEL COSMOPOLITE DU GOLF

Running Water in all Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. 5 minutes' walk from Golf Club House. Bus meets Boats.

FOR SPECIAL EASTER TERMS APPLY MANAGER.

FOLKESTONE The Gem of the Kentish Coast

IDEAL FOR EASTER.
Famous Leas Promenade, Shady Pine Undercliffe. Special attractions at Leas Cliff Hall. Folkestone Hockey Festival, April 18th-22nd inclusive. Free Guide. Postage 2½d. Dept. 6—Chamber of Commerce.
Only 80 minutes from Charing Cross (S.R.) Easter Period Excursions—Thurs. & Sat. April 17th & 19th—1st 20/3, 3rd 12/3. Week-End Tickets—1st 19/9, 3rd 12/-.

WALL STREET ERRATIC.

OILS IN DEMAND AT THE CLOSE.

PARTIAL RALLY FOLLOWS LIQUIDATION.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In the early part of to-day's short session the market was subjected to heavy profit-taking, which caused widespread irregularity, but the selling was not directly associated with any development in the day's news. Pools succeeded in marking up a score of issues to new high points for the year on gains of 1 to 7, but this was offset by a long list of declines ranging from 1 to 6, in which amusement stocks were among the hardest hit.

While there was a feeling in many quarters that the market had been running too far ahead of general business, in which the recovery has been slow, to-day's reaction was generally characterised as a correction to a temporarily top-heavy speculative position built up in the rapid advance of the past few days.

In late dealings heavy buying of an assortment of oils, utilities, and amusement stocks partially checked the reactionary price tendency, but the tone at the close was irregular.

Government Bonds quiet, Railroad Bonds firm. The day's sales totalled 2,520,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver unchanged at 42¼. —*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON

STEADY FINISH TO A NERVOUS SESSION.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

While the tone was nervous the Cotton Market held within unusually narrow limits, and the real trading feature was the strength of May, which sold at only three points under July, compared with twelve points yesterday. Old crop months held at about the widest difference of the season over contracts for the next crop, with prices within half a cent of the level which represents the Federal Farm Relief Board lending figure in the South.

It would be natural to expect an increasing disposition to reduce supplies of unsold cotton on all further advances. With new crop months at around 16 cents the trade is less inclined to follow the rise unless news from the South should change the situation.

Reports from Alabama say that there is a decided uncertainty whether the present propaganda towards reducing the acreage planted to cotton will have any effect. There is nothing yet to warrant confidence in the prospect of a drastic "cut," but a large area of the South-West needs rain, and there is no sign of relief. More rain again fell yesterday east of the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 5 points up to 4 down. Traders were nervous, and values declined on overnight selling due to fears of further liquidation. A rally followed on renewed covering by trade shorts in old crop months, and some replacing. The closing was very steady, with old contracts 12 points to 1 point up, while new deliveries were 10 points lower to 2 higher. Spot steady at 10 points gain.

At New Orleans futures opened unchanged to 10 points down, and closed 6 points up to 1 point down. Spot advanced 4 points.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—April 16.40—16.40 May 16.51—16.50, June 16.51—16.51, July 16.54—16.53, Aug. 16.30—16.30, Sept. 16.05—16.05, Oct. 15.79—15.76, Nov. 15.80—15.80 Dec. 15.86—15.85, Jan. 15.95—15.95. New Contracts.—Oct. 15.48—15.47, Nov. 15.55—15.55, Dec. 15.60—15.60, Jan. 15.70—15.70, Feb. 15.80—15.80, March 15.90—15.90. Spot Middling Upland at New York, 16.70.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—May 16.20—16.19, July 16.26—16.25. Middling Spot, 16.19. —*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures, following the decline in America, opened with a decline of 17 to 18 points. There was no pressure to sell, and with some demand from local operators prices improved and closed steady at 12 to 13 points decline.

Egyptian Futures closed steady, with Sakellaridis showing a decline of from 21 to 27 points and Upper descriptions of from 17 to 14 points from yesterday.

Closing Futures.—American: April 8.38, May 8.41, June 8.41, July 8.43, Aug. 8.41, Sept. 8.39, Oct. 8.37, Nov. 8.37, Dec. 8.38, Jan. 8.40, Feb. 8.42, March 8.45, April 8.47, Egyptian Sakellaridis: May 13.30, July 13.32, Nov. 13.25, Dec. 13.34, Jan. 13.35, March 13.50. Upper: May 10.01, July 10.11, Nov. 9.95, Dec. 10.05, Jan. 10.05, March 10.16.

Spot Market.—There was a fair demand for American and Brazilian. Quotations 10 points lower. With exception of "Extra Fine" of Sakellaridis all Egyptians declined 15 points, though in fair request. East quiet and 10 points down.

Spot Prices.—American Middling 8.75, Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc fair 8.25, Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F. 14.05 East Indian, M.G. Broach, good, F.G. 6.25, fine 6.50. Tinnevelly F.G.F. 7.55, good 7.85, M.G. Oomra good 5.25, F.G. 5.55, fine 5.85, M.G. Bengal, good 4.70, F.G. 495, fine 5.20.—*Reuter.*

PARIS BOURSE STEADY.

PARIS, Saturday.

There was again a fairly active demand, and the general tone remained firm. On the Parquet Rentes ruled steady. Bank shares were firm. Banque de France advanced 200 francs to 25,500. Among Internationals, Rio Tinto shares rose 30 francs to 5,690. Suez Canal shares advanced 150 francs to 19,910, and Turkish Unified were 60c. better at 66.50.

On the Coulisse Diamond shares remained steady. De Beers Deferred rose 12 francs to 1,150, Preferred 6 francs to 1,546. Gold Mining shares were firm. Central Mining rose 45 francs to 2,285. Brakpans gained 21 francs to 424. Goldfields finished 273, showing a gain of 10 francs.

Rand Mines improved 13 francs to 393. Rubber shares continued firm. Oil shares and Russian Industrials were steady.—*Reuter.*

NARROW CHANGES ON CURB.

PROFIT-TAKING SALES ABSORBED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Curb Market absorbed a large volume of profit-taking in good style, and after selling off moderately, rallied in the last half-hour under the leadership of Oils and some Utilities. Final price changes were mostly narrow.

Among Utilities, the Electric Bond group, embracing American Super Power and United Gas, bore the brunt of pressure, while Brazilian Traction, Associated Gas, and Niagara and Hudson moved up fractionally. Industrials were largely quiet.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
153⅛	American Gas and Electric	149	152
295	American Light and Traction	287	291
43⅜	Associated Gas and Electric A.	42	41⅛
52	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	51⅝	49½
55	Canadian Pacific (New) †	53½	53½
23⅝	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	23	23
43⅛	Cities Service	41⅞	41⅞
6⅛	Creole Oil	6⅜	6⅝
114⅞	Electric Bond and Share	111¼	111¾
31⅝	Electric Shareholding Common	30⅜	30¾
46¼	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	45	45
160⅞	Gulf Oil of Penna	155⅞	153
118⅛	Humble Oil	115⅝	113¾
28½	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	27⅝	27
22⅝	International Petroleum	22	22
38⅛	Middle West Utilities (New)	37⅛	37
136⅛	Newmont Mining	133	136
21⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	21⅜	21
16⅛	Penn Road Corporation	15⅝	15⅝
26⅝	Petroleum Corporation of America	25⅝	25¼
32⅝	Silica Gel Corporation	31⅝	32
60⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	58⅛	57¾
19	Tri Continental	18⅞	18⅝
96⅝	Vacuum Oil	94	94¼

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

7⅞	Associated Electrical Industries	7¼	7⅛
3⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	3⅛	3⅛
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3⅜	3⅜
5	Bwana M'Kubwa	4⅞	4⅞
1⅛	Cables and Wireless "B"*c	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	Fairey Aviation	2⅞	2⅞
19⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	18⅞	18⅞
14	General Elect. Ord.*	13⅝	13⅝
24⅛	Gramophone Ord.*	23½	23½
53⅞	Hydro-Electric	52	51¼
6⅛	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6¼	6¼
23⅜	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	22⅝	22⅝
7⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	7	7
5⅛	London Tin Corporation	5	5
6½	Malacca Rubber	6½	6½
6⅛	Marconi Canada *b*	6⅛	5¾
10¼	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10	10
13⅞	Margarine Union Ord.*	13½	13½
210½	Rio Tinto Ord.	205	205
30⅛	Roan Antelope *a*	29½	29½
8¼	Rubber Trust	8	8
1½	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1⅝	1⅝
4⅞	Triplex Glass Ord.*	4⅝	4¾
28⅛	United Molasses	27⅜	27½

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots: Firm 3½c. to 2c. up. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 127¼; No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 118¾; No. 2 Red Winter Spot, 132¼. Rye.—Firm at 1½c. advance. No. 2 Spot, 78⅞. Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 5.75 to 5.90.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases, 16.65; in barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude, 33 to 33.9; Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.45 to 2.80.

Coffee opened steady 5 points lower to 3 higher. The market improved on shorts covering, together with a little trade support, owing to steady Brazilian market and light offerings. The close was steady with Rio contracts 5 to 9 points up and Santos grades 7 to 4 points dearer. Spots steady and unchanged.

Rio o. 7, 10⅛ Santos No. 4, 14½; Futures, Basis, Rio No. 7:—May, 8.76; July, 8.42; Sept., 8.20; Dec., 8.02; Jan., 7.99; March, 7.87. Estimated days sales Rio futures, 7,000 bags. Futures Basis Santos No 4:—May, 12.83; July, 12.51; Sept., 12.21; Dec., 11.84; Jan., 11.69; March, 11.59. Estimated days sales Santos futures, 4,000 bags.

Cocoa.—Spot 9. Futures closed quiet at 1 to 3 points loss. Futures sales, 2 lots. May, 8.82; July, 9.09; Sept., 9.39; Oct., 9.47; Dec., 9.29; Jan. 9.40.

Sugar declined under heavy Cuban selling, all positions reaching new low levels for the season on renewed rumours of dissatisfaction with the Cuban Single Selling Agency. Later, the market rallied partially on covering, and closed steady with futures 4 to 6 points lower. Spot remained steady and unchanged. 29,000 bags of Porto-Rican sugar were sold at 3.61 for prompt shipment. 96° Test Centrifugal Cuban, 3.64; approximate day's sales, 81,000 tons. Closing Options.—May, 1.63; July, 1.64; Sept., 1.71; Oct., 1.74; Dec., 1.79; Jan., 1.80; March, 1.85. No. 2 Contract Duty Free. Closing Options.—July, 3.52; Sept., 3.60; Dec., 3.69; sales, 1,000 tons.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Lard opened barely steady and values receded on scattered selling by packers. The closing was barely steady with Spot 2½ points down and futures 2½ points lower to unchanged. Prime Western Steam Spot, 10.47½; May, 10.57½; July, 10.82½; Sept., 11.00; Oct., unquoted.

Wheato penad firm at 1¼c. to 1c. rise and further improved on a good inquiry for Hard Winter and Durum wheats, advices of no rain in the Winter Wheat area, and a bullish week-end weather forecast. The market closed firm at 2c. to 2⅜c. improvement. Closing Options: May, 115⅞ to 115⅞; July, 117 to 117⅛; Sept., 119½ to 119⅝; Dec., 124½ to 124⅜.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened firm and 1c. to 1¼c. up, owing to the absence of rain in the North-west area, and a fair business doing in Manitoba wheats. The closing strength of the Buenos Aires market, together with a private estimate giving 84,000,000 bushels as remaining for export from Argentina, with a large quantity of poor grade assisted the upward movement. Complaints of dry weather in Australia, and good buying by seaboard houses were further bullish factors, and the market finished firm 3⅛c. higher all round. Closing Options.—May, 117¼; July, 119½; October, 121⅜.—*Reuter.*

'SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
244⅝	Atchison	238	238⅝	133⅛	Illinois Central	129½	130	95⅜	Northern Pacific	93	93
177⅝	Atlantic C. L.	175	174	29⅝	Int. R. C. Am.	28½	28½	87¼	Pennsylvania	84⅞	85
123⅝	Baltimore & O.	120	121	83¼	Kans. City S.	81	81½	130½	Reading	127	126
218½	Canadian Pac.†	213	213	140¼	Louisvl. & Nash.	138½	136½	117⅛	S. Louis S. Fran.	114	115½
244⅝	Ches. & Ohio	238	233	1⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	1⅜d	1⅜d	68⅞	St. Louis S.W.	67	67
16½	Chic. G. West	16¼	16½	1	Do. 2nd Pref.	1d	1d	101¼	Sea. Air Line	10	9⅞
46⅝	Do. Prfd.	45½	44⅝	65	Missri. K. & Tex.	63¼	63¼	126⅝	Southern Pacific	123¼	123¼
24⅛	Chic. Mil. St. P.	23½	23⅝	110⅜	Do. Pref.	107¼	107½	132⅝	Southern Rly.	129	128¼
42⅛	Do. Pref.	41⅝	41¼	94⅞	Missouri Pacific	92	94	245⅝	Union Pacific	238	237
123⅝	Chic. Rock Is.	120	122	142⅛	Do. Pref.	139	139	65¾	Wabash New	64	63
60⅛	Erie	58⅛	59⅛	191⅛	N.Y. Central	186	187½	90⅛	Do. Pref. A	88½	88
65⅞	Do. 1st Pf.	64⅛	64⅜	129½	New Haven	126	126¼				
101¾	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	99	99	286⅜	Norfolk & West	259	260	19⅜	Silver	42⅛	42⅛

a Bid, 3 asked. *b* Bid, 11s asked. *c* Bid, 2 asked. *d* Bid, 11s asked.
† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 53½.

INDUSTRIALS.

145⅛	Air Reduction	143	142	43½	Dunhill Intntl.	42⅜	41½	30⅛	Nevada Cns. C.	29¼	29⅜
36⅜	Alleghany Corp.	35⅝	33½	240	Eastman Kodak	233½	233	79⅛	Otis Elevator	77	76¼
316⅜	Allied C. and Dye	308	310¼	77⅞	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75⅝	75	22⅞	Packard Motors	22¼	22⅛
7⅛	Allis-Chalmers	6⅝	6⅝	41½	Fox Film "A"	40⅜	39½	76⅜	P. Famous Lasky	74⅛	74⅝
154⅛	Am. Can	150⅝	149⅝	70⅛	Gen. Asphalt	69	68⅝	46⅛	Penick & Ford	45¼	44⅞
86⅞	Am. Loco	84	84½	94⅛	Gen. Electric	91⅝	92½	86⅞	Pullman Co.	84½	82½
39⅛	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	38¾	38⅝	51	Gen. Foods Cor.	49⅝	49¾	43⅛	Remington Tpe.	42¼	42½
				52	Gen. Motors	50⅝	50¼	20½	Republic I. & S.	78½	79¼
96⅜	Am. Rolling Mills	93¾	94	87⅞	Gen. Refractors	85½	84½	57⅛	Reynold Tob. B.	55½	54½
78⅛	Am. Smelt. & R.	76	76	90½	Gillette Razor	88½	88	54⅜	St. Joseph Ld.	52⅞	53
49⅜	Am. Steel Fs.	48	48¼	56¼	Goodrich B. F.	54⅝	54⅝	89½	Sears-Robk.	87¼	86⅞
69⅛	Am. Sugar Ref.	67¼	67½	56⅜	Hudson Motors	55¼	55⅛	26⅞	Stan. Brands	25⅝	25½
237⅞	Am. Tobacco "B"	231	230	201⅞	Ingersoll Rand	195	194	43⅞	Studebaker Cn.	42¼	42⅛
80⅜	Anaconda	78	77⅝	12⅜	Int. Combustion	12¼	12⅛	65¾	Tex. Gf. Sul.	64	64
66⅜	Atlantic Gulf	65	66	105⅜	Int. Harvester	102½	102½	45⅛	Tobacco Prods	41⅞	41½
36½	Baldwin Loco.	35½	35⅝	84¼	Int. Match Pref.	82	82	105⅞	Union Carbide	102½	103
110⅝	Bethlem. Steel	107⅜	107⅜	27⅞	Int. M. Marine	27⅛	26½	90⅓	United Aircraft	88⅜	87⅝
29⅛	Calumet and H.	28½	28½	44⅜	Intern. Nickel	43⅜	43¼	47⅞	United Corp.	46¼	46¼
64⅝	Cerro de Pasco	63	63	28⅝	Intern. Paper 'A'	2s	27⅝	97⅝	United Fruit	95	93
56⅜	Chile Copper	55¼	55¼	59⅜	Kennecott Cop.	58	57⅝	103⅞	U.S. In. Alcohol	104	104½
39⅞	Chrysler Motor	38⅝	38¾	33⅜	Kreuger & Toll	32½	32½	34⅞	U.S. Rubber	33½	33
188⅜	Columbia Carb.	183⅝	182½	112¼	Lambert Co.	109¼	110¼	32⅞	U.S. Smelting	32	33
31⅛	Columbia Graph.	30½	30⅞	113⅞	Liggett Myers	110½	110	201½	U.S. Steel	196⅜	195
38⅜	Cont. Bakng. A.	37¼	38⅝	82⅜	Loew's Incor.	80½	81¼	149	Do. Pref.	145	145
70⅛	Cont. Can	69	68⅝	87⅜	Mack Trucks	85	85	200⅜	Utah Copper	195	195⅞
101⅜	Corn Prod. Rf.	98⅝	98⅝	40⅞	Montg. Ward	39⅜	39⅞	106⅞	Vanadium Cpn.	104	105
90⅛	Crucible Steel	88½	87¼	48⅝	Nash Motors	47	48	192⅜	Westinghouse	187	185¼
—	Curtiss Aero	—	61	89½	*Natl. Biscuit	87½	87⅝	9⅜	Willys Overld.	9⅛	9⅝
41¼	Davison Chem.	40⅛	40⅝	67⅛	Natl. Cash Reg.	66⅛	66	66⅝	Woolworth	64½	63¾
85⅜	Drug Incorptd.	81½	82¼	56¼	Natl. Dairy	54⅝	55¼	136⅛	Worthn. Pump.	132½	132½
143½	Du Pont Nms.	139⅜	139¼	175⅛	National Lead	169	169	151⅛	Yungstn Sheet	147	147

* New Stock.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

97⅛	Am. & For. Power	94½	94⅜	66⅝	Engin'rs P. Serv.	64½	—	246½	Philadel. Com.	240	240
276½	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	269	266½	33⅜	Int. Rapid Trns.	32½	32½	114⅜	Pub. Serv. N.J.	111⅜	110½
116⅝	Am. Water Wks.	113½	114	70½	Int. Tel. Teleg.	68⅝	69⅝	61⅛	Radio Corpn.	60¼	61⅜
88⅞	Columbia Gas	86½	82⅞	55⅝	Nat. Pow. & Light	54⅛	54⅝	123⅛	Standard Gas	119⅝	119⅝
—	Comwith. Power	—	—	133⅝	North Am. Co.	129⅜	128¼	46⅝	United Gas Imp.	45	45
20⅜	Comwlth. Sthn.	20	19⅝	71⅛	Pacific G. & El.	69¼	70	195¼	W. Union Tlg.	190	190½
97⅝	Elec. P. and L.	95	94⅝	318⅛	Peoples Gas	310	310				

OILS.

51⅛	Atlantic Refin.	49⅝	49¼	56½	Royal Dutch	55	54½	73½	Stand. California	71½	69⅝
28⅜	California Pet.	28	28	46¾	Shell	45½	45¼	81⅞	Do. N.J.	79⅝	76¼
32⅞	Mid-Cont. Pet.	32	31½	25⅝	Shell Union	24⅞	24⅜	38⅛	Do. N.Y.	37¾	37⅛
56¼	Pan Amer. B	54⅝	55⅛	32½	Sinclair	31⅝	30½	60⅜	Texas Corpn.	58⅜	58⅝
								49⅛	Union Oil Calif.	47⅝	47

[Quotations from the "Sunday Times" New York Correspondent and Reuter's Agency.]

TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

GUARANTEED STOCK AT 98½ PER CENT.

Applications are invited by the Southern Railway Company for an issue of £3,000,000 5 per cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference stock at the price of 98½ per cent. redeemable at par £100 on June 3, 1957. No part of the issue has been underwritten.

The dividend is cumulative and ranks prior to the other Preference and Ordinary stocks other than the existing 5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference and the Redeemable Guaranteed Preference issues with which the new stock will rank *pari passu*.

An interest payment of 15s. per cent., less tax, will be forthcoming on August 2 next, and a full half-year's dividend will be paid in March, 1931, in respect of the half year ending December 31 next.

The lists will be closed on or before Wednesday.

CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION.

SMALLER WITHDRAWAL FROM RESERVES.

The Consolidated Mines Selection Company, which is considerably interested in the Northern Rhodesia copper industry, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and other large concerns, reports revenue totalling £129,712 for 1929. This compares with £114,622 for 1928, and after meeting all charges, the net balance was £112,300, against £79,836, income-tax absorbing only £4,861, compared with £28,924.

Revenue comprised interest and share dividends of £62,049 (against £67,080), sundry profits of £67,519 (against £47,399), and transfer fees of £144 (same).

After taking £8,000 (against £22,000) from the dividend equalisation fund, the directors, as already announced, propose to maintain the dividend on the £600,000 capital at 20 per cent., carrying forward about £8,000, subject to additional remuneration to directors, compared with £7,758 brought in.

The dividend funds, after the above withdrawal, will stand at £10,000. The balance-sheet shows that cash and cash assets exceed the total of current and contingent liabilities by £235,201.

REPORTS & NOTICES

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS.—Company has acquired whole of the share capital of Empire Paper Mills (1922), whose mills are at Greenhithe, Kent.

MONK BRIDGE IRON AND STEEL.—Accounts for 1929 show loss of £897 (against profit of £2,129), Debit balance brought in is thus increased to £140,959.

BANGAWAN RUBBER.—Profit for 1929 was £5235 less Debenture interest £4,418, leaving £817 (against £5,642) adding £10,041 brought in gives £10,857 to carry forward.

JUGRA LAND AND CAREY.—Net profit for 1929 was £83,542 (against £73,100), Reserve receives £20,000 (against £30,000), Dividend 5 per cent., forward £22,773 (against £31,019 net brought in).

D. AND W. MURRAY.—Directors decided not to declare interim dividend on Ordinary in respect of the half-year ended January 19. Usual dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on Preference will be paid April 15.

OLYMPIC PORTLAND CEMENT.—Net profit for 1929, £12,380 (against £59,395). Dividend of 6 per cent., forward £33,259 (against £32,878). For 1928 dividend was 15 per cent., while £10,000 was transferred to reserve fund, and £10,000 to reserve for extension of property.

SCHWEPPES.—Net profits totalled £180,285 in 1929, an increase of £7,434. Directors have allocated £50,000 to reserve (against £40,000), and have written another £25,000 off goodwill, bringing that item down to £425,000. Ordinary and Deferred dividends are maintained at £9 6s. 8d. per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. Forward £36,231, compared with £35,696 brought in.

ODHAMS PRESS.—Letters of allotment and regret in connection with recent issue of 1,700,000 Ordinary shares of 4s. each at 6s. 3d. per share were posted yesterday. Application from shareholders on special forms provided received allotment in full. Applications from general public for under fifty shares received no allotment; from 50 to 300 shares, allotment in full; above 300 shares, allotments were substantially reduced.

CHEVIOT RUBBER.—Directors have decided to issue further 259,565 shares of 2s. each, raising issued capital to £220,000. Shares are to be offered to shareholders registered March 18 at the price of 2s. 6d. per share in proportion of one new share for every ten shares held, fractions of a share being disregarded. The new shares will rank on allotment pari passu with the existing issued shares.

PAQUIN.—Profit of £130,813 for 1929, compared with £139,981. After providing directors' fees and income-tax, net profit was £81,276, against £74,478 for 1928, latter being struck after meeting a loss on exchange of £32,218. Distribution on Ordinary shares is raised from 22½ per cent. to 30 per cent., £15,000 is placed to reserve (against £17,409), the staff fund again receives £1,000, while goodwill item, now shown separately, is reduced by £10,000 to £130,000, leaving carry-forward of £22,544, compared with £20,568 net brought in.

LONDON GENERAL CAB.—Against a prospectus estimate of £32,000 for the first year, after ample provision for depreciation, company, which was formed October 9, 1928, reports net profit of £10,189 for period to December 31, 1929. This was struck after allowing £14,132 depreciation and £867 directors' fees. After providing £500 for income-tax and deducting £189 proportion of profits earned prior to incorporation carried to capital reserve, there is available £9,501. Directors propose reducing the preliminary expenses of £16,643 by £8,322, leaving a carry-forward of £1,179.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

D. O. N.—Would not sell A. Reyrolles.

POPS.—Retain your present holding for better conditions.

HEATHER.—J. Lyons and Company would be a good selection.

Y. A. C.—See no reason to advise a further purchase of either.

VENICE.—Prefer to await the report, due next month, before deciding to sell.

WEARY WIDOW.—For your purpose it would, perhaps, be best to sell the bank shares.

SPEC.—Hold Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 7, 2 and 6. You might average No. 5. Better sell Nos. 8 and 9.

HANDICRAFTS.—With good management the company should continue to prosper. Would keep the shares.

H. C. L.—Trust Houses are quoted at 14s. 6d., and are worth keeping. Report and dividend due in June.

A. S. (Jersey).—If you will state the reasons for non-acceptance of your shares, we may be able to advise you.

H. G. B.—There is a reasonable prospect of getting them cheaper. Think you might wait for a reaction.

NEWS.—Winnipeg Electric 5 per cent. Debentures are a good investment, and Bovril Deferred a hopeful holding.

C. F. M.—Trust Houses are worth keeping for moderate improvement, but the dividend is limited to 7 per cent., free of tax.

C. S.—On the last occasion when these shares were mentioned, it was suggested that holders should take their profits. This advice still holds good.

DON.—Not quite that, but conspicuously unsuccessful so far. Prefer to hold for the report due in June rather than take the present "rubbish" price.

H. P. (Somerset).—(1) The company's funds are largely invested in United States Industrial Common shares. (2) Royal Insurance or Sun Life should suit you.

F. C.—(1) Ashanti Gold Fields still appear a reasonable purchase. (2) For the financial year ended September 30 the company paid 65 per cent., but recent earnings have been on a higher scale.

ALETHEA.—(1) P. and O. 5 per cent. Debenture stock is quoted 97-100. (2) You would gain by selling these. To dispose of the Savings Certificates you obtain the necessary form from any post-office.

JACOB.—Gross earnings show a decrease of £697,000, and exchange and labour are adverse factors. Despite the large carry-forward, it may be difficult to maintain the dividend, in which case the stock may be obtainable cheaper. Cannot attempt to predict what 1931 earnings will be.

E. E. J.—For 200 Marconi £1 Ordinary shares you should have received £263 5½ per cent. Preference, £410 16s. "A" Ordinary, and £300 10s. "B" Ordinary stock of Cables and Wireless. Only the Preference has so far received a dividend. Suggest you write to the company, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

RUBBER UNCHANGED.

Business was restricted in the Mincing Lane market for raw rubber yesterday, and prices remained at Friday's closing levels. Stocks are exp

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LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

MONEY MARKET.

SHARP ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Rather extensive movements of credit have taken place in the Money market during the past week. April interest and dividend payments released upwards of £30,000,000 of fresh money, including the half-yearly dividend on the 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan. Against these disbursements there was an important offset in substantial payments for the new 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan under the discount allowed. While brokers have borrowed a small amount from the Bank of England the position has not at any time been strained, the highest rate paid for fresh day-to-day advances being 4 per cent., while it has ranged from this figure down to 1½ per cent., which lenders readily accepted for week-end accommodation.

Discount rates have hardened on the set-back in the American Exchange, and the allotment at a much higher level of the Treasury Bills tendered for yesterday. Three months' fine bank drafts are now generally quoted at 2 9-16 per cent., against 2 5-16 per cent. a week ago, while in the case of longer-dated maturities the rise has been even more pronounced.

Gold valued at £969,000 arrived from South Africa, and practically all of this was taken for Germany at 84s. 10½d. per fine ounce. Bullion movements at the Bank of England on foreign account since Monday have resulted in a net influx of £1,675,334, owing to the receipt of £1.000,000 in sovereigns from Australia, and the release of £600,000 also in sovereigns on account of Argentina.

Silver has not been disturbed by the news that China contemplates going on to the gold standard. Current prices are 19⅛d. per ounce for cash and 19½d. for future shipping, against 19 7-16d. and 19 5-16d. respectively last Saturday.

Foreign exchanges moved narrowly as a rule, and no decided tendency developed. Sterling reacted further in New York, cable transfers declining to 4.86⅛. In the South American section, the Argentine dollar recovered smartly.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. April 6	Mar. 29
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	124.27-.30	124.27-.30
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37¼-.38	20.37¼-.1₂
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.85½-.86	34.87-.87½
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.11⅜-.⅜	12.12⅛-.⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.77-92.80	92.80-92.83
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅝-375½	374⅝-375¼
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	38.98-39.02	39.05-39.10
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.10½-.11	25.13⅛-.¼
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16⅛-.17	18.16⅜-.17¼
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.09¼-.⅜	18.09-.09⅛
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16½-.17	18.16-.16½
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅞-.⅞	193⅞-.⅞
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.49-34.52	34.52-34.56
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅞-97⅞	97⅞-97⅞
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164⅞-.⅞	164⅞-.⅞
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Calcutta, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6⅝d.	1s. 6⅝d.
Shanghai, T.T....	Tael.....	—	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11½d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅞d.	2s. 3¾d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0⅜d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.86 15-16	4.86 15-16
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛-.¼	4.86⅜-.½
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ...	16d.	5⅝-5⅞	5⅝-5⅞
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	43¾-43⅞	42⅞-43⅛
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.91	39.93
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	45⅜-45⅞	44½-45
Lima	Sols to £	par	12-52½	12.47½

INCOME TAX QUERIES.

PETER PIPER.—The assessment is correct. You are assessable in respect of this year's salary, but on amount of last year's salary.

COLEROON.—If annual sum received from insurance company were liable to income tax company would deduct tax on paying you.

H. H. (Guildford).—You should show in tax return in space provided for purpose particulars of changes in investments during past year. You do not have to pay tax upon the £60.

J. D. S.—You can claim married allowance for whole year, and income will be taken to be whole of own assessments as they would have been had you not married plus liability in respect of wife's income as from date of marriage.

C. J. B.—You are entitled to deduction of one-sixth from salary, to allowance of £225 free of tax, and allowance of £25 for dependent relative. You have to pay tax on remainder at 2s. in the £. Apparently total tax payable is 29s. 6d.

W. B.—If shares have been absolutely made over to children income from shares is, of course, income of children, and you are not liable either to income tax or surtax on it. Separate exemptions or abatements can be claimed on behalf of each of children.

H. H. (Plymouth).—The tax paid in January is in respect of full year's mortgage interest up to April 5, and now that you have paid off mortgage this no longer will be charged. You should inform Inspector of Taxes so that charge for 1930-31 may be corrected.

MARCUS.—Dominion income tax relief has been allowed at rate of 2s. in the £, but maximum allowance must not exceed one-half of own rate of tax. This rate is found by dividing taxable income into tax you pay. As total income is less than £500 effective rate is 2s., and you are entitled to Dominion income tax relief at 1s. only. Hence adjustment.

Ox.—(1) You are entitled to claim married allowance for whole year within which wife dies. If you are 65 years of age you are entitled to deduction of one-sixth from total income, assuming that income does not exceed £500. (2) As widower you can claim allowance of £60 if you have to employ housekeeper. (3) The allowance to widower is £135 free of tax, and next £225 of income taxable at half standard rate.

E. D.—A bachelor with total gross unearned income of £197 is entitled to £135 free of all tax, and to pay on balance at half standard rate. If income is £267 same rule applies. As regards that part of income received from Indian investments with tax deducted at reduced rate, adjustment will be made by tax authorities so that he suffers tax on this at 2s. in the £ less Dominion income tax relief, which must not exceed 1s. in the £.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

At 10.45: Appeal.—Commrs. of Taxes v. Union Trustee Co. of Australia.

Court of Appeal.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From all Dvsns.—Orig Motions.—Gullett v. Evans and Same v. Same; Same v. Threadneedle Insce. Co. (1923)—applns. by Defts. for security for costs of appeals (Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, K.B. Final List); Pereira v. Bastos—applns. by defts. for security for costs of appl. (No. 47, K.B. Final List); Horn v. Automatic Scale Co.—applns. by defts. for stay of execution, pending appl. to House of Lords. Appeals.—From K.B.D.—(F. and N.T. List).—Holts Motors v. South East Lancashire Insce Co., appl. of Pliffs from judgt. of Horridge, J. (pt. hd.); Cartwright v. Forman Bros.—appl. of Defts. from judgt. of Finlay, J.; Laurence v. Cassell—appl. of Deft. from judgt. of Swift, J., March 12, 1930, set down March 18.

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.45: Adjd. Smns. (by order).—In Camerâ.—Re Waller Bridge Settlt.—Fane v. Waller Bridge (restd.). At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Thomas Owen and Co. v. Glamorgan Hematite Iron Ore Co.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Bnkrptcy. Sitting.—Judgmt. Smnses.

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petns. (Unoppd. First).—To wind up: Gramophone Cabinets, British Talking Pictures, Rodney Investment Syndicate, Industrial Rubber Manfrs., National Sun Ray and Health Centres, Anglo-Scottish Securities, British Mutual Investment Trust, N. Cohen, Electramonic Co., King's Cross Stores, Andia, Realist Publishing Co., I. H. Merchant and Co. Not before 11.30: To wind up: Sarton (petn. of Société Anonyme des Etablissements S. Sarton), L. G. Automatic Services, Jaques and Juby, L. Joel and Co., J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Rational Carbonisation Syndi., Continental and General Trust, Carreras Lide Entertainments, Carreras Cinema (Windsor), Sarton (petn. of British Xylonite Co.). To confirm reduction of capital: W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Style and Winch. To restore name to register: T. W. Foster and Co. (pt. hd.). To sanction sch. of arrgt.: British Talking Pictures, National Electric Theatres, Catwood Cinemas, New Century Pictures. To wind up: Foundation Co. (to be mentd. after Unoppd. Petns.). Motions.—Gow Wilson and Stanton, Hyams and Daw. Companies Court.—Adjd. Smnses.—Pretoria Estates (applns. of Liquidator) (to be mentd.); City Equitable Fire Insce. Co. (appln. of Official Recr. and Liquidator) (pt hd.).; Same (appln. of Liverpool and London and Globe Insce. Co.); City Equitable Fire Insce. Co. (appln. of British General Insce. Co.).

COURT II. (LOXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.30: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Ransom, inf. To follow Chief Master.—A to D (Master JOSEPH CHITTY).—With Counsel.—Re Burton, infs.; re Cooper, dec. (Bamford v. Cooper); re Dykes Will Trusts; re d'Omhain, dec. Without Counsel.—Dulcken v. Southern (to be mentd.). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master HOLIAND).—With Counsel.—Re Revell, dec. (Melling v. Revell); re Graham, dec. (Graham v. Graham); re Konigswarter, dec. (de Worms v. de Worms); re Keightley's Trusts and Trustee Act, 1925. Without Counsel.—Re Lancaster, dec. (Lancaste v Lancaster); re Garland, infs.; re Gardiner's Trusts; re Lamplugh Iron Ore Co. (Burnyeat v. the Co.); re Geo. Williams Sons and Co. to follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z (Master MOSSE).—With Counsel.—Re Shearn's Settlt. (Shearn v. Austin); Squire v. Medley Hartmann and Co.; re Spruce, dec. (Veale v. Hodgson). to follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R (Master WATKIN WILLIAMS).—With Counsel.—Re Oele's Deed Poll Trust; re John Benwick, dec.; re Marty's Settlt. Trusts Without Counsel.—Re L. Orlowski, dec.; to be mentd. Not before 2: In Court (as Chmbrs.).—Adjd. Smnses.—Re Curzon Settled Estates (adj. smns., restd.) (pt. hd.); re Scarsdale Sttld. Heirlooms—Scarsdale v. Curzon (adjd. smns., restd.) (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Re Nicholson and Sons.

LORD CHANC.'s COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—With Counsel.—Lonsdale v. Crawfurd; re Ness, infs. To follow Chief Master.—A to D (Master RIDSDALE). —With Counsel.—Re Chaplin, dec. (Kenworthy v. Chaplin). Without Counsel.—Re Colledge Roy and Co. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master KEEN).—With Counsel.—Re Egerton, dec. (Egerton v. Hicks); re Lockwood, dec. (Oakley v. Lockwood). To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R (Master H. W. JELF).—With Counsel.—Porter v. Symonds, and Same v. Same; re Leatherbarrow, dec. (Sutton v Leatherbarrow). Without Counsel.—Re Reily's Settlt.; re Parr's Settlt. (Smythe v. Stewart). To be mentd. (1).

King's Bench Division.

L.C.J.'s COURT (LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 11: For Judgt.—Willcocks and Barnes v. Faignton Co-Op. Soc. (Exeter); Wilkins v. Carlton Shoe Co. (Bristol).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Juries.—Goodenday v. Webb and anr. (pt. hd.); Paxton-Cole v. Hook.

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11: Non-Juries.—Petrolul-Moldovenesc v. Cnsldtd. Oilfields of India; Tyler, Wilson and Co. v. Harris; De Rothschild v. Stone Preservation Co.

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 11: Special Jury.—Sohr v. Bolivia Concessions and ors. (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—Borotinsky v. Schuchman; May and Baker v. Harris Williams (manrs.); Chandos Court Mansions v. Gilbert.

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Watson and anr. v. Carter Paterson and Co.; Quick v. Winter; Hall v. Cowper.

COURT III. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Ansell v. Sivers; Cranefield and anr. v. Share.

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—A. Leney and Co. and ors. v. A. Waddington and Son (pt. hd.); Jude Hanbury and Co. and anr. v. Same; Lyon v. Neilson.

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 11: Commercl. Smnses.—Attd. by Counsel.—Madeira House Co. v. Ferreira. Not Attd. by Counsel.—Typke and King v. Byron S.S. Co.; Southern S.S. Co. v. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; Continental Contractors v. Vickers Armstrong; M. E. Safadi v. Western Assurance Co.; Hermanos and ors. v. Port of Manchester Insce. Co.; Harris v. British and Continental Shipping Agency and Union Castle S.S. Co. Not before 11.30: Non-Jury.—Penney v. Photomaton Parent Corp. (pt. hd.).

COURT V (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Jury.—For Judgt.—Reckitt v. Arthur Wheeler and Co. and anr. For Hearing.—Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Larue v. Kirkwood; Grobel Son and Co. v. Pride; Grange Motor and Cycle Co. v. Gray's Inn Garage and Eng. Co.; Campbell v. Menuphone Publicity; Wegmann v. E. Aiberg and Sons.

TO JURORS.—Special Jurors for Court IV. must attend Court VII. at 10. Common Jurors for Court VII. must attend Court III. at 10. Common Jurors for Court I. must attend at 10.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

CRIM. APPEAL COURT (AVORY, BRANSON, and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal.—Rex v. William Henry Podmore. Applns.—Rex v. William Hands (93); v. Samuel Andrew Mills (98); v. Robert Alexander Pile (99); v. Norman Frank Powell (100); v. Charles Gilbert Pink (106); v. Michael Wakefield Rennie (117); v. Harry Woods (109).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admrlty. Smnses.—Div. Smns—specy. fixed.—Undefd. Div. Causes.—Arnholz v. Arnholz and Mendoza (637); Rowlands, A. v. Rowlands, J. E. E. (648); Brown, E. v. Brown, W. H. (649); Goldfinch, E. R., v. Goldfinch, R. J. (651); Phillips v. Phillips and Tice (655); Froude, M. E., v. Froude, V. C. D. (655); Hayward, L. M., v. Hayward, T. H. (657); Burton, S., v. Burton, L. J. (658); Langlands, N., v. Langlands, C. W. (659); Collet, D. I., v. Collet, R. A. W. (660); Plummer, E. M., v. Plummer, H. R. (662); Tunnicliffe, A. M., v. Tunnicliffe, A. R. (663); de Wardt, M. M., v. de Wardt, A. (664); Coker, R. M. L., v. Coker, F. G. (665); Chapple v. Chapple and Stevenson (666); Fergusson, E. F., v. Fergusson, H. J. B. (668); Summers, V. B. L. I., v. Summers, R. F. (669); Garrett, E., v. Garrett, C. (670); Raikes v. Raikes and Macpherson (671); Morse v. Morse and Fox (672); Miles, L. E., v. Miles, E. C. (673); Smith v. Smith and Hunt (675); Carmichael, P., v. Carmichael, R. F. (676); Evans, B. S. A. P., v. Evans, A. G. Defd. Cause Without Jury.—Gunn, B. L., v. Gunn, P. L. (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BURNAN, J.).—At 10.30: Prob. and Div. Smnses.—Not before 12: Applns. to make absolute decrees nisi in Evans, J., v. Evans, W. (District Registries): Burrows, M. B., v. Burrows, A. W. B. Prob. Motions.—Div. Motions.—Hopkins, H. dec.; Webb, Her otherwise H. J., dec.; Williams, D., dec.; Smallwood, S. S. E. M., dec.; Greaves, W., dec.; Harshaw, E. S., dec.; Taylor, L. H., dec.; McLaughlin, E. C., dec.; McLaughlin, A., dec.; Stone, W., dec.; Brandreth, S., dec.; Barnett, B., dec.; Refrav, L. A., dec.; Bentley, E., dec.; Mosley, S., dec.; Osborne, Cowden v. Cowden and Rishton (K.P. showing cause); Lowenthal, H. K., v. Lowenthal, H. P.; Lowenthal, H. K., v. Lowenthal, H. P.; Newbery, O. A., v. Newbery, V. J.; De Lissa, G. E., v. De Lissa, O. L. (Bridges interv.); Melville v. Melvill and Woodward; Duckett, D. L., v. Duckett, T.; Noel v. Noel and Strudwick. Prob. Action.—Lewis and others v. Summerfield and anr.

TO DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. N. Sykes, M.A., D.Phil.; 3.15: Rev. Prebendary H. F. B. MacKay, M.A.; 7: Rev. Prebendary G. H. Perry, M.A.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Ven. W. L. Page Cox, B.D., Canon of Chester; 3: Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D., Archdeacon; 6.30: Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A., Precentor.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. H. R. Rogers, B.A.; 6.30: Bishop of Southwark.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30: Bishop H. Bury, D.D.; 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15: Brahms's Requiem.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway Street).—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay (Story of the Cross).

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11 and 3.15: (Children) Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Rev. H. C. Montgomery-Campbell; 6.30: Rev. W. H. Wheatley.

St. Peter's, Piccadilly Circus (Great Windmill Street).—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Clarence May.

Christ Church, Down Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Farran.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30: The Bishop of Madagascar.

Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Cheshire; 6.30: The Passion of Our Lord according to St. Mark, by Dean of King's College, Cambridge, and Dr. Charles Wood.

St. Marylebone Parish Church, York Gate.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Dvorak's "At the Foot of the Cross" (Stabat Mater).

St. Paul's, Covent Garden.—11: Rev. R. Hart-Davies; 6.30: Drama Service, "The Fisherman."

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Morning Service; 11.30: In the Crypt, Service for Young People; 3.30: People's Service; Band of the Irish Guards; 5.30: Organ Recital; 6.15: Evening Service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. A. J. Parry.

Bow Church (St. Mary-le-Bow), Cheapside.—11: Rev. B. Jones; 6.30: Rev. E. M. Radford.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11: The Rector (Members of the Farringdon Ward Club attend); 6.30: Address by Brig.-General E. Moncrieff Paul, K.B.E.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass; 12: Low Mass and Sermon; Rev. C. Martindale, S.J.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Compline, Sermon, and Benediction; Very Rev. Mgr. Canon C. E. Brown.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45: High Mass (Missa Brevis, Palestrina); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

City Temple.—Dr. Parker Centenary.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; 3.30: Mr. H. G. Pooler (Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association).

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 6.30: Recital by Mr. Allan Brown, F.R.C.O.; Vocalist, Mr. Frank Lynden; 3.30: Kingsway Fellowship; Rev. Leslie F. Church, B.A., Ph.D.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A.

Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater.—11: Dr. Stanton Coit: "The Anti-God War in the French Revolution"; 6.30: D.. Stanton Coit: "Gandhi, the Holy Man."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—3.30: The Guildhouse Players in "Everyman"; 6.30: Prof. Percy Dearmer, D.D.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11 a.m.: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "A Rational Use of Lent."

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—Capt. Frost; Clairvoyant, Mr. Glover-Botham. 6.30: Mr. Maurice Barbanell; Clairvoyant, Miss Campbell.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck: "The Palestine Commission Report—and After."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Duke of Gloucester opens County Hall extension, Kingston-on-Thames, 3.

Mr. Baldwin at Manchester Conservative and Unionist Association meeting, Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 8.

London Chamber of Commerce: Viscount Brentford presents scholarships, medals, and prizes, awarded by the Commercial Education Committee, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mansion House, 3.

The Danish Minister and Mr. William Graham, M.P., at annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Sir Godfrey Baring presiding, Caxton Hall, 3.

Auction Bridge, Chess and Acrostics will be found on page 12.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

Following a concert this afternoon by Foden's Motor Works Band, Eduard Steuermann will broadcast a pianoforte recital on the National programme. In the evening an appeal on behalf of the Church Army will be made by Lord Daryngton. The London Regional programme this afternoon will include an Albert Hall concert by the London Symphony Orchestra.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30 a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.

3.0.—Church Cantata, No. 180, Bach, "Schmucke Dich, O Liebe Seele" ("Rise, O Soul, this happy morning"), Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Tom Purvis (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), Wireless Chorus, Wireless Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.

3.45.—Children's Service, Address by Canon Woodward, relayed from St. John's, Westminster.

4.15.—Foden's Motor Works Band; Arthur Broadbent (bass-baritone). From Manchester.

5.15.—Pianoforte Recital by Eduard Steuermann.

6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 17—II. Corinthians, chapters v. and vi.

8.0.—Service, with Address by Rev. J. Pitt Watson, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

8.45.—Lord Daryngton appeals for the Church Army.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Kolisch String Quartet: Rudolf Kolisch (violin), Felix Kuhner (violin), Eugen Lehner (violin), Benar Heifetz (violoncello), Erika Wagner (reciter), Viktor Polatschok (clarinet).

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.0.—Concert by London Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart at the Piano, relayed from the Albert Hall.

5.-5.30.—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 14—Character and Its Constituents: How we are made and unmade, by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Midland Regional.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.0-5.30.—London Regional.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.0.—Midland News.

9.5.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra. Alice Vaughan (contralto), Leonard Gowings (tenor).

10.30.—National.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Foden's Motor Works Band: Alec Mortimer (euphonium solo), Harry Mortimer (cornet solo), Arthur Broadbent (bass-baritone). 5.15.-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres); LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres); LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres); SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres); HULL (288.5 metres); and STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Manchester. 5.15-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales. Clara Serena (contralto), Lionel Falkman (violin), relayed from Park Hall, Cardiff. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—3.0.-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15. Manchester. 5.15.-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service: Address by Rev. J. Pitt Watson, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (301.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Manchester. 5.15-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Glasgow. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUNDEE (288.5 metres) and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Glasgow. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres, 1 kw.), relayed from Cork (225 metres, 1 kw.)—8.30.—Concert. Selections by Station Orchestra, Baritone Solos; Traditional Fiddle, Soprano and Piano Solos.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—12.40.—English: "How He Lied to Her Husband"—Play (Bernard Shaw). 7.—"Jette Gebert"—Musical Play (Kollo), relayed from National Theatre. 9.50.—Dance Music.

HAMBURG (372 metres, 3 kw.).—3.—"John Kay und Frau Margarethe"—Wireless Play (Dr. Funk). 7.—"Madame Dubarry"—Operetta.

HILVERSUM (1,071 metres, 5 k.w.).—5.40.—Orchestral Concert, with Violin Solos. 7.55.—"The Magic Flute"—Opera (Mozart).

HUIZEN (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—8.—"The Pleasant Little Mill"—Opéra-comique (Varney), 9.25.—Orchestral Concert.

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—1.30.—Talk with Illustrations, "Tagore and Indian Music." 7.5.—Orchestral Concert. 8.40.—"The Three Tailors of Ipelheim."

OSLO (493 metres, 60 kw.).—7.—Instrumental Concert. 8.—Chamber Music. Dunky Trio (Dvorák). 9.10.—Orchestral Concert.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—5.—Fifth Lenten Sermon preached at Notre Dame by Rev. Father Pinard de la Boulaye. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. 8.—Variety Programme.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—3.30.—Concert of Violin Solos and Orchestral Selections. 8.2.—"Boris Godounoff"—Opera (Moussorgsky).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,345 metres, 30 kw.).—6.15.—"En vacker flicka"—Play (Ekelund). 6.45.—"St. Paul"—Oratorio (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy). 8.40.—Orchestral Concert of Opera Music.

STUTTGART (360 metres, 1 kw.).—4.30.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert from Works of Hugo Hermann, Composer at piano. 8.40.—Oscar Straus Concert. 10.20.—Dance Music from Baden Baden.

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—1.—Selections from Rosamunde (Schubert). 6.15.—Picture Transmission. 8.25.—Selections from "William Tell" (Rossini), "La Favorita" (Donizetti), and "Véronique" (Messager).

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—7.30.—"The Czarevitch"—Operetta (Lehár).

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—6.5.—Recital of Modern Songs. 9.25.—Violin and Piano Recital. 7.5.—"The Tragedy of Mankind"—Dramatic Poem (Imre Madách).

TUESDAY.

Duke of York presides at banquet in aid of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases (Seamen's Hospital Society), Mansion House, 8.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, M.P., at annual meeting of St. George's Conservative Association, Caxton Hall, 6.

London County Council meeting, County Hall, 2.30.

Viscount Cowdray's luncheon to meet the members of the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee and members of the International Polo team, Savoy Hotel, 1.

Classical Association: Annual meeting, University College, Hull (until April 11).

Anglo-Belgian dinner in celebration of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, Park Lane Hotel, 7.30.

WEDNESDAY.

Institution of Naval Architects: Admiral Lord Wester Wemyss delivers presidential address at annual meeting, Royal Society of Arts, 11; annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.30. (Meeting continues until April 11.)

London Municipal Society and National Union of Ratepayers' Associations: Annual meeting, Lord Jessel presiding, Westminster Palace Rooms, 5.30.

Individualist Bookshop: Duchess of Atholl, M.P., entertained at luncheon, Sir Arthur Balfour presiding, Hotel Cecil, 1.

Jugoslav Society of Great Britain: The Jugoslav Minister and Sir John Lavery attend dinner in honour of Jugoslav artists, May Fair Hotel, 8.

Archbishop of York delivers presidential address at annual meeting of the Classical Association, University College, Hull, 5.30.

THURSDAY.

Duke of York attends the annual dinner of the New Zealand Association in honour of the British Rugby football team for New Zealand, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

Prince George opens new swimming bath for Stoke Newington, Clissold Road.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., at Swindon.

Prime Minister at annual dinner of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Honourable Company of Master Mariners: Banquet, Mansion House, 7.30.

Metropolitan Building Societies' Association: Annual luncheon, Lord Riddell presiding, Holborn Restaurant, 1.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at Birmingham Unionist Association, Birmingham.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution: Festival dinner, Salters' Hall, 7.

Institute of Brewing: Annual dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.30.

Overseas League: Sir Nigel Playfair guest at luncheon, Criterion Restaurant, 1.

Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., guest at annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, House of Commons, 7.

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Old English Glass.

What We Owe to Puritanism.

By FRANK RUTTER.

As the years roll on and the world becomes a little more tolerant, and, let us hope, a little more intelligent, so I note the sacred name of Art is used to cover an increasingly extensive field, and has gradually acquired a wider and ever widening application. This, from my point of view, is all to the good; for I have ever held that it is not the nature of the thing—be it painting, sculpture, or pottery—that makes it a work of art, but rather the kind of thing it is, the treatment the material has received, and the conception that has guided the hands of the maker.

Of this enlarged notion of what properly constitutes Art, we have had in recent years two very remarkable demonstrations. Both in the preceding Exhibition of Dutch Art and in the Exhibition of Italian Art which has just closed at the Royal Academy, we have seen not only exhibits of paintings, drawings, and sculptures, but also cases filled with specimens of Fine Glass. Is it too much to hope that some day in the distant future, when there is inclination to organise a really well-selected and unhackneyed exhibition of English Eighteenth Century Art, room may be made in it for an adequate display of Old English Glass?

"Glass" and "Fine Glass."

Apart from the charm of glass itself—and the increasing number of apple-green, blue, and uncoloured specimens I see in the houses of my friends suggests that glass is becoming more and more popular with collectors—there is a very good reason for including glass in any exhibition of English or Irish art. For, despite our seemingly ineradicable tendency to belittle the value of our own achievements in art and simultaneously to overrate, very often, the value of foreign imports, yet it may be said at once that in glass, as in water-colour, we have not only done well, but have achieved a certain kind of supreme distinction.

There is need to discriminate, of course, for there is bad glass, just as there is bad painting, though it is inconceivable that there should be so much bad glass, even to-day, as there is bad painting.

What is the distinction between "glass" and "Fine Glass," between what is merely a piece of manufactured work and what is admittedly a work of art? Mr. W. A. Thorpe, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, defines the art of glass as "a technique which uses chemistry and manipulation with a view to design" In his opinion the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century, while it discovered technology, "did not learn to use it in the service of design." Chemistry may give us a good metal to-day, but scientific knowledge alone cannot produce good craftsmanship. Therefore, in the handsome two volumes* in which Mr. Thorpe unfolds and illustrates sumptuously the history of Fine Glass in England and Ireland from its beginnings in the thirteenth century, he calls a halt at the year 1845. True, his second volume, exclusively devoted to illustrations, ends with a few plates showing specimens of twentieth-century Swedish and Viennese glass; but these he only adds as a kind of postscript to show "what modern glassmaking can do if it only gives up the stale repetitions of antiquarian sentiment and shows sympathy with the 'will to form' of its own time."

Will to Form.

From this we may deduce that even beautiful shapes, based on precedents of the past, will not satisfy the discriminating expert of the present. Nor are they likely to interest the connoisseurs of the future, unless those shapes incorporate and give expression to that dominating "will to form" which characterises the age in which they were made. While material itself always plays an important part in the development of any art, so that a new period began when "flint glass" or "glass of lead" made its first appearance in the seventeenth century, yet the social demands of an age also have to be taken into consideration. That is why the intensive study of the development of any important craft always throws light on domestic history and forms evidence as to the state of civilisation reached by a certain nation in a given epoch.

"Flint Glass."

George Ravenscroft, of Sholton, in the parish of Hawarden, was the inventor of a new type of glass, "fused with an oxide of lead," and commonly known as "Flint Glass." He set up his glasshouse in the Savoy in July, 1673, and obtained the assistance of a Muranese and another Italian craftsman. After months of experimenting he produced a "sort of crystalline glass" for which he obtained a seven-years' patent in 1674. In these earlier years the metal was made with sand and not with flints. The Venetians had used a hard white translucent quartz. In England, however, where marbles were not easily obtained, "the glassmakers were thrown back at first on the nearest substitute—flints, which could be obtained almost anywhere. In spite of their tendency to produce a discoloured glass, flints during the middle of the seventeenth century were the usual source of the silica, and so gave their name to this type of English glass.

"During the reign of Charles II, however, the fine crystalline sands of Lynn, Woolwich, and the Isle of Wight came into general use, and in the last quarter of the century 'powdered flints' were gradually superseded."

Though the material had been changed, the phrase "flint glass" persisted, used as a trade term rather than as an accurate description.

Notwithstanding the illuminating researches made by Mr. Francis Buckley and others, it is not yet possible with any certainty to link up definitely the various glassmakers with particular stylistic developments. Ravenscroft, on material grounds, stands as a milepost in the history of English glass, and immediately after him followed "the most classical because it is the most English" epoch of the art.

"The sense of design and the medium which it used grew side by side, and the result was absolute harmony such as outside of England only Venice has attained, and England herself never attained again. The period falls into two parts, which are divided by the Treaty of Utrecht and the accession of the House of Hanover to the Throne of England. That event encouraged the gradual infiltration of German artists into England, who contributed one or two forms to the English repertory and began to apply the glyptic and other ornament of Germany to English metal . . . In the strictest sense the apogee of the English art has a span of less than thirty years. The approximate dates are 1685-1710. During these years English glassmaking did two things. It became so prosperous in an economic sense that new factories began to be founded all over England; and it collected its items of style from other countries and with astonishing rapidity transformed them into an idiom. England proceeded from one flint glasshouse in 1678 to sixty-one in 1696, and the individualism of style was just as swift."

Exquisite Moderation.

What was that "idiom" to which Mr. Thorpe alludes? It is the more difficult to define because "the public which consumed the flint glasses made the chief contributions to its style." It was the demand which created the supply, and the taste of the generation which got the art it deserved.

"English sensibility . . . quickened by contact with the energetic art of the later Renaissance . was now to be joined with the sobriety of a Puritan æsthetic. . . The eye could only find delight where restraint was unbroken and reason satisfied, and it was due to this demand that a temperate and intelligible design remains the chief character of eighteenth-century art. Puritanism thus broadened the basis of taste, and in doing so gave to English design an exquisite moderation which preserved the useful arts from the more reckless manifestations of the baroque and the rococo in other European countries."

Anything we may thus have lost in splendour and ingenious energy was more than compensated for by our gain in dignity and grace It is then in no small measure, thanks to that Puritanism which is so often—but falsely—accused of being the Enemy of Art, that England owes the peculiar distinction and dignity of her art, and particularly of her glass and of her furniture, in the golden years of the eighteenth century.

* "A History of English and Irish Glass." By W. A. Thorpe. 2 vols. (The Medici Society. £6 6s.)

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A CRAFTSMAN'S PLAY.

By JAMES AGATE.

Wyndham's. Wednesday, April 2.

"ON THE SPOT."

A Play. By Edgar Wallace.

Pedantically considered this play, which is a low, untellable tale of sub-human lice, hasn't a leg to stand on. Its subject is not nice, and its author has not the Aeschylean poise which is alleged to make nastiness palatable. The old rule for nastiness was pity for the victim and terror lest by our own folly we should find the same fate. But nobody pities Tony Perelli, Chicago racketeer, brothel-keeper and murderer, and few of us are going to fall into his particular mess. The piece, then, is not pointed with a moral conveniently mopping up the tale with something about "rarer monsters" and "inhuman dogs"; in other words it is not a poetic tragedy, and for the very good reason that Mr. Wallace is not a tragic poet. But even tragic poets sometimes have gleams of sense as we see plainly enough if we change "dog" into "tiger," and remember the difficulty Blake had in accounting for both lambs and tigers in a beneficently ordered scheme of things. "Inhuman" is what is wrong here. Dogs have no business to be human, and tigers mind their own business best when they are tigerish. Mankind, as Mr. Wallace knows, perpetually overstrays its borders and may be divided into gay dogs and sad. And sometimes man is just tiger. This play is about one such. This being established, the tale of charges against Mr. Wallace quickly grows. His story of Perelli, though it may instruct, fails to edify. The most shocking things are alluded to casually, and, so to speak, tea-tablewise. The detective, for example, enters the handsome and semi-Gothic apartment in which Perelli is playing the organ and asks jauntily: "How's everybody in this ecclesiastical brothel?" It has been rightly objected that the play is not one for infants piping inquiries as to the meaning of "ecclesiastical," and so on. I agree, and say firmly: This piece is not nice.

As We Like It.

But how would it be if one desisted from cant and the pretence that it is only the nice which in the theatre amuses and interests and excites us? It would be absurd to deny that every boy's first literary love is for "bloods," and equally absurd to deny that the passion is ever wholly outgrown. Those who claim to have outgrown it are prigs. It is round this passion that Webster, Kyd, and Cyril Tourneur wrote their butcheries, and the later romancers their pretty trifles about highwaymen and pirates. Hence, too, the delectable Newgate Calendar. Murder is a horrid fact, but despite all its ramifications of motive remains a stark, elemental thing; and as such the theme will always have a tremendous hold upon the playgoing imagination, whether a great poet like Shakespeare decorates it or a precisian and marshaller like Mr. Wallace uses it to while away an empty hour. How rich the hour then becomes! We not only sup full with horrors but breakfast, lunch, and dine. Do we enjoy the meal? Note that the question is not: Do we think we ought to enjoy it? Shall we be spiritually, morally, or intellectually better for having enjoyed it? Or even, are we ashamed of enjoying it?

The question is simply: Do we enjoy it, in the sense that nothing on earth could persuade us to leave the table till the banquet is over? Should we, sitting at this play, shake off interruption, protest that wives should have died and houses burned to the ground hereafter, and re-focus attention on the stage? I suggest that we should. In the last resort two things matter in the theatre, and two only: Do we want to go on looking and listening? Mr. Wallace's excellent wit answers the second half of the question patly enough. It might be objected that in a play where everybody is murdered, murder loses its interest. Not for me. For one spectator at least interest in Mr. Wallace's characters increased with the deep damnation of each bumping-off. This, in short, was a craftsman's play.

Mr. Laughton Again.

Obviously Mr. Wallace could not have done without Mr. Charles Laughton. But equally Mr. Laughton could not have done without the thousand and one touches which the natural dramatist in Mr. Wallace has provided. What a piece of work, in both their hands, is a Wop! Let not our good neighbours take offence, since villainy, like art, knows no frontiers. Perelli is only Italian in the sense that Gilderoy was Scotch and Jonathan Wild English. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Laughton between them do right to invest the character with its dago graces. Billy the Kid, the most famous of Mexican desperadoes, was neat in his manners and scrupulous in his dress; Mr. Laughton's tongue drops suavity, his manners are easy, his clothes would be tolerable in the proprietor of a West End night club, his features compose themselves to some illusion of good looks, yet he shakes the mind, and the whole man fits naturally into that chamber of horrors which must be one compartment in any sophisticated and instructed intelligence.

The play is rich in acting opportunities. Mr. Emlyn Williams is responsible for an acolyte who reminds us that likeableness and a naïve, almost cherubic, degeneracy may be factors in two unrelated equations; Mr. Dennis Wyndham as a rival racketeer gives a performance which one judges to be completely real; Mr. Ben Welden contributes one more study of child-like and natural villainy; and Mr. Cronin Wilson as the police agent contrives by the ease, force, and naturalness of his playing to keep the nightmarish piece within the bounds of the feasible. To this actor falls the last line in the play, the line in which, after destroying the Chinese courtisan's confession of suicide, he promises Perelli that, with twenty murders on his soul, he shall go to the chair for a crime he has not committed. It is enormously to Mr. Wilson's credit that he "throws away" this line, gives it no more value than that of just letting us hear it, and so leaves us free to contemplate Perelli in terrified gibbering before his saint.

Mention of the Chinese heroine, who incidentally is alleged to be a University student degraded through liaison with an artist, forces the reflection that there are some aspects of his drama which the author has not sufficiently explored. Again, how about the immature gunman who loves Minn Lee and goes to extermination by Perelli knowingly and with alacrity? One does not easily believe in Chinese harlots with enough meekness and resignation to endow a whole hagiology, or in remorse-stricken thugs going cheerfully to dusty death by the light of almond eyes. These things may be so; Mr. Wallace has not made them likely. But Miss Gillian Lind and Mr. Ben Smith act quite well enough to suspend disbelief.

Arts. Sunday, March 30.

"AFTER ALL."

A Play. By John van Druten.

This is the kind of play upon which the critics and the general public are likely to part company, and therefore exactly the sort of thing which the Stage Society and the Arts Theatre Club exist to produce. The play is uncommercial by reason of its principal virtue, which is to present life in Kensington's indistinguishable villas, which again is exactly what people who live in those villas do not in the evening go out for to see. The average playgoer, who visits the theatre once a month, naturally welcomes introduction to passionate ninnies and impassive ducal noodles, whereas the critic who virtually lives in the theatre is weary of tarradiddles about the beglamoured, and welcomes a plain tale about plain people with the same relish which crowned heads, weary of being regaled, may be supposed to entertain for dripping toast.

Given the foregoing, "After All" is a good, veracious, rather dull comedy which shows how parents fail to understand their children and how these, when they become parents, develop crassness in their turn, thus proving, as Paula Tanqueray said, that the future is only the past entered through another gate. Mr. van Druten sedulously avoids all dramatic occasions, a good example being the expected meeting between a father and his daughter's seducer, an expectation which in Sir Arthur Pinero's theatre would in some interval have whirled us round and in the ensuing act been giddily fulfilled. But when Mr. van Druten's curtain goes up, lo and behold the father is dead, and we are entertained with a searching analysis of what one might call Kensal-Greenitis or widow's selfishness. And when the next curtain goes up, lo and behold the widow too is dead!

And so the play continues, remorselessly true to humdrum life, the very thing which, as even Ibsen knew, the normal playgoer doesn't want. Ibsen is alleged to be dull, yet even his suburban or prose dramas are crowded with pistol-shots, poisonings, drownings, tumblings, and catastrophic demises of all kinds. That most respectable lady, Mrs. Alving, commits filicide. Hedvig, Hedda, Eilert, Rosmer, Mrs. Rosmer, Rebecca, Borkman, Solness, all commit suicide. Nora talks of it, and in "When We Dead Awaken" half the cast indulge in this cheerful practice. In theory people living in villas don't do these things, but in his plays Ibsen took enormous care that they should. What reward, then, must Mr. van Druten expect for his unexciting naturalness, in which people take to their beds to die and not a drum is heard to enliven the succession of funeral notes? After all, "Home from Home" is not the commercial manager's slogan, unless the home is, like those of Ibsen, the exception which points the domestic moral.

A Fine Piece of Acting.

The evening was notable for a beautifully sustained piece of acting by that more than clever actress, Miss Helen Haye, for some good understanding silences by Mr. Laurence Olivier, whose vowel-sounds, however, still distress, and for some good natural playing by Miss Elissa Landi. The evening was also notable for two other things—an almost complete, unmerited failure by that master of "restraint," Mr. H. C Stoker, and a riotous success by Miss Muriel Aked, as to the precise merit of which I am doubtful. Mr. Stoker's failure was that which is likely to attend all our actors in the future; the theatre which denies the player all apprenticeship in emotion cannot expect him to shake it suddenly out of his sleeve.

Miss Aked, who was rapturously received, delivered her lines with an extraordinary absence alike of timing and stage-sense. This actress has achieved a reputation as chief exponent of maundering witlessness; her characters "run on" mumblingly and indistinctly. Normally, it would be impossible to hear what Miss Aked says, but so great is the likeableness of the player and so amusing are the lines written for her, that the audience makes special concessions, puts hand to ear, and hardly breathes until Miss Aked has got to the end of her self-communings. But I should be happier if I could see this artist make a success in a part where good enunciation and attack are necessary, for then I should know that her performance in this piece is the result of deliberate art.

Lyric, Hammersmith. Tuesday, April 1.

"OUT OF THE BLUE."

A play. Adapted by Michael Orme from the German of Hans Chlumberg.

You know the kind of thing, or if you don't Pirandello has lived in vain. Or you have. There is a hitch, Sir Nigel Playfair's stage-manager having thought that to-night's production was to-morrow. There is no scenery, no company, and no nothing. So Sir Nigel, in that cheery, bustling way of his, and fortified by the familiar velvet pea-jacket, calls upon the audience to help him. They shall be themselves. Accordingly, Mr. George Merritt and Miss Minnie Blagden, who are supposed to be a married couple, clamber over the footlights, and are presently joined by Mr. R. Claude Pascoe, who, asked to make the third in the triangle, turns out actually to be the wife's lover. Now follow four acts, making five in all, of semi-metaphysical, wholly Pirandellish semi-facetiousness, which may be deemed either ultimate wit or a trite little joke too long drawn out. It will be remembered that Sam Weller and Mr. John Smauker had a similar difference of opinion, only concerning the waters of Bath. Sam opining that they tasted of warm flat-irons, and Mr. Smauker putting forward "killibeate" as the proper adjective. In the same way this play will be regarded as either inexhaustible caviare or the fully explored breakfast egg with which, towards the end, one becomes a little bored.

The point of this affair is, I suggest, the mechanism which gets the play going rather than the play itself, and our curiosity concerning the mechanism being satisfied little remains. The reader perceives, of course, how a perfectly banal triangular drama is intellectualised, or alleged to undergo that transmogrification, by some heavy-handed juggling between the two planes of reality and make-believe, the lover who pretends at being a lover and the deceived husband who deems playing at deception a great game. With the greatest deference I submit that relativity as a stage gambit begins to date. Plays with as single a flavour as this must, like pimento and parsnips, be either the soul of obnoxiousness or the heart's desire. Having seen the joke, without difficulty and quite early on, I could not easily resist having a keek at a theatre over the way, where Mr. Tod Slaughter was performing an old drama of real blood and thunder, and not our modern "amusing" equivalent, using the word in Bloomsbury's horrid sense. I did, however, resist, and hasten to certify that all parts of the house could be seen right up to the end hugging a rare appreciation of Vienna-cum-Hammersmith waggishness. "Out of the Blue" will probably have a long run, since it falls plump into one of the two epochs with which this theatre so admirably concerns itself—the day before yesterday and the day after to-morrow, the dramas of the eighteenth and the twenty-first centuries. "Michael Orme" has brought off the trick of adaptation with great skill and good sense.

Fortune. Monday, March 31.

"CAPE FORLORN."

A Play. By Frank Harvey.

"Action," said the French poet Rimbaud, "is a way of spoiling something." I take it that Mr. Harvey would not agree. His vigorous play would make an excellent test piece for academies of acting, whose methods, doubtless suited to the times, aim at teaching the young idea to shoot as quietly as possible. This may suit the modern type of intellectual drama, in which nebulous young men meet their real selves on the blasted heaths of expressionist self-consciousness and the stages of experimental theatres. But it is another matter to come down from the business end of a lighthouse to a parlour and find that your wife has just shot one of her two lovers, and that the other has embezzled your life's savings. No soulful amateur can put this across by fingering a thin beard and throwing wistful blame on the ego or the cosmos!

Fortunately, this good barnstorming exercise was in the hands of actors who had something to storm barns with. Mr. Edmund Willard and the author himself could probably have been heard on the mainland, and Mr. Louis Bradfield was not many fortissimos behind, though as an absconding financier his playing had, quite rightly, more nervous force than that of his bluff, uproarious co-prisoners. Miss Marda Vanne is a past-mistress of staidness and repression, and, as those who remember her wife in "Rain" will know, the embodiment of frigid virtue. Her flibbertigibbet in this play was almost comically incredible; one could see honesty staring out of that frank countenance as plain as a pillar-box in an empty street. Prim little Miss Muffett cannot eat her curds-and-whey and have them, and it's no use trying. Not a bad attempt, of course, but a forlorn hope, and a fantastic piece of casting. The sea in this piece gave a rattling good performance.

Prince Edward. Thursday, April 3.

"RIO RITA."

A Musical Comedy. By Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson. Music by Harry Tierney.

The music, I take it, is good. The programme, which tells us the provenance of the costumes, shoes, hosiery, and motor-cycle combination, does not tell us who painted the quite good scenery. What it does tell us is that the Prince Edward Theatre stands on the site of what used to be a large draper's shop. Hence, one supposes, those illuminated cubby-holes or aumbrys which in all the corridors and passages exhibit typewriters, jewellery, glass-ware, and ladies' underclothing at marked prices. This, surely, is a monstrous blot upon any piece of architecture. Otherwise the new theatre is pleasant enough.

Those who have experienced "Silver Wings" have experienced "Rio Rita," and vice versa. Both plays have to do with Mexico, and it is an axiom of musical comedy that pieces which have to do with the same country have to do with one another. If it be insisted that one should be particular, then I will say that "Rio Rita" is a superlatively jolly entertainment when the chorus is on the stage, and an ineffably tedious one when it isn't. Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies have now very serious rivals in Mr. Ephraim's.

Messrs. George Gee and Leslie Sarony make heroic efforts to cope with long deserts of jocosity which would probably have slain any pair of comedians living; Mr. Bernard Nedell has nothing to do, but does it handsomely, and Mr. Geoffrey Gwyther makes a capable and pleasantly singing hero. Miss Rita Page can hardly be said to sing or act, but her dancing delights. And last there is Miss Edith Day, always a very conscientious artist. In short, the usual stupendous success upon which there has been lavish expenditure of everything except brains.

London Hippodrome. Friday, April 4.

"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."

Once more the Co-Optimists supply their irrefutable proof of the Brotherhood of Man. As each member of the "pierrotic" troupe advanced to the footlights in the opening number on Friday evening, he or she was greeted with a roar of welcome from a thousand fraternal throats. Mr. Davy Burnaby was "good old Davy," Miss Phyllis Monkman was "good old Phyllis." This was not a theatrical entertainment, but an enormous family party. One wished that naval conferences could be carried on in the same spirit.

The visitor who drops unwarned into one of these domestic revels may be excused for feeling a certain bewilderment. It is possible that he will even fail for some time to see what all the fun is about. Taken separately, he may think the items unremarkable: why should their co-execution provoke such enthusiasm? But as the evening wears on it will be borne in on him that the conviction with which the items are performed has something to do with it; that the weakest "turn" improves on being given as if it were convulsively funny; that the continuity which the Co-optimists succeed in imparting to their programme helps as well. He will, of course, be able to single out here and there a performance good in itself. There is Mr. Herbert Mundin's delicious appearance as a Chelsea pensioner; there is the amusing house-hunting burlesque composed almost entirely of snatches adapted from popular songs; there is the charwomen sketch of Miss Phyllis Monkman and Miss Elsie Randolph; there is Mr. Stanley Holloway's impersonation of Maurice Chevalier (atoning for the unintentional humour of the song in which, dressed as a steeplejack, he begs, with tears in his eyes, for a chimney to climb). But there is not enough really good material to make a successful evening without the co-optimistic feeling that the whole entertainment is simply too jolly for words. D. P.

FILM NOTES.

"DYNAMITE."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

Mr. Cecil B. De Mille has a mind like a magnifying-glass. It subjects everything ruthlessly to a process of enlargement. It revels in the extreme. I could never imagine De Mille as content with the collapse of a single drive in a coal mine. The entire fabric of creation must hurtle to destruction for his benefit. Pillar after pillar must crash. Avalanches of coal must belch and smoke and roar. All the gas masks ever made in the U.S.A. must be employed in the necessary rescue work. Sensation must be not only spelt with a capital S, but triply underlined.

Yet the work of De Mille is always worth watching. His nightmares are more fascinating than any other fellow's plain dreams. In the picture now showing at the Empire, "Dynamite," we are blown sky high first of all by blatant vulgarity, ostentation, and the most outrageously absurd story, and then exploded into the depths of the earth by an equally ludicrous and impossible twist of the narrative into the bowels of a coal mine.

* * *

Imagine a Claude Melnotte of the American coalfields married to a Pauline of New York Society for some mad reason or other impossible to comprehend. Picture then various misunderstandings: a caveman scene in the lady's bedroom; the lady scorned as a mate pursuing her husband in an expensive h.p. motor car to his humble home in the mining village, Paris patent leather buckled shoes and all. Imagine a mania for contrasts consistently exhibited all through the film; vice and virtue, riches and poverty, propriety and indecorousness, prison bars and Society's cocktail bars, and conjure up the farcically happy ending, where the married man blows himself to Hades out of the heroine's life. The glorious spirit of self-sacrifice survives in spite of all our cynicism.

I liked all the acting. It must be very difficult to be real in the midst of so many extravagances and super sentimentalities, but Kay Johnson, Charles Bickford and Conrad Nagel particularly achieve a sense of truth.

* * *

Sir James Barrie is as refined and finished a playwright as Great Britain possesses. If, however, we had to be called on to judge him by the abominable travesties of his pieces for which the films and talkies are responsible, we might be tempted to label him the most vulgar and the clumsiest dramatist in the world.

How dare the Americans perpetuate these outrages on good manners and good taste, these libels on a genius? It is intolerable. At the Plaza this week a perversion of Sir James's play "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," descends to depths of public-house humour and commonplace pantomime of a kind that would not be permitted in a third-rate music-hall.

I have no fault to find with the acting of Mr. Gary Cooper or Miss Beryl Mercer. But I join my protest to those previously made against the production as a whole.

* * * *

If I had a daughter on the pictures I should adore her to be called by some such name as Helen Twelvetrees. It would be so easy to remember her with a cognomen like that. Helen is very divorceable. Extending herself luxuriantly in tight-fitting uniforms radiating her charms, the syren makes a grand parade of her feminine attractions. Still, for all that, I found the "Grand Parade" last week at the Capitol something wanting in conviction. These back-stage pieces bore me.

One gentleman sang a song about a certain Molly, and reiterated that name so profusely that I began to curse every woman who ever bore it. He plugged the dreary air mercilessly. I sighed with relief when he married the lady. I thought he might cease singing about her. No such luck! we had Molly till the bitter end.

Mr. Edmund Goulding, the producer, has his moments. His technical experts have helped him considerably. But he won't get away with a piece like this.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

WAR PIECES.

To-day.—Strand: "Japhet Has His Day" (Repertory Players).

April 7.—Everyman: "Fourth-Floor Heaven." Streatham Hill: "The Man I Killed."

April 8.—Duke of York's: "Suspense." Arts: "It's a Pity About Humanity."

April 9.—Globe: "B. J. One."

The flood of war novels is being followed by at any rate a moderate output of war plays. On Tuesday "Suspense," at the Duke of York's Theatre, will show us the actual war zone, and will be enlivened by numerous "effects," including machine-gun fire, rapid rifle fire, a barrage, and the distant explosion of a mine. To-morrow "The Man I Killed," Reginald Berkeley's adaptation of Rostand's "L'Homme que j'ai Tué," opens at the Streatham Hill Theatre: it deals with the remorse of a young Frenchman over the death of a German he killed in the war. And on Wednesday "B. J. One," the naval play about Jutland, opens at the Globe; this piece also promises to be highly realistic, and I hear that a true expert is giving lessons in the blowing of the bo'sun's whistle, while the Admiralty itself has lent two range-finders and an alarm rattle used at Jutland. Meanwhile Mr. Frank Gregory is holding over till after Easter the production of the prisoners of war play, "Who Goes Next?" as he feels that too much competition in the genre may be a hindrance to success.

Various Shakespearean pieces are in preparation, notably Mr. Horace Watson's production of "Hamlet" for the Shakespeare Birthday matinées on April 22 and 25, and Mr. Maurice Browne's production of "Othello," with Mr. Paul Robeson in the name part, to be given in mid-May at the Globe. In the former, Mr. Malcolm Keen, who is now back from America, will play the King (it may be remembered that he took the same part when John Barrymore was playing Hamlet some years back), while Mr. Godfrey Tearle, who was originally to have played Claudius, will now be seen as Horatio. In "Othello" Miss Sybil Thorndike will be the Emilia, while Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Mr. Maurice Browne, and Mr. Max Montesole will appear as Desdemona, Iago, and Cassio respectively. The Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company, too, begin their season on Easter Monday.

"Milestones," at the Criterion, will end its run on Saturday. On the following Monday the production of "A Doll's House," given by Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre at the Arts Theatre, will be transferred to the Criterion with practically the same cast; Miss Gwen Ffrangcon Davies will again appear as Nora and Mr. Henry Oscar has been specially released from his obligations at the Haymarket by Messrs. Horace Watson and Alban Limpus in order to play Helmer and produce. This will be the first public production of Ibsen's play since Madge Titheradge appeared in it at the Playhouse, and only the second production in twenty years.

Mr. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre is now rehearsing another interesting play, "The Man with the Portfolio," which is to be acted in Russian at the Arts Theatre next Sunday afternoon. Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky will produce and Mr. Boris Ranevsky will play the leading part. The piece concerns the lives of a middle-class family living in Moscow; the father is on his way by train to take up a professorship in a neighbouring university when he is seized by a moment's madness, murders a fellow-traveller, and throws his body out of the window. For the time he conceals his crime, but is perpetually dogged and blackmailed in his struggles for material success. Then, just as he is about to gain an important public position, the murder is discovered, together with various other crimes he has committed in his efforts to hide it. Lest an English audience should be in any doubt as to the progress of this pleasing tale a synopsis of each act will be provided in the programme.

Two other productions are announced. At the Little Theatre on Tuesday week "Insult," a play about the colour question in the Dutch Indies by the Dutch dramatist, Jan Fabricius, will be given, with Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith as producer. And the cockney play by Mr. Ernest George, originally called "Belle; or, What's the Bother?" and produced by the Stage Society some months ago, will be given at the Vaudeville on Wednesday week, with Miss Nancy Price in a leading part. Mr. Aubrey Hammond is designing the settings.

Theatrical managers really are not doing so badly. Mr. Alec L. Rea's two productions, "Honours Easy," at the St. Martin's Theatre, and "The Man in Possession," at the Ambassadors, have both been acquired recently for production on the Continent. Mr. Cochran, of course, has a winner in "Bitter-Sweet." And "The Three Musketeers" at Drury Lane has made such a good start that the ticket agencies have bought seats for no less than £27,000.

Miss Yvonne Arnaud will be at the Coliseum this week in a sketch "The Red Hat" by Elaine Sterne Carrington. The sketch concerns two husbands, two wives, and a hat found by one of the wives in her flat when her husband is supposed to be away. Miss Arnaud has only once appeared in variety before. Other items in the Coliseum programme are provided by Mr. Charlie Higgins, Mason and Scott, and Jerry and her Baby Grands (the last is a decorative performance by four girls on four pianos). At the Palladium Mr. Jack Payne and his B.B.C. band will make their music-hall début to-morrow.

"The House That Jack Built," with Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar as additional members of the cast, will be transferred from the Adelphi to the Winter Garden Theatre to-morrow week.—When the new Cambridge Theatre opens in July with "Charlot's Revue," Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Gertrude Lawrence will be the "stars."

Such success has attended the production of "The Lion-Tamer" at the Gate that its run has been extended until Thursday week. There was even some talk of putting it on for a further run at a West End theatre, but the Lord Chamberlain has refused to pass the play in its present form. At the Gate, meantime, sometime in Easter week (probably late in the week), an English version of Georg Kaiser's "Oktobertag" will be presented; no details of the cast are as yet available.

Mr. Ben Welden, formerly playing in Garland Anderson's play "Appearances," at the Royalty, is now appearing in Mr. Edgar Wallace's new piece, and his part in "Appearances" is being taken by Mr. Frank Thompson. Mr. Thompson's rôle of the witness Gerald Saunders goes to Mr. Sydney Bland, who is also the stage manager. D. P.

THE AMATEURS.

Last night at the Scala Theatre the Lloyds Bank Dramatic and Operatic Society concluded a series of performances of "The Vagabond King." Throughout the acting was of a high standard, and the chorus, dancers, and orchestra were far above the level often attained by the amateur, which reflects great credit on Mr. Walter H. James, the conductor, and Mr. Gerald Matthews, the producer. One should mention all to do justice to the cast, but special reference should be made to Miss Winifred Brown, who made a gracious figure as Katherine, and whose voice was heard to advantage in the duet "Only a Rose" with Mr. Herbert Hoare, who was admirable as François Vilion. Mr. Harold Thompson was good as Louis, and Mr. Rupert Stanley got some fun out of his part of the disreputable Tabarie. The grouping and acting of the chorus was good and the settings delightful, especially in the finaletto of the Masque scene. The audience was enthusiastic. G. P.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

COSIMA WAGNER.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

I.

With the death of Cosima there passes away the last great figure of the Wagner circle: posterity will probably decide that she was the greatest of them all—that in the last resort the world owes something to her that even Liszt, even King Ludwig, could never have brought about alone.

We shall not be able to do her justice until we dismiss from our minds the crude conception of her, now becoming current, as a self-seeking woman who in the first place deserted her own husband for Wagner, and in the second place devoted all her energy to imposing a "legend" upon the world. We cannot even approach "the truth about Cosima" until we recognise that she was not merely a woman who at a particular phase of Wagner's career came into his life as other women had done before her. The attempt to see Wagner's later life as a struggle between the living Cosima and the dead Minna is a piece of insanity only possible to the film-sodden mentality of the twentieth century. Women have far less influence upon the work of artists than poets and other romantic but unscientific beings imagine. A man does his work in virtue of a certain spiritual constitution the chemical metamorphoses of which depend upon forces much more fundamental than the eyes of this lady or the hair of that: the women who, in the popular fantasy, have been the "inspiration" of the artist have been merely sex-structures that happened to be in his vicinity when these changes were working themselves out in him of their own accord, in obedience to their own deep-seated laws, and towards whom some over-plus of the man's temporarily heightened emotional energy has been directed. "Tristan" would have been written even if Mathilde Wesendonck had never lived, though Mathilde Wesendonck would never have been heard of by the world in general had she not been thrown by the fates into Wagner's company at the time that "Tristan" was raising his temperament to super-incandescence.

THE "WAGNER LEGEND."

We see Cosima as she really was, and realise what she did for Wagner and for music, only when we put out of our minds everything in her story and in Wagner's that appeals to biographers of the Hollywood type of mentality. Unfortunately the average writer on the subject knows too little of the deeper and more vital aspects of the case. The time for a comprehensive study of Cosima has not yet arrived, because the documents are not yet complete; meanwhile the amateur biographer naturally fastens on the more superficial and misleading facts of the story. Far too much has recently been made of the supposed willingness of Cosima to go to any extreme to create a "Wagner legend." In the later years, Wahnfried cannot be accused of any reluctance to give the world as many Wagner documents as possible. If in the earlier years both Wagner and Cosima preferred to allow only such documents to be made public as were consistent with their own idealised conception of the composer, they were merely taking the line of all first biographers and all people who foresee themselves as subjects for biography. Mozart's widow had no hesitation in deleting from the published letters of her husband the more erotic or coprophagous passages. Bülow's widow had no hesitation in giving the world his earlier opinions in a form that she thought more consistent with those of the Bülow of the later years. These are little weaknesses common to all domestic biographers and all autobiographers.

INSTINCT OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

Cosima, then, could hardly be blamed for taking what steps she could to ensure that the world should see Wagner and herself through their eyes. The later biographer, anxious to get at the truth about things, rightly chafes at the procedure; but the procedure itself is perfectly natural to the parties immediately concerned, and implies no moral obliquity. Cosima in particular held that her private affairs were no one's concern but her own; and though we may regret that she destroyed so many documents that would have thrown a light on her career, we cannot quarrel with her natural instinct of self-preservation. She had already, in the Munich and Triebschen days, suffered too much from the foulness of humanity to be willing to give it more garbage than was strictly necessary for it to batten on. She made a bonfire of many of Bülow's earlier letters to her. It is now generally agreed that Nietzsche was in love with her, and that his later apostasy towards Wagner was due in part to his anger at the composer's possession of a woman whom Nietzsche thought too good for him. But the world will never know more of this matter than it knows already, for the resolute Cosima burnt all Nietzsche's letters to her

BULOW'S TRIBUTE TO COSIMA.

The true essence of the Wagner-Cosima-Bülow affair has been generally misunderstood. The world sees it merely as the usual matrimonial triangle. It was not thus that the affair presented itself to those immediately concerned in it; and it is a pity that the world cannot place itself at their lofty standpoint. Bülow's own testimony should be sufficient to justify Cosima. He recognised only the loftiest motives in her abandonment of him to devote herself to the mission of ensuring the realisation of Wagner's life-work. In one of his letters of 1870 he thanks his friend Klindworth for not joining in the conventional hue-and-cry against Cosima: "My thanks to you for not being harsh towards a sorely misjudged woman, who is remarkable not only for her mind but for the capacity of her heart for sacrifice." And in his final letter to her before the divorce he himself justifies her action. He frankly admits having been a trial to her. "I have very badly and very wickedly repaid you for all the devotion you have lavished on me in our past life. I have poisoned yours, and I can only thank Providence for having offered you an inefficient counterpoise at almost the last moment, when courage to endure your burden any longer must have failed you. But alas, since you left me I have lost my sole support in the struggle of life. Your mind, your heart, your friendship, your patience, your indulgence, your sympathy, your encouragement, your counsel, finally and above all your presence, your glance, your speech, all these were the mainstay of my existence."

He goes on to speak of his physical, mental and moral exhaustion under the strain of his life in Munich: "My nerves are not as strong as yours—you who were able to endure for long years the distressing intimacy with a character, like mine, badly formed from birth and badly developed, and have managed to survive that penance." He recognises that she "has no other choice" than to leave him for Wagner. He leaves the bringing-up of the children to her: "and if your excellent heart consents to do so in spite of the antipathy and the justified rancour that you feel towards their father, I do not know why I should not leave you my name." "One thing," he continues, "I cannot and would not wish to forget—the profoundly grateful memory of all you have done for my development as an artist."

When one of the chief actors in the tragedy, and by appearances the one the most wronged, saw it from this height of nobility, it is a pity that the rest of the world should have dragged it down to the level of a crude intrigue. The real meaning of Cosima's self-sacrifice—for such it was—I will try to show in a following article.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

IN THE CONCERT ROOM.

On Sunday, in the Albert Hall, Miss Ethel Leginska took a reduced L.S.O. through some well-known works. She performed all the accepted motions of the conductor and made all the recognised gestures, and the spectacle was certainly a pleasing one; but I should not care to dogmatise as to the amount of actual control she was exercising over the players. In the Liszt Hungarian Fantasia she both conducted and played the piano part, popping up and down, with admirable energy, as the occasion required. She is an excellent pianist and a capable all-round musician. There is no *a priori* reason why some day we should not get a female Toscanini or Beecham or Jack Payne; but may I venture to suggest that for a woman conductor a hat would be a convenience?

At the Courtauld-Sargent concert on Tuesday evening we had a quasi-novelty in the shape of Beethoven's Great Fugue (originally part of the B flat quartet) played on the whole body of the strings. It was Bülow, I think, who first made this experiment. On the whole, of course, it is a success: in its quartet form the music is always straining at the slender leash and sometimes breaking it. At the same time, the multiplied strings now and then do the music a bad turn. There are a few passages that border on triviality; in the original these are not unduly forced on us, but in the full string orchestra their little failings are exaggerated. There is, again, an occasional loss of intimacy of feeling, while the basses are something of a problem, sometimes coming in with magnificent effect, sometimes failing us at a critical moment. Dr. Sargent conducted an animated performance, but I should like to hear the Fugue with an orchestra of first-rate strings.

Dr. Sargent's Leonora No. 3 had any amount of exuberance, but of the physical rather than of the spiritual order. Mme. Frida Leider's singing of the big aria from "Fidelio" would perhaps have given me more pleasure in the opera house, where the action would make us less critical of the defects of the singing *qua* singing; in the concert room we demand a purer line and more finished phrasing.

By Wireless.

With the object of trying a new wireless set, I have done a good deal of listening-in this week. The results have been excellent; but I do not propose to go into technical details until after some further trials. Combing the ether almost at random lately, I have been struck by the number of foreign stations that give us Johann Strauss: he seems to be about the most popular composer of the day—a fact that augurs ill for the jazz mechanics. His waltzes are being played all over Europe, while there are frequent performances of "Die Fledermaus." I heard an excellent one from Paris, under Bruno Walter, on Sunday. The immortal operetta seems to be one of the successes of the year in Paris, and is certainly the work towards which many of us are looking forward most eagerly at Covent Garden this summer. If the Syndicate and the B.B.C. want to do the music-loving poulation of these islands a real service, they will broadcast at least one performance of this enchanting opera. The difficulty of the spoken passages can be got over as it was in Paris—the transmission from the theatre being shut off while the conversations in German are proceeding, the course of the action being explained by a narrator.

One of the best wireless transmissions of the week was that of the Sibelius violin concerto, with Mr. Arthur Catterall as the thoroughly understanding soloist and Sir Henry Wood conducting the B.B.C. orchestra in the studio. The Philharmonic concert on Thursday came over so well that one could be in no doubt as to either the excellencies or the failings of the performances. Oskar Fried put any amount of life into the Brahms No. 1 and "Till Eulenspiegel," but pace and glow were often obtained at the expense of the inner meaning of the music. The Brahms was best in the two middle movements, the adagio being especially eloquent; but the finale sacrificed grandeur to feverishness. The pace of the "Till Eulenspiegel" not merely took much of the clarity of line out of the music but created serious difficulties for the horn players.

Holst, Mahler and Monteverdi.

As I have not seen the score of Holst's new concerto for two violins (Miss Jelly d'Aranyi and Mme. Adila Fachiri), I will only say that at a first hearing it struck me as one of the best things Holst has ever done. I greatly liked the clean, firm lines of this music, from which every superfluous ounce of flesh has been sweated out. Miss Dorothy Silk, her voice just a little over-reinforced by the microphone, sang the aria from the first act of Hindemith's "Cardillac," the orchestra completing the selection with the curiously expressive "Pantomime" that ends the act. While the Philharmonic people were about it they might also have had Miss Silk sing the Daughter's aria from the second act. I suppose it is too much to expect the Syndicate to put this highly successful opera on at Covent Garden. It is true they are giving us "Marta" this year, and no doubt "The Bohemian Girl" will follow next season and "Maritana" the season after that; but when these masterpieces have ceased to exhaust the Syndicate's energies it will perhaps think of turning its attention to what is going on in countries where opera is a living reality, not a series of post-mortems.

There can be few more difficult works to broadcast than Mahler's fourth symphony, with its long stretches of pianissimi and pizzicati basses; and the admirable reception I had of it from the B.B.C. concert on Friday, under Oskar Fried, is a testimony to the progress that is being made in receiving sets and loud speakers. Mahler takes some understanding, but I do not see how anyone can question the originality of this music; to me the Mahler personality is as clearly defined as any in modern art. The new generation ought to be attracted by his sometimes bitter humour, which was one of the features of his mind that gave a certain amount of offence to his own epoch.

I thought I was doing a good thing when I put aside the second half of the concert in order to tune in to Paris; but it turned out a bad speculation. It is true I heard Monteverdi's Lament of Arianna sung in full for the first time in my life: the twenty bars or so that are usually sung at recitals are only a fragment of the monologue, which, by the way, may now be had in full in the latest volume of the complete Monteverdi that Malipiero is editing for the Universal Edition. But the broadcast of scenes from Monteverdi's opera "Il Coronazione di Poppea" was a grotesque failure. Here was a model for everything that the revival of a classic should *not* be—bad singing, bad playing, the wrong tempi, the wrong spirit, unintelligent modernisation of the music. This sort of thing should be made a punishable offence against art, for its only result can be to prejudice the uninstructed listener against the work and the composer. E. N.

Last Gerald Cooper Concert.

At Æolian Hall on Tuesday the present series of Gerald Cooper Concerts was brought to a close with a recital of chamber music in which three eminent artists were heard at their best. Miss Harriet Cohen (piano), Paul Hermann ('cello) and Frederick Thurston (clarinet) first played, together, Beethoven's early Trio in B Flat, Op. 11. The 'cellist's tone proving, later, particularly round and full, it was curious to note how reedy it was made to sound by contrast with that of the clarinet.

Recital Notes.

Miss Margaret Rolfe, singing at the Wigmore Hall on Monday, showed the excellent quality of her natural gift—the voice. It is well worthy of the cultivation that it must receive before she can hope to make much impression in the way of song-interpretation.

V. Ernst Wolff, whose contribution to a joint recital, the week before, was favourably noted at the time, appeared as a soloist of the piano and harpsichord at the same hall on Wednesday. His touching, especially of the older instrument, brought particular delight by reason of its superfine artistry.

Anton Maaskoff, who occupied the same platform on Thursday, is a violinist of refinement. His methods are so modest that one thought, while he was playing the Busoni Sonata, Op. 36a, No. 2, in conjunction with Reginald Paul, his share would have been the better for a stronger colour; but in the Bach Chaconne they came by their own. H. F.

THE GALLERIES.

PISSARRO CENTENARY (1830-1930).

A LEADER OF THE IMPRESSIONISTS.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Now that we are able to view the French Impressionist School as a whole in something approaching an historical perspective, we are able to appreciate better than we could thirty years ago the unique position held in it by Camille Pissarro. Paris has just been celebrating the centenary of his birth by an exhibition in the Musée de l'Orangerie, where, for the last few weeks, there has been the largest and most important collection of his works yet brought together. I am glad to have been able to see this before its close, for though I already knew most of the exhibits, to see them together and follow their chronological sequence was to gain a new insight into the range and development of the master's art.

It is becoming more and more realised that Pissarro, rather than Manet, was the pivot round which the French impressionists revolved. Camille Pissarro was not only the link between Manet and Monet and Seurat and Signac; he was equally the link between Degas and Renoir and Cezanne and Gauguin. All were at one time or other influenced by him, and by many of them Pissarro himself was also influenced; and just because he was himself a tireless experimentalist, always pushing out in new directions, less than justice has hitherto been done to his essential originality. For though ever ready to construe a hint, even from a junior, into action, Pissarro was never a follower of others, but always a leader. In his very earliest exhibits here—and never before have so many of his pre-1870 paintings been shown together—we see his point of departure from Corot and Millet, but already it is a departure and not a following. Nothing could be more typically Pissarresque—less like a Corot or a Millet—than his "L'Hermitage" (6 bis), painted in 1867. Even before 1870—as his '69 picture in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs proves—Pissarro had begun experimenting with Divisionism, and by 1877 he was able to give a characteristic impressionist treatment to a Chardin subject in his pastel "Eugène Murer à son four de pâtissier" (35). Five years later he completely anticipates Bonnard in his luminous rendering of another Chardinesque interior, "La Petite Bonne de Campagne" (55).

MASTERY OF LIGHT.

Once in the 'eighties we find Camille Pissarro equally at home with low-toned and high-keyed schemes of colour, with figure subjects and landscape; so much the master that we can hardly conceive he had a new province yet to conquer. But brilliant as is the luminosity of the country road in "La Cavée" of 1887, limpid as is the distance and clean as the bright pigment is in "Vue prise de la fenêtre du peintre" of the following year, the illumination of these and other splendid works of this period is relatively subdued in comparison with the blaze of sunlight that gushes forth from his gouache, "Gardeuse d'oiés, matin, 1890." Here the artist has indeed "set the sun in the heavens," and no other artist before or since has given at once so intense and so natural a sensation of sunlight. There is another work of about the same period, "Midday Rest," in the Leeds Art Gallery, and here also is a blaze of light which turns even the blues of the labourer's clothes into an intensely hot colour.

As a master magician in expressing light and heat in terms of colour, Camille Pissarro has never yet been surpassed, but while his technical knowledge of colour and pigment was profound, his fame as a painter does not rest only on the manifest erudition of his science. Pissarro was an artist gifted with an exquisite sensibility (the tenderness of his handling bespeaks a gentle disposition which radiates through every canvas), and it was not only his knowledge of paint, but his feeling for nature which enabled him to create so lovely a series of perfect harmonies.

BERTHE MORISOT.

Meanwhile, we in London have the opportunity of enjoying at the Leicester Galleries the best exhibition we have yet had of the work of one of Pissarro's most gifted contemporaries, the woman painter Berthe Morisot. Just because her sister Edma married Manet, it has too hastily been assumed that Berthe Morisot owed almost everything to her brother-in-law. This exhibition should correct that erroneous belief. As children the Morisot girls had shown exceptional talent for drawing and had lessons from Guichard, a pupil of Ingres. Before Berthe came of age she had made the acquaintance of Corot and studied under his friend Oudinot at Pontoise. It was only after 1865—the year of the "Déjeûner sur l'herbe" and "Olympie"—that the Manet and Morisot families became intimate, and already Berthe had exhibited in the Salon of 1864.

One cannot ignore Manet, in whose studio Berthe worked regularly after her sister's marriage, but she was no more influenced by him than the men-painters of his circle were, indeed, Berthe Morisot was much less influenced by Manet than many of these. This exhibition shows that she was just as much influenced by Renoir, but while all these close comrades acted and reacted on each other's art, Berthe Morisot remains an essentially original painter.

No other painter of the group could have conceived or executed her pale delicate conversation-piece "La Broderie" (47) just as she did. It has the kind of ethereal charm which we associate with Whistler; but here, if there was any influencing, it was Whistler who was influenced by Berthe Morisot rather than Morisot by Whistler.

With a gracious and not inappropriate gesture the Leicester Galleries simultaneously present the art of a contemporary British woman-painter, Mrs. Winifred Nicholson. It is a severe test, but though Mrs. Nicholson, rather wilfully, one suspects, throws away the support of that considered draughtsmanship which underlies Berthe Morisot's structures, she has so nice a sense of colour and feeling for tones that she succeeds in giving pleasure, particularly in her flowerpieces.

BRITISH DRAWINGS.

Even with the lofty standards derived from repeated visits to the Italian Exhibition, we can go with confidence to see the collection of English nineteenth and twentieth century drawings at the Savile Gallery. Indeed, it is only about the nineteenth-century work that we are at all inclined to be apologetic. Alfred Stevens, of course, is a conspicuous exception: his magnificent "Mother and Child" (40), in black chalk, can bear comparison with drawings by the giants of the Renaissance. But apart from Stevens, these nineteenth-century drawings seem terribly lacking in virility.

But it is another matter altogether when we come to the twentieth century. The pencilled perfection of G. L. Brockhurst's "The Artist's Wife" (4), the abundant energy and vital character of Augustus John's "Head of a Girl" (22), the economic conviction of his full-length figures, the nudes of Dobson (7) and Epstein (9, 10), and the "Seated Woman" (37) of Matthew Smith, all these, despite their wide diversity of style, have a virility which entitles them to respect, even were they hung among Italian masters.

Sickert, of course, belongs to another category altogether: his place is not with the Italians, but rather with Rembrandt, for he also builds up form by the subtlety of his light and shade.

A most attractive and sympathetic portrait in oils of "Christopher Robin" (her great-nephew) was included in the exhibition of her Swiss, Italian and English pictures which Mrs. Ambrose Parsons showed at the Pioneer Institute throughout last week.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

NATURE AND THE PROPHETS.

"Lettres à Malesherbes." By Jean Jacques Rousseau. (Scholartis Press. 5s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

To believe in civilisation is the first condition of sanity, yet there are moods in which it seems easy to despise not only the values of civilisation but sanity itself, moods when the cry "Back to Nature" meets with response. It seems obvious at such moments that nearly all the ends we habitually pursue are irrelevant; they are complicated and many while our needs seem simple and few. The technique of civilisation goes on growing more and more elaborate, creating conveniences which it is impossible to resist because they seem to relieve congestions and complications, though at the same time they also increase them; implanting in us desires which we would not have had if means of satisfying them were not at hand. It is at such moments that the voices of the nature prophets sound so convincing, though what each prophet has meant by "the return to nature" is something different. They only agree, whether the prophet is Rousseau, Tolstoy, or—the last of them—D. H. Lawrence, in hostility to civilised life.

Confessions Before "The Confessions."

There are only three works of Rousseau which are still important to others beside students of literature or history; his "Confessions," his "Rêveries," and the "Profession de foi du Vicaire Savoyard.' These contain the essence of Rousseau. But I think perhaps these few letters to Malesherbes might be added to them. They were written in January, 1762, with the intention of explaining himself, an undertaking which was at the moment a vital matter to him. They are, as M. Gustave Rudler has said, a confession before the "Confessions." He adds that they form one of the masterpieces of French lyrical prose: "On y remonte à la source de cette sensibilité si neuve qui, plus encore et plus longtemps que ses idées, devait assurer le prestige et l'influence de Rousseau." They are mentioned in the "Confessions." Rousseau says there that he wrote them rapidly without even re-reading them, and that they were the only compositions which he wrote as easily, in spite of the fact that he was suffering and in a state of extreme depression. At the time he wrote them the delay in printing his "Emile" had implanted in him the suspicion that his manuscript had been handed over to the Jesuits, who would, he feared, maul and censor it. He imagined himself not only misunderstood, for which idea there were some foundations, but also the victim of elaborate persecution, for which there was none. In these letters to Malesherbes he explains his three years' retreat to the forest of Montmorency under the protection of M. and Mme. de Luxembourg. They saw him perhaps both at his lovable best and at his exasperating worst.

Motives for Becoming a Hermit.

These grandees were very patient towards him. If we ask why, the answer is that he taught them a new way of being happy and of being also deliciously and delicately miserable. Rousseau had by this time published his famous "Letter on the Stage," which marked his schism from the Encyclopædists. That pamphlet had finally alienated Voltaire, who wrote: "He finds four or five rotten staves of Diogenes' tub and instals himself therein to bark at his friends." The curious thing is, and it gives one the measure of the excessive sociability of the eighteenth century, that a preference for solitude over society required explanation; that Rousseau's retirement should have seemed inevitably the whim of either a madman or a misanthrope or a poseur. In these letters Rousseau explains himself. It is not credible, he pleads, in his first letter, that a man conscious of possessing talents, who had waited until he was forty for recognition, should condemn himself to boredom in a desert solely to acquire a reputation for being misanthropic. He was born, he says, with a love of solitude which increased in proportion as he came to know men better. "You imagine me unhappy and consumed with melancholy. Ah, Sir, how much you are mistaken! It was in Paris I was wretched, in Paris that black bile corroded my heart. For a long time I mistook the invincible disgust I have always experienced in my dealings with men: attributing it to bitterness at not possessing enough presence of mind to exhibit in society such intelligence as I possessed." But, he explains, his unsociable behaviour is really less due to pride than to a natural indolence which makes the obligations of social life insupportable.

Rousseau's Days in the Forest.

After having set forth the motives which have actuated him, he describes his state of mind in his retreat and the exquisite pleasures he enjoys. His days pass rapidly. He lives with his "bonne et simple gouvernante" (Thérèse, of course), his beloved dog, his old cat, with the birds, the forest deer, and "la nature entière et son inconcevable auteur." He rises before the sun and, after busying himself with various tasks which it is a pleasure to perform because he could if he liked postpone them, he wanders off into the forest. "And when I have once turned a certain corner, with what beating of the heart, with what a tremor of joy, do I begin to breathe freely. I feel I am safe. I tell myself, 'Me voilà maître de moi pour le reste de ce jour!'"

> J'allois alors d'un pas plus tranquille chercher quelque lieu sauvage dans la forêt, quelque lieu désert où rien ne montrant la main des hommes n'annonçât la servitude et la domination, quelque asile où je pusse croire avoir pénétré le premier, et où nul tiers importun ne vint s'interposer entre la nature et moi. C'étoit là qu'elle sembloit déployer à mes yeux une magnificence toujours nouvelle. L'or des genêts et la pourpre des bruyères frappoient mes yeux d'un luxe qui touchoit mon cœur; la majesté des arbres qui me couvroient de leur ombre, la delicatesse des arbustes qui m'environnoient, l'étonnante variété des herbes et des fleurs que je foulois sous mes pieds tenoient mon esprit dans une alternative continuelle d'observation et d'admiration: le concours de tant d'objets intéressants qui se disputoient mon attention, m'attirant sans cesse de l'un à l'autre, favorisoit mon humeur rêveuse et paresseuse, et me fasoit souvent redire en moi-même: Non, Salomon dans toute sa gloire ne fut jamais vêtu comme l'un d'eux.

How delightful and original this sensibility seemed to his contemporaries! What follows was equally sympathetic to them. Rousseau goes on to say that his imagination does not allow him, however, to leave the desert unpeopled. He fills it with human beings after his own heart, beings worthy to inhabit such a Paradise. "I create for myself a charming society of which I feel I myself am not unworthy." He fills these beautiful days with scenes from his past life, such as he would fain live through again. He melts into tears at the thought of true human happiness, of "pleasures so delicious and so pure which humanity has lost." Then there comes an admission. Exquisitely pleasant as the dreams are which fill his heart, in the midst of such transports a sudden sense of emptiness comes over him.

> Quand tous mes rêves se seroient tournés en réalités ils ne m'auroient pas suffi: j'aurois imaginé, rêvé, désiré encore. Je trouvois en moi un vide inexplicable, que rien n'auroit pu remplir, un certain élancement de cœur vers une autre sorte de jouissance, dont je n'avois pas d'idée et dont pourtant je sentois la besoin. Hé bien, Monsieur, cela même étoit jouissance, puisque j'en étois pénétré d'un sentiment très vif et d'une tristesse attirante que je n'aurois pas voulu ne pas avoir.

Wordsworth's Conception of Nature.

Such was Rousseau's conception of the "return to nature" and of union with nature. The eighteenth century conception of the natural world in which it was so refreshing to steep oneself was only, after all, a wild garden. The park of the château of Ermonville with its lake, cascades, artificial ruins, its temples to friendship and the Muses, that park where Rousseau spent the last few months of his life under the protection of the Marquis de Girardin (an excellent and elegant nobleman who compelled his children to climb a pole in order to unhook their breakfast), is an exemplar of all that stood for "Nature" in Rousseau's eyes. Mr. Aldous Huxley in an admirable essay in "Do What You Will" on the conception of "Nature of Wordsworth," who also exhorted men to return to her bosom, has pointed out that it was, after all, only based upon wanderings in a devout frame of mind along the shores of Windermere and Rydal; and that Meredith who in his "Woods of Westermane" tried reassuringly to persuade us that our terrors were unnecessary, had in mind really nothing more sinister or unfriendly to man than a thick wood in the neighbourhood of Dorking. If these poets, Mr. Huxley argues, had visited the tropics, or the waste places of the earth, they would have had a very different conception of "Nature." Their philosophy would have been different.

The Latest Nature Prophet.

It is a very different sense indeed of nature's impersonal mysteriousness, its labyrinthine flux and appalling reckless diversity, which D. H. Lawrence, the last of the "return to nature" prophets, exhorts us vehemently to embrace. It implies a kind of devil worship as well as surrender of our sense of our importance as rational human beings. The great merit of Mr. Stephen Potter's short book, which was reviewed in the SUNDAY TIMES last week, is that he shows how this sense of a flux and obscure power, into which man can dive if he dares, and must, if he is, according to Lawrence, to live, determines also the character of Lawrence as a writer and the balance in which all the characters in his novels are weighed. The shape of things, their aspect as revealed to the eye, are unimportant to Lawrence as a descriptive writer. It is the powerful living essence in things that Lawrence drives at conveying. In an account of himself writing a book in the middle of the Black Forest he describes the tree against which he is sitting. "I listen for their silence," he says; "it almost seems I can hear the slow, powerful sap drumming in their trunks . . . the powerful sap-scented blood roaring up the great columns. . . ." His work both in prose and poetry is an expression of awareness of this urging flood of power pouring through animate and inanimate nature. We, too, "are transmitters of life, and when we fail to transmit life, life fails to flow through us—only man tries not to flow." To Lawrence that means deadness and damnation. Well, it is certainly true that men have banked and canalised the forces both within them and without them, in order to turn the mills of creation. It has not been my intention to argue with the latest nature-prophet, but to point out how far, how very far, he is separated from the first of his kind.

MODERN GERMANY.

"The Future of the German Empire." By General Von Seeckt. Translated by Oakley Williams. (Thornton Butterworth. 8s. 6d.)

Reviewed by W. GORDON WILLIAMS.

General von Seeckt is deserving of both our congratulations and our thanks for providing so much food for thought in so short a space. In less than two hundred pages he deals with ethical, social, political, and economic problems, and though here and there one detects with regret the mental attitude of the German militarist and a certain bitterness of outlook towards other nations—right can only be upheld by might; for example: We "repudiate the charge of German war guilt," and "A German has to have plenty of daring to go abroad nowadays"—his work should receive wide publicity in England. Indeed, much of it might equally have been issued under the title "The Future of Great Britain," for many of the problems with which Germany is confronted to-day have also to be faced by this country.

In Germany, as in England, agriculture in the past has been sacrificed on the altar of industrial development, and it is only now being realised that a reasonably prosperous rural community is an essential basis of national well-being. How to bring about a revival of agriculture without unduly burdening the rest of the community is a difficulty with which successive governments of the last few years have attempted to cope.

Discouraging Self-Help.

Again, in both countries there is the ever-growing danger of the State losing sight of its proper relationship to the individual, and becoming, instead of the servant of the people, their master, and, it might be added, their nurse. The spoliation and the spoiling of the people by the State march hand in hand, and march apace.

The elimination of self-help and of the obvious urge to self-help tend to make the weak still weaker, and to kill what little enterprise there may be in them and create a growing inclination to look to the State for every necessity from the cradle to the grave. Moreover, there is the second limit which is determined by the capacity of the taxpayer to pay.

> This principle [says General von Seeckt] is frequently overlooked to-day by basing payment on the demand to pay, not on the capacity to pay. This over-stepping of the border-line must very soon put a term to the ends desired by ruining the economic resources of the individual or the business, and thereby lead to the discontinuance of the resources which the State hitherto assumed it could exact from the economically stronger for the benefit of the weaker citizen. Since, after all, it is, in the long run, the spirit that creates value out of matter, whether it be the spirit of responsibility, the spirit of enterprise, of invention, of organisation, the gift of command, or in whatsoever guise it may manifest itself, it must have and be allowed scope and elbow-room for its practice. If you rob it of this, you condemn it to extinction, to the loss of the State and of the community, both of which have a vital and direct interest in its practice.

Mr. Oakley Williams, as translator, has done his work well, and makes every effort to adhere as closely as possible to the original text.

THE HAWARDEN PEPYS.

"Mary Gladstone (Mrs. Drew): Her Diaries and Letters." Edited by Lucy Masterman. (Methuen. 21s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Of all the delightful diarists and correspondents whose work has been published within the last few years, Gladstone's fifth child and third daughter, Mary Gladstone, who married the Rev. Harry Drew, at the age of 39, was one of the best; and her Pepys-like autobiography, built up most skilfully by her cousin, Mrs. Masterman, from her diaries and letters, forms a wonderfully interesting and intimate picture of some of the most vivid groups of people in this country between 1858, when she wrote her first letter to her cousin, Lavinia Lyttelton, down to her death in 1926.

Mrs. Masterman takes care to point out that the conditions of the Victorian household, not least those of Mrs. Gladstone and her sister, Lady Lyttelton, though they both were devoted mothers, tended to give children what is now called an "inferiority complex." Mrs. Drew was "bigger than the life she was called upon to live. Her mind was untrained, but she had great energy, and for a large part of her career was confined to the rôle of 'Bunty pulls the strings.'" But it would almost have been impossible for her not to have been interesting, because her amazing father's house was a rallying point of all that was best in England.

While she met everybody who was anybody, the people she was most interested in break into three groups: her immediate relations, of whom there were scores, especially on the Lyttelton side; the literary celebrities among whom Tennyson figures largely; and the political figures. Sometimes, but not often, she refers to them in rather a tart manner, as for example, her description of a dinner at the Ducies', when she was "handed in by Lord M."—not identified by Mrs. Masterman—"a youth of whom I found no clue in spite of laborious research." Again, two years later, she writes of a dinner at the Ellices; she was taken in by an "old pig-headed phantod [Glynnese for an imbecile person], quite deaf and with a horrid cough and sawny smile."

She disliked Disraeli, noting incidentally that Queen Alexandra, whom she adored, stuck in the first volume of "Endymion." In 1864, when she was just seventeen, she went to the House of Commons to hear the Schleswig-Holstein debate, and enters her impressions thus:—

> Dizzy made a speech lasting two hours and fifty minutes. Papa [whom she often calls "the Great Man"] spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes—and the contrast between the two! The first was simply full of stuff and nonsense, ungentlemanly, and really inconsistent. The second was splendid. They say it was his best speech, and he did look so great and noble, and spoke, now with indignation, now with the calmest contempt.

Vivid Views of Tennyson.

Literary people figured largely at the Gladstones, not least Tennyson, to whom she makes some curious references.

> He makes us a little hot at times, sometimes says near the wind things, but all in an odd, childish way.
> He read "Harold" with immense vigour, stopping sometimes to say: "That's a fine passage." He is most ingenuous in the way he does not attempt to conceal his pride in certain particular passages.

She admired Browning, though he "talked in a rather too confident way," and she speaks of his death as "an ungetoverable personal loss." Again, George Eliot interested her greatly, though her marriage to Mr. Cross in 1880 was "a most crushing blow" to her, and on reading her life she says: "One cannot see how she crept into other people's lives."

Mrs. Drew had, indeed, a very quick eye for personal peculiarities. For example, she tells us that there was not one note of a bird's song that the old Duke of Argyll did not recognise, yet in human music he was utterly baffled. He did not even know the pipe tune of "The Campbells are Coming." She described Napoleon III. as "a podgy little man, very ugly with a very foxy expression."

The Husks of Politics.

It is curious to watch in retrospect the fierceness of political questions which have long since been settled. Few of these interested Mrs. Drew more than the Eastern Question—"E.Q.," as she always called it. For her, this was, throughout her life, a deciding test of friendship. Thus, in spite of her strong dislike of the Coalition, she became Mr. Lloyd George's fervent supporter in 1922 because he was "sound on E.Q."

With all her intense family feeling, she felt acutely the divergence of political opinion in some of her immediate circle. She speaks of Mr. Balfour in 1882 being "most insolent and passionate" on the Irish question, and in 1894 she writes:—

> Two days and nights of misery on Alfred [Lyttelton's] defection. Oh dear, he has joined the Liberal Unionist camp and thought we shouldn't mind!

Sometimes she corrects, quite unconsciously, mistakes that have crept into current history. For example, Stevenson's story that Gladstone was in Millais's studio when he heard of Gordon's death is not the case, for, as one of her letters shows, he was at Hawarden at the time.

The volume is a regular rareeshow, full of the most fascinating details and presenting a whole gallery of characters. Rarely has a book stood more in need of an index, but Mrs. Masterman has omitted to give us one. She clearly inherits some of the "untidy qualities" of her Glynne ancestors, tantalisingly displayed by Mrs. Gladstone, "one of those informal geniuses" who conduct life on a method of their own.

A FIRST NOVEL.

"Here Is Thy Victory." By Iris Barry. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by LADY ELEANOR SMITH.

"Here is Thy Victory" has a thought-provoking theme—that of the passing of death from England. But it has a more remarkable virtue than distinction of theme; it is one of the truest pictures of present-day England and the English that has been published for many years. Indeed, if some lonely emigrant asked for a book which would vividly recall to him life in one of our home-county villages (within the range of the season-ticket holder, yet untouched by the garishness of the metropolis), this would be the book to give him.

The story is simple, though the theme is a great one. It is supposed that natural deaths in the south of England diminish, then cease altogether. We are shown the effect of this strange blessing on the lives of a few inhabitants in some village corresponding, say, to Cobham. It was not necessary, as Miss Barry cleverly saw, to use a wider canvas. As the catastrophe was reflected in the lives of the people in Hallam, so would it be reflected in lives all over the country.

Is Death a Boon?

We see its effects on old Griffiths, the registrar, and his wife, on Susy and her "young man," Roy, the newspaper reporter (on behalf of whom we are given a vivid and amusing scene in a newspaper office), and on that strange trio, Dr. Rowe, his wife, and the district nurse. For Roy and Susy the gift of immortality is a curse, for they cannot marry until Susy is freed from the burden of nursing an invalid grandfather. Soon it appears that the disappearance of death is a threat to everyone; it becomes a tragedy, a menace, and a horror. The price of money wavers, the unemployed march the streets with placards: "They will not let us live and we cannot die." Murders increase day by day, and suicides. It would be unfair to narrate the climax.

The story is told simply, in unaffected, almost Biblical diction, moving and evocative. And so gradually and naturally is the significance of the major event revealed that the reader himself follows the reactions of the characters to the miracle: reactions first of perplexity, then joy changing to doubt, to despair, and panic. The scene of the climax, when thousands are gathered in and about Trafalgar Square on Armistice Day, does not come a page too soon.

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Mr. Lawrence's last book will be published next Thursday. Its title is "Assorted Articles" (6*s*). On the same day his poems "Pansies" will be published in a cheap edition (3*s* 6*d*). Fifteen volumes of Mr. Lawrence's fiction are obtainable at all booksellers in the Uniform Pocket edition (3*s* 6*d*).

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THE OLD DIPLOMACY.

"Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., first Lord Carnock: A Study in the Old Diplomacy." By Harold Nicolson. (Constable. 21s.)
"The Reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, 1848-1916." By Karl Tschuppik, with an introduction by R. W. Seton-Watson. (Bell. 21s.)
"The Empress Elizabeth of Austria." By Karl Tschuppik. (Constable. 12s.)
"The Letters of Alfred Krupp, 1826-1887." Edited by Wilhelm Berdrow. (Gollancz. 25s.)
"Myron T. Herrick, Friend of France." By Col. T. Bentley Mott. (Heinemann. 21s.)

A shell-shocked generation, keenly conscious of the death and mutilation of ten million young men, to say nothing of crushing taxation, may be excused for laying the blame on "the old diplomacy." Mr. Harold Nicolson, himself trained to diplomacy—it was he who dramatically retrieved from the pyjama-ed Lichnowsky, who evidently had not opened it, the mistaken Admiralty wireless announcing that Germany had declared war—frankly tackles the point in his masterly life of his father, Lord Carnock, who spent six long years under the Foreign Office in many different countries. It is unnecessary, he says, to assume that Bethmann Hollwegg and Grey—who "share the honour of being alone of pre-war statesmen morally unassailable"—the two Cambons, or Nicolson were "less high-minded than those who gather to-day in the Salle de la Réformation at Geneva. What was wrong was the civilisation which they represented."

Two Phases of Our Diplomacy.

There were two distinct phases in our national policy, and Nicolson, who merely adopted the mental habits of his generation, represented each in turn. From 1870, when he entered the Foreign Office from Brasenose, where his uncle, rescuing him from a bullying old father, placed him, he and his countrymen believed in splendid isolation. From 1900 to 1914 he was increasingly convinced of the German menace. Yet, just as "E.Q.," the Eastern question, obsessed Gladstone, so the "G.Q.," German question, bore down on Nicolson from the moment when, studying German in Dresden for his Foreign Office examination, in which he came out first in 1870, he heard the shout "Der Krieg ist erklärt." Mr. Nicolson makes the portrait of his father, painted with fastidious brilliancy, a study of diplomacy as well as a biography, giving us a detached and very clear grasp of the disturbing tendencies which drove us to abandon splendid isolation. His father saw the problem—not yet fully appreciated—of the Slav v. the Teuton, especially when Russia, returning defeated from the East, faced Europe as the liberator of the Slav peoples, especially in the Bosnian manœuvre of von Aehrenthal—"an unwieldy man, with heavy, hapless jaws, a stubble head of hair, and sad, turbot eyes," as he says in one of those passages of Macaulayan crispness. Nothing could be better than his description of the meeting of King Edward and the Tsar at Reval, and the picture of the Tsarina, "a shy and sulky woman," the whites of whose eyes were "yellow with dyspepsia," is extraordinarily vivid, while the phrase "prominent, glaucous eyes" makes Cambon start to life. He can express a whole period in a sentence, as when he says:—

> Bismarck gave his countrymen an acute sense of power without giving them that self-reliance or that modesty with which alone power can be exercised without restraint. He thus rendered his countrymen, on the one hand, inordinately conceited and, on the other hand, inordinately uneasy.

From the Austrian Side.

The situation from the Austrian side is elaborately presented by Herr Tschuppik, a journalist with an ancestry of six generations in the service of the ramshackle Empire, which included eighteen lands and eleven races, the partition of which among seven States is, in the words of Mr. Seton-Watson, the "biggest political event in Europe since the fall of the Western Empire." Francis Joseph was actuated wholly by dynastic tradition, with which he was quite unable to break, though the Empress, who is also dealt with by Herr Tschuppik, tried to remodel his policy on her return from her first break-away from her "golden cage." Herr Tschuppik has none of the quick insight of Mr. Nicolson. He knows a great deal from his thirty years in journalism, but his knowledge overwhelms, and makes him produce an encyclopædia rather than a biography or a criticism of life. He is far more successful with the poor Empress, whom he regards as "a noble woman." Here he has produced a charming book.

The Cannon King.

It is highly ironical that the Krupps, on whom Germany came to rely so much, found great difficulty in getting Prussia to adopt their guns, and not less that their first great success was made at our 1851 Exhibition. Here, again, the reader has more or less to rewrite the story for himself, for, interesting as Krupp's determined correspondence is—starting with a bankrupt concern of six men and ending with 20,000—it is more suited for the historical student than for the ordinary reader. It is a curious fact that while he spent his life turning out weapons of destruction, Krupp hated war.

Little need be said of the long life of Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France between 1912 and 1929. He became a "sort of adopted hero," but he was not a diplomat in the real sense, and his long residence in France left upon him "little of the imprint of French ideas, habits or culture." Yet all these books are useful in their varying ways, for the light they throw on the bewildering situation, still imperfectly understood, into which the civilisation represented by the "old diplomacy" allowed itself to drift.

NEW FICTION.

MR. STEPHEN HUDSON'S WORK.

"A True Story." By Stephen Hudson. (Constable. 8s. 6d.)
"He-Who-Came?" By Constance Holme. (Chapman and Hall. 6s.)
"Irene Says . . ." By Charles Lloyd-Jones. (Jarrolds. 7s. 6d.)
"The Danger Zone." By Lawrence David. (Nash and Grayson. 7s. 6d.)
"The Industrious Chevalier." By Sir Squire Sprigge. (Besant. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

For some years past Mr. Stephen Hudson, whose name has not hitherto been so well-known as it ought to be, has been engaged upon the earlier history of a man called Richard Kurt. Three or four "studies" of this man have appeared at various times, and now in "A True Story" we are given the completed portrait, and it is a work which must be judged by the highest standards.

The title is significant. Mr. Hudson is no romantic: his object is to tell you exactly what did happen to this one particular and not very extraordinary man, who, as a boy, hated his father, a wealthy banker, and worshipped his mother; who married an American woman with whom he was not in love; and who, after one or two false steps, found something like freedom and an understanding of life. And he has his own methods. At the beginning he allows Richard to tell his own story, and it is the kind of story which a boy not too happy might very well tell. It goes into extraordinary detail, and yet it omits much. But you come to know this young Kurt almost as well as you know yourself.

Later on we are given an account of Kurt's marriage to the rather hard and snobbish Elinor, and this is followed by the story, which some people may consider too long drawn out, of his love for the oddly masculine but curiously attractive Virginia Peraldi. Finally he is permitted to conclude his own story, and with the appearance of Myrtle on the scene and Elinor's agreement to a divorce, the book closes on a happier note.

In many ways this is an extraordinary piece of work. It is not what you would call unusually dramatic; it has no moments of absolute thrill, and there is no particular grace in its writing. And yet it does what it sets out to do, and does it so well as to become stamped and impressed on your memory. The changing relationship between father and son, the "impossible" marriage, the beautiful story of Virginia, above all Kurt's own progress to real manhood—these lend to the book that air of entire authenticity which is its chief attraction.

* * *

Constance Holme is another novelist who should be much better known than she is. For myself I put her amongst the three best women-writers in the country to-day. Her stories of Westmoreland life are a sheer delight to read—the loveliest things. And I cannot conceive anybody not enjoying the whimsical charm and fragrance of "He-Who-Came?", which is at once an idyll of farm-life in that north-western corner of England and a fairy-tale of the most delectable kind.

What, you wonder, did really happen in the best bedroom of that little farmhouse, which caused the four Walker children to hold such a serious council? It had something to do with Aunt Martha (whom their mother had treated so badly during her lifetime), and as Aunt Martha was the dearest old creature ever born to sing songs to the butter-churn, there could be nothing sinister about it. But—what was it? Paradoxically, but fitly, Miss Holme tells her story backwards, and you fear a disappointment. And yet in the last chapter of this all-too-short story there comes the most charming surprise. Those who do not know Miss Holme's work will do well to make her acquaintance at once.

* * *

For good, light-hearted entertainment, let me commend to your attention "Irene Says . . ." This is a merry and witty and knowledgeable story of the countryside, not without its pleasantly unseemly moments and even improprieties. This is not unexpected in view of the fact that Irene herself is a professional intervener in divorce proceedings. She is not wholly successful in the particular case which Mr. Lloyd-Jones so divertingly unfolds, but that does not matter. The story of Arthur Sheale, the good-natured squire, and his ill-chosen wife, runs most cheerfully off the conventional rails, and puts you in the best of good tempers.

In the war-books the Army has hitherto had almost its own way, but there are exciting stories to be told of the Navy, and in particular of the R.N.R. "The Danger Zone" is a rattling good yarn of a merchant-service skipper, who after getting his ship safely to port at the beginning of the war finds himself No. 1 on a torpedo-boat destroyer. One excitement follows another, and I must say that Mr. David's picture of the times is as vivid as it is obviously authentic.

* * *

It is often said that the "crook-thrillers" have now reached their high-water mark, but after reading Sir Squire Sprigge's "The Industrious Chevalier," which was first published nearly thirty years ago, I am not sure that we have advanced so far as some people suppose. In any case, it would be hard to beat for sheer ingenuity the methods which Sir Squire's amiable villain adopts in order to put other people's money in his purse. And when at the end he succeeds not only in getting himself dead but well and truly buried, one's admiration for its inventor is considerable. An amusingly adventurous book.

WOMEN'S WAR BOOKS.

"Unknown Warriors." By K. E. Luard, R.R.C., with a preface by Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)
"Waac." (Werner Laurie. 7s. 6d.)
"Not So Quiet." By Helen Zenna Smith. (Marriott. 5s.)

Reviewed by MARY MACLEOD MOORE.

Until lately it was noted regretfully that the story of the war had not been told from the point of view of the women. Now come three books by women who served, which, in the case of two at least, make one realise the truth of the old saying that there may be no worse affliction than an answered prayer.

The first book, the diary of a nursing sister in France from 1914-1918, who served in casualty clearing stations close to the line, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the war because it is a simple, truthful, and most vivid account of what the writer actually saw and experienced. If the personality of the writer is gradually unveiled to the reader, that is obviously through no fault of Miss Luard, who recorded facts without thought of effect.

The other two prove the assertion sometimes made that when a woman sets out to be unrestrained she can outdo a man, which is not an enviable distinction.

No one with a spark of imagination could have been quite ignorant of what war meant, apart from danger and suffering, but unfortunately the writers of these experiences of women, who served as ambulance drivers, are apparently devoid of all sense of proportion; their books, therefore, have little value as serious records. Superior officers, food, living conditions, the men they met, were, according to their stories, as bad as could be imagined—though the writers leave nothing to our imaginations. One is filled with compassion for disillusioned, embittered young women thrust into such a life as was implied in driving ambulances in the war zone and made to face at 21 so dreadful an experience as a great war at close quarters, but one turns with relief to Miss Luard's "Unknown Warriors."

The Stars; not the Mud.

Nurses at casualty clearing stations obviously knew as much and more of the horror and beastliness of the war, but Miss Luard saw the stars and not the mud. She makes light of discomfort and danger, but she constantly notes in her diary-letters the unselfishness, the kindness, the courage of the men, and the devotion and bravery of the medical officers and nurses. She turns from fighting for the life of some splendid young man to look for periwinkles as blue as ours, and to talk to two officers who are very proud of having found a lark's nest with four eggs. She tells funny things such as the remark of a Jock when describing how well our guns were doing, "You can't help feeling sorry for puir old Gerry," and of the "tank, waddling thoughtfully about wiping out wire and turning round to see if it had done it nicely"; but she also sets down such heart-breaking things as the badly wounded boy writing through his nurse to his mother that he was "doing grand," and to the Sister's question, "What about telling the nasty things now?" replying, "What are the nasty things?", and the young officer boy saying, "Didn't I hear a woman speaking?". "Yes," said the Sister. "Oh, how ripping!" said the boy, and died an hour later. And as to devotion, how significant is: "I got about sixty behind in writing breaking-the-news letters, but manage now to work them off as they occur," and this on top of terribly strenuous anxious days and nights.

Here is a book to read as an antidote to the "realistic" war stories. It is realistic enough, Heaven knows, but with a difference. It will thrill you with its light on the indomitable spirit of Man; but it will make you cry.

THE FLOOD.

"The Flood." By Harold Peake, F.S.A. (Kegan Paul. 6s.)

That the Babylonian account of the Flood—or, at any rate, of a great and notable flood—is earlier than the biblical narrative is now established, though the exact relationship between the two remains conjectural. Mr. Peake, whose book is largely inspired by the recent discoveries at Kish and Ur, thinks that the story may well have been heard by the descendants of Abraham before they went to Egypt, and so handed down among the family traditions, to be embodied later, with embellishments and alterations, in the Book of Genesis. Mesopotamia, a land between two great rivers, must have been particularly liable to inundations; but excavators are convinced that about 4200 B.C. the country was devastated by a flood of abnormal magnitude, which must have blotted out the riverside population, reed huts and all

Last year witnessed sensational developments. After sinking their shafts through various strata, both Mr. Woolley at Ur and M. Watelin at Kish came upon layers of clay which they believe to have been superimposed by a great flood. But whereas Mr. Woolley found one, and beneath it fragments of pottery consequently judged antediluvian, M. Watelin found three, with intervening strata. The difficulty of harmonising the discoveries made at the two places is clearly great. Mr. Peake, after a minute scrutiny of the evidence, suggests that the flood deposit of Ur is contemporary with the lowest flood layer at Kish. The subject abounds in intricacies, amid which Mr. Peake steers his course with skill. But even he is fain to admit the tentative character of his explanation; and we are constrained to assent to his conclusion, that "there are still problems to be solved regarding the Flood."

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THE FANCIERS' FLOWER.

"Notes on Tulip Species." By the late W. R. Dykes. Edited and Illustrated by E. Katherine Dykes. (Jenkins. £8 8s.)

Reviewed by SIR DANIEL HALL, K.C.B.

About some flowers, as about some men, there clings an atmosphere of fame, that continuous whisper of rumour and association which is the mark of greatness either in men or things. From the beginning of time the rose has been symbol or emblem—of passionate love, of mystic union, of family feud and war. Arriving later in history the tulip has gathered round it something of the same play of history and personalities. Of our western folk Busbequius was the first to see the tulip on his memorable journey as ambassador from the Emperor to the Sultan, when commercial relations were first patched up between Europe as we know it and the intrusive Turk. Busbequius brought it back to Vienna, where gardens were beginning to be fashionable in court circles, and before many years the flower was widespread over Western Europe.

Less than a century later followed the tulip mania of Holland, when the passion of collectors for new varieties suddenly grew into a tide of speculation in which the whole Dutch nation participated. The bulbs were only gambling counters which often never left the ground; the whole affair, like the South Sea bubble of a generation or two later, was only an expression of the spirit of speculation in human beings who at that time had neither Stock Exchange nor starting prices to relieve them of their spare cash. But at least the tulip mania gave us one fine story—"La Tulipe Noire" of Dumas. An essay of Steele's in the *Tatler* is perhaps the other tulip classic.

William Dykes.

Nor are the circumstances of its production without a personal though pathetic interest. William Dykes was a modern language master at Charterhouse, whose delight in gardening led him first to produce a monograph of the iris and then to set about a similar task for the tulip. Meantime he had abandoned schoolmastering and became the energetic secretary of that great body, the Royal Horticultural Society. Dykes soon found that tulips—the wild species, not the varieties of the garden tulip that are grown by thousands, or rather millions—are in a state of great confusion as to nomenclature, and that the dried specimens preserved in the great herbaria are very difficult to interpret, in some cases almost useless for the discrimination of species. He began to grow all the species he could get hold of, because when you have the plants growing side by side points of difference and similarity show up which are obliterated in the dried and pressed material.

Again modern botanical science wants to test the validity of a "species" by breeding from it. Whatever a species may be, it should breed true, at least within the limits of variation found in nature, whereas a hybrid will segregate in its progeny should it be fertile. While he was thus still collecting information Dykes was killed in a motor accident. But previously Mrs. Dykes had from year to year been making drawings of the typical specimens as they flowered, and it is these drawings, fifty-four in number, which have been very beautifully reproduced by Mr. Herbert Jenkins. The great floras with coloured plates of a hundred years ago have been run up to big prices by collectors, and Mrs. Dykes' book may well take place on the shelves among them.

Genetic Botany.

The text consists of such particulars as to synonyms, habitat and manner of growth as could be put together from the notes Dykes left behind, all incomplete and unready for publication as they were. But they will be valuable to whatever future investigator will resume Dykes's task and undertake the revision of this difficult genus.

It is rather the fashion nowadays to ignore systematic botany and to despise taxonomy, but really this side of the science is experiencing a rebirth in the light of genetics and cytology. It is no longer mere naming and classification—it has become the study of vital relationships. A species may only be a wave, momentarily real but always shifting, but that wave is an expression of the forces actuating the tide of life. Evolution no longer requires proof—it is a fact of observation; species are, as it were, the measuring points by which we can learn how evolution proceeds. Hence the importance of knowing species aright.

CLEOPATRA.

"The Private Life of Cleopatra." Translated from the French of Claude Ferval by E. Poindexter. (Heinemann. 5s.)

No detailed criticism of this book, which appeared originally some few years ago, and was then noticed at some length in our columns, is needed to-day. That it has been selected by Messrs. Heinemann as an addition to the excellent series known as "The Crown Library" may be taken as a sufficient guarantee of its merits as a narrative, if hardly of its value as a serious historical document.

SYNESIUS OF CYRENE.

"The Essays and Hymns of Synesius of Cyrene." Translated by Augustine Fitz-Gerald. (Milford. Two vols. 42s.)

Reviewed by HAROLD DALE.

Most of us would admit freely that we possess only a dim and fragmentary knowledge of the state of the civilised world in the last half of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era; and that that knowledge scarcely extends to Synesius. Even if vague recollections of Gibbon make us feel that we have heard the name before, he is overshadowed in our minds by the statelier figures of Chrysostom and Augustine, Stilicho and Alaric. But if he is not among the greatest characters who moved in that confused and splendid scene, he is certainly one of the most interesting. Scholars and philosophers have good cause to be grateful for the legacy of his works; and some part of the debt has been paid to his memory by one magnificent sentence of Gibbon.

> **Under the reign of the younger Theodosius, the polite and eloquent Synesius, one of the descendants of Hercules, filled the episcopal seat of Ptolemais, near the ruins of ancient Cyrene, and the philosophic bishop supported with dignity the character which he had assumed with reluctance.**

The present translation of the Essays and Hymns, including the address to the Emperor Arcadius and the political speeches, is designed to make those works more familiar to English readers. It is to be feared, however, that this laudable end is unlikely to be attained in any high degree.

The Baldness of Achilles.

It is true that the reader who is not a professional scholar will find a certain amount of interest and amusement in these volumes; the Eulogy on Baldness, for instance, with its proof from Homer that even in the prime of his youth Achilles was somewhat bald—

> **She stood behind, and seized the son of Peleus by his fair hair.**

To catch him by his hair she (Athene) stood behind him: therefore there was nothing in front wherewith to catch him—is an entertaining example of mock solemnity. But nevertheless that part of the book which is occupied by translations is rather likely to fall between two stools. Professional historians and philosophers will presumably wish to read Synesius in the original Greek; for anyone else the works of the philosophic bishop are (to speak candidly) somewhat heavy going, and will probably be less attractive than the introduction which the editor and translator have prefixed to them.

An Admirable Translation.

For the edition as a whole scarcely any praise can be too high; it does honour to British scholarship. The translation is admirable; if sometimes its rhythms and turns of phrase are a little odd, that is the fault of Synesius and the merit of the translator. The notes are full of learning and of good sense. But to most readers the introduction, which covers just over a hundred pages, will be the really valuable and attractive part of the book. It discusses many questions of abiding interest—the forces which during ten centuries gave to Athens the intellectual supremacy of the civilised world, the relations of Neoplatonism to early Christianity, and the history of Greek prose; and it discusses them with a vast knowledge which is lightly carried by a clear and vigorous style.

It is hardly necessary to add that the book is produced with the care and taste which might be expected from the Oxford University Press, and from Mr. Milford.

LAMBETH.

"The Lambeth Conferences." By Sidney Dark. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 6s.)

Since 1867 Pan-Anglican Conferences have been held at Lambeth Palace at regular intervals; Mr. Sidney Dark, in view of the conference summoned for next July, which "must be of greater importance than any of the previous conferences," has written a brief but illuminating history of those earlier deliberations. Mr. Dark takes us step by step from the Conference of 1867, suggested by the Canadian Church as a result of the trial for heresy of Bishop Colense, to the year 1920, when 252 bishops were present as compared with seventy-six at the first gathering. He describes the Conference of 1878, on which the shadow of the Ritualists lay a little gloomily; the Conference of 1888, with its emphasis on the sanctity of marriage and its report on Socialism; the Conference of 1897, dominated by the personality of Temple; the Conference of 1908, under Archbishop Davidson. Finally he gives the agenda for the forthcoming Conference, by far the most important item being the "Unity of the Church." Two appendices supply "A Free Church Point of View," by Sir Henry Lunn, and details of the proposed South Indian Scheme of Union submitted by the Church of India, Burmah and Ceylon. A very timely and pertinent sketch of an important phase of Church history.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

"Relentless." By Myrtle Johnston. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

"The Cavaliers of Death." By Rosita Forbes. (Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d.)

"This Road is Dangerous." By Hilda Dearden. (Hurst and Blackett. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

When Miss Myrtle Johnston, at the age of 18, wrote an astonishingly mature novel, "Hanging Johnny," the critics were stirred from their dispirited torpor. "Relentless" will stir them again—though perhaps in a different way. "Hanging Johnny" was a piece of macabre writing shot through with flashes of poetry and tenderness. "Relentless" is altogether harsher; more fantastic, too, though less inexorably constructed and less perfectly shaped. Oscar Berenger is a degenerate whom some last flicker of courage saves from final degradation. Suddenly his chance comes. He has always dreamed of a mysterious region in Siberia, a region discovered by his father, an explorer, where European civilisation is unknown. He struggles to this incredible land with his wife and children, finds that life takes on a new meaning for him, and becomes the chief of a tribe. But he has not reckoned with his children. For just as civilisation seemed pointless to him, barbarism seems pointless to them, and Nemesis brings him back to England, where he kills his son and finally takes his own life. It is a cruel story, but what an amazing view of life it reveals!

* * *

Rosita Forbes's novel, "The Cavaliers of Death," takes us to savage regions too; but this is romantic adventure full of hairbreadth escapes and moving to a happy end. Lois Gilmour, refusing to be married off to Philip Wingate, finds herself entangled in all kinds of perils. She is kidnapped; she is concerned in a murder or two; she is all but sacrificed to the Peacock God of a savage tribe of Kurdistan. But the Cavaliers of Death, a mysterious band of Russian exiles and daredevils of all nations, come to the rescue, and Lois is left in the arms of the handsomest of the bunch. A lively, exciting story for amateurs of adventure.

* * *

Mrs. Dearden does not go so far afield for the story of her first novel, "This Road is Dangerous." Patricia Grandin, advertisement manager of a weekly paper, starts on a perfectly harmless holiday with a car and a Sealyham—only to find herself caught up in adventure of the wildest kind. The young heir to the throne of Slavonia is threatened with assassination; Patricia suddenly becomes one of a group of people bent on saving his life. Motor-car chases along country roads; threats of torture in lonely farmhouses; underground passages; swooping aeroplanes—from peril to peril the story darts, reminding us of nothing so much as one of those delectable and, alas! outmoded cinema serials of the past. Mrs. Dearden has obviously enjoyed telling her story; and to many readers her enjoyment will prove infectious.

THE APOLOGY OF SOCRATES

"The Apology of Socrates." Edited by E. H. Blakeney. (Scholartis Press. 30s.)

Mr. Blakeney disarms contentious scholars and students by his statement that his edition of the "Apology" "is not meant to compete with existing editions of that acknowledged masterpiece of the ancient world." Those who find delight in the minutiæ of textual criticism will find nothing to hold them here; the book is meant "for those whose knowledge of Greek is small, but who desire to become familiar, at first hand, with Plato's work." It includes, in addition to the Greek text and a translation of moving dignity, an abridgment of Diogenes Laërtius's "Life of Socrates," some pages of introductory notes and a commentary. In the introductory notes the reader will find a brief but stimulating account of Greek philosophy from its beginnings on the shores of Asia Minor to the sophists and the "intellectual ferment" which succeeded the Persian defeat. Another upheaval was to precede Socrates' trial:—

> **The Peloponnesian war had been over for five years when the trial of Socrates began . . . People began to ask themselves what could be the cause of so grievous a *débâcle*. . . . Ancient religious sanctions were gone, or discredited; political principles, which had seemed so secure, were being rudely challenged; and though attempts had been made from time to time to stem the rising tide of discontent, they had proved largely ineffectual. Little by little it was whispered that one man more than any other was primarily responsible—Socrates, in whose company, and through whose unsettling doctrines and discussions, men like Critias and Alcibiades had been trained.**

And so Socrates was tried and condemned, leaving his judges with those last magnificent words: "But it is already time to go—I to die, you to live. But whether life or death be better is known to God alone." Many uninstructed people, reading Mr. Blakeney's fine and scholarly translation, will feel that their lives are incomplete without a knowledge of the original Greek; and to them the annotations of this edition (avoiding as they do all critical questions) will prove of the greatest interest. Mr. Blakeney has rendered a great service to all with "less Greek" who would have more.

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ELIZABETHAN IRELAND

"The Reformation in Ireland Under Elizabeth, 1558-1580." By Myles V. Ronan, C.C. (Longmans. 21s.)

Reviewed by PROF. W. ALISON PHILLIPS.

One of the great difficulties in the writing of the history of Elizabeth's reign, says Father Ronan, is to separate politics from religion. It cannot, indeed, be done, if only because in the sixteenth century religion and politics were regarded as inseparable; and least of all can it be done in the case of "the Queen's Majesty rude realm of Ireland." And thus it comes that this well written and scholarly book—which forms a sequel to the author's "Reformation in Dublin, 1536-1558"—is really a study of twenty-two years of Irish history. It is in the main a sorry record of barbarous tribal anarchy, of mean personal ambitions, of futile efforts on the part of successive English Deputies and Presidents to create order out of chaos, sometimes by conciliation, sometimes by Machiavelli's method of "cruelty well applied." Religion, of a sort, provides the woof for this tangled web. But religion was for the most part a pretext, and had little relation to morals.

"It was an age of deception, and promises and oaths were good only so long as they were convenient." The people at large were ignorant of the first principles of the creed they professed, and, though "free from heresy," were "much given to vice." As for the clergy, their main preoccupation seems to have been with "an unworthy struggle for episcopal honours and possessions," a matter in which, according to Father Ronan, there does not seem to have been much to choose between the "Papal" and the "Elizabethan" clerics. Only here and there do respectable, and even noble, figures emerge, such as the saintly Romanist Archbishop Creagh or, in the other camp, men of the type of Archbishop Loftus or Bishop Brady of Meath, who "alone showed any spirit of adventure." It was, indeed, chilling to the spirit of adventure to have to preach to a hostile people unable to understand a word of the sermon. But Father Ronan is not justified in being sarcastic about poor Bishop Craik of Kildare, who petitioned for a more "comfortable" see on the ground that he could neither understand the people nor they him. The word "comfortable" did not mean then what it means now.

The Pope and Queen Bess.

But by far the most interesting and important part of this book is that in which fresh light is thrown on the great conspiracy hatched by the English Roman Catholic exiles against the liberty of their country. As a Catholic Irishman Father Ronan can of course approve of these activities. He repeats the preposterous legend, diligently propagated by the exiles, that Elizabeth forced Protestantism on the English people, of whom he asserts that the "vast majority" were Catholics; and he actually says that in 1568 "England was disappointed in her expectation of help from Spain"!

The effects of this legend, as he makes clear, were disastrous to the "Papists" who remained at home. Up to 1571 failure to conform to the established religion had been merely punished as a breach of the statute law by fine and imprisonment. But in April of that year Pope Pius V., deceived by the vain imaginings of the exiles, published the Bull excommunicating and deposing Elizabeth. The thunder reverberated harmlessly, so far as its intended effect was concerned; for neither the Most Christian King nor the Most Catholic King could stomach the claim of the Pope to depose sovereigns, even when they happened to be "heretics." But the Bull, once issued, could not be withdrawn, and the "explanation" of it published by Pope Gregory XIII. only made matters worse for English Romanists. They might, he said, obey the Queen in civil matters and defend her against those who attacked her unlawfully, but not against those who should attack her *vi bullae* or *studio religionis*, and with a reasonable hope of victory, in which case they were bound to co-operate against her. At the request of the Jesuits Parsons and Campion the Pope further announced that English Catholics were not obliged to refuse allegiance to Elizabeth until the Bull could be publicly enforced.

The result, of course, was to compel the English Government to regard every adherent of the "old religion" in England as a potential traitor; and since the saying or hearing of Mass was proof of such adherence, this was made treasonable by Act of Parliament. We need not deny the title of "martyr" to the priests and others who, under this Act, suffered the terrible penalties prescribed by the law for treason, for in their own view they died for their faith. But Father Ronan, who describes the Popes as "the guardians of popular liberties," brings ample proof to show that Campion and others were deep in a plot to reconquer England for the Faith by means of Spanish arms. It was for this that they suffered punishment, and not for their faith.

Elizabeth's Political Genius.

The perusal of this volume certainly increases one's admiration for the astounding political genius which enabled Elizabeth to preserve her little realm intact amid the immense perils of the times. It is clear that religion was for her a means, and not an end. Father Ronan brings evidence enough to show that she would probably have been content, so far as Ireland was concerned, to leave doctrine untouched and insist only on the recognition of the Royal Supremacy. But this was for various reasons impossible; and, quite apart from the zeal of the Reformers by whom she was surrounded, she was forced to press on the reform of the Irish Church by the obvious danger threatening from a "Papist" Ireland in league with Rome and subservient to the sinister designs of Philip II. of Spain. In carrying out these changes, incomplete and unsatisfactory as they were, there was no intention of founding a new Church—an idea utterly foreign to the mind of the age. In view of certain *obiter dicta* of Father Ronan's, it is necessary to insist once more on the fact that the struggle between the *evangelici*, who appealed to the Bible, and the *pontificii*, who appealed to the Pope, was between two parties in the Catholic Church. It ended in a split, each party claiming to represent the true apostolic tradition. Father Roman naturally champions the purely Roman view, which is that dominant in southern Ireland. In spite of this perfectly intelligible bias, however, his book—enriched by much new material from the Vatican and Spanish archives—is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of a confused and fateful period.

THE MAKING OF MONEY.

"The Quicksands of the City, and a Way Through for Investors." By Hartley Withers. (Cape. 6s.)

"The Meaning of Money." By Hartley Withers. (Murray. 6s.)

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We are further indebted to Mr. Withers for a new edition of "The Meaning of Money," first published in 1909, and now issued in a fifth edition with a new preface and with additions and alterations bringing it up to date.

NATURALIST AND SPORTSMAN.

"Memoirs of Travel, Sport, and Natural History." By the late Henry John Elwes. Edited by G. Hawke. (Benn. 21s.)

Reviewed by MAJOR THE HON. JOHN DARLING.

This book gives us details of the life, the interests, and the adventures of a very remarkable man. Mr. Elwes was a great naturalist and at the same time a great sportsman, the special form of sport he indulged in being big-game shooting. As a naturalist, he studied and collected birds and their eggs, butterflies, moths, flowers, and plants, and was also, especially in his later years, a great authority on trees and forestry.

We are told that at the age of 16 he already knew the Latin name of every British bird; in fact, when at a private school he was already an enthusiastic collector of birds' eggs, while at the age of 19 he made an expedition to the Orkneys collecting birds. In 1869 he visited Turkey studying flora and fauna, and narrowly escaped a brush with brigands. During this trip he shot the finest red stag he ever killed, though he afterwards did a lot of deer stalking in Scotland, Norway, Austria, and other places. He killed this stag with a 500-bore Henry rifle loaded with five drams of black powder, and considers that fewer beasts escaped wounded from his old-fashioned weapon than from any he ever possessed.

Far and Wide.

The author made several tours in India, penetrating as far as the Tibetan frontier, and describes in detail his mode of travel and the composition of his retinue. He shot one good elephant, but did not think much of this sport, compared with shooting elk, red deer, and chamois in Europe. His chief interest during these tours seems to have been collecting birds, butterflies, and moths and studying the vegetation of the Himalayan forests. In 1888 he visited North America, chiefly collecting butterflies and plants, and it seems this country was very unpleasant at that time, what with murders and constant railway accidents. Among flowers a particular study was made of the Snow Plant (*Sarcodes sanguinea*). After a scientific chapter on plants we get a diversion in the form of shooting in Belgium and Brittany, 1891-99. The author became a member of a Belgian shooting club who leased rights in a forest in the Ardennes, where they shot wild boar, roe deer, hares, pheasants, hazel grouse, and, I am sorry to say, foxes! It seems, however, that the English members of the club took no part when the latter came along.

Elk-Shooting.

The sport that Mr. Elwes enjoyed most was evidently shooting elk in Norway, which he did for several years He was evidently a good shot with a rifle, though he does not say so, but what strikes me most is that in this difficult and wooded country an animal was usually wounded early in the day and then hunted by an elk hound, by the blood spoor, or by tracking during most of the day before being finally killed. This procedure is but a poor advertisement for those who just now are maintaining that it is more humane to shoot a deer than to hunt him with hounds.

Besides the countries already mentioned there are chapters devoted to visits to the Malay Peninsula, Java, and Formosa. In these cases the flora and trees were studied more than the fauna, and in dealing with each we are given interesting details concerning modes of travel, native customs, climate, scenery, and food procurable. It is a long book, and in places seems to go into unnecessary detail, but it is all most readable to any lover of nature.

THE BALTIC STATES.

"Britain and the Baltic." By E. W. Polson Newman, B.A. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

The obvious importance of great nations is apt to dwarf the significance of small ones. It is not surprising, therefore, if a good deal of ignorance prevails as to the past and present conditions of the several Baltic States which have established their independence, or come into existence, since the war Anything that can dissipate such ignorance is welcome; and to those who are conscious of it Major Polson Newman's book can be strongly recommended. Here we have abstracts of the history of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, and a shrewd scrutiny of the ambitions, problems, and perplexities of each. Finland, based upon long and harsh experience, stands reasonably secure; the rest have known equal adversity, but have much of the impetuosity, and, sometimes, of the recklessness, of youth. Major Newman, while disclaiming the title of alarmist, holds that unless remedies are found for certain deeply felt grievances, these might easily bring about a crisis of the first magnitude.

The Russian Factor.

There is always the vicinity of Russia to lands that were once hers, and Russia is an uncertain factor. But the pressing dangers are the retention of Vilna by the Poles and the friction incidental to the Dantzig corridor. As to the first, an interested nation, actuated by ulterior motives, might intervene. As to the second, the sore, according to Major Newman, is getting worse; yet one would suppose that when Poland's new port at Gdynia is finished the tension at Dantzig might be relieved. East Prussians, after all, are not prevented from crossing the corridor. What Major Newman fears is that Germany, from a feeling of isolation, might join forces with Russia, and then Poland might lose her corridor and much besides. But is that conjunction likely? Hard-working, hard-headed Germany throw in her lot with Soviet Russia, whose Communism has reduced her to desperate straits! Germans, like other people, have eyes in their heads.

The author sees no safety for Europe but in a "combination" of England, France, and Germany, which is to revise what it sees fit in the Treaty of Versailles. But can one imagine France and Germany agreeing about Poland? He informs us, again, that his numerous German friends do not feel confident that England would honour the Locarno Pact in case of French aggression. Major Newman himself has qualms about it. He thinks that in such an event "a very grave political upheaval would take place, but that, possibly after some delay and prolonged discussions in Parliament, the British Government would decide in favour of supporting Germany." He is kind enough to add his belief that "right would prevail over the inclinations of the moment." Now Major Newman knows a great deal about other countries, but if he is dubious about Great Britain abiding by her bond, he does not know his own as well as he should.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

"The Colonial Service." By Sir Anton Bertram. (Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d.)

This is a volume which, while appealing almost exclusively to administrative officials and students of colonial history and politics, is certain of a pretty wide clientèle, seeing what a very respectable public, even from the point of view of numbers, those two classes muster between them. Sir Anton Bertram is a man of wide experience, who, in his different careers as Attorney-General of the Bahamas, Puisne Judge in Cyprus, Attorney-General in Ceylon, and President of two Special Commissions appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, has garnered a vast fund of first-hand experience regarding the problems of which he speaks in the present volume. Founded as it is on a course of lectures delivered at the London School of Economics during the last two years, the book has already passed through the fires of criticism, and that circumstance, taken in conjunction with its author's well-earned reputation as jurist and administrator, may be taken as an assurance of its value.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

LORD CARNOCK: A STUDY IN THE OLD DIPLOMACY.
By Harold Nicolson. (Constable. 21s.)

MARY GLADSTONE (MRS. DREW): HER DIARIES AND LETTERS.
Edited by Lucy Masterman. (Methuen. 21s.)

DAWN.
By S. Fowler Wright. (Harrap. 7s. 6d.)

THE REDEMPTION OF MORLEY DARVILLE.
By Stephen McKenna. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)

It is really remarkable how the shots of the Great War keep ricocheting in literature. This week alone brings four books on the subject widely differentiated. The most exciting is Clemenceau's "Grandeur and Misery of Victory," of which the *Daily Telegraph* has given us a glimpse, and which Mr. Harrap is to publish, for it is a lively answer to the posthumous attack made on him by Foch. I now hear that General Weygand is to reply to Clemenceau in turn. To-morrow will bring us from Mr. Cape a very outspoken book called "The Dupe as Hero," in which the writer, who calls himself "Logistes," shows us how this country has had to pay, pay, pay. The Bodley Head is also reissuing Vernon Lee's philosophical war drama, "Satan; the Waster," which was overlooked by most reviewers on its original appearance. But now, as its author says, its "heresies have become commonplaces." The same house is also to publish a collection of war stories by Roland Dorgelès entitled "The Cabaret of the Line."

* * * *

I hear that Commodore Samson has taken a remarkable title for his book, which Sir Ernest Benn is publishing in May or June. He calls it "My War."

* * * *

The Labour Party is always in such a state of flux that it is not surprising that Mr. Egon Wertheimer has made several emendations in the revised and enlarged edition of his "Portrait of the Labour Party." In particular I am told that he has revised his opinion of Mr. MacDonald as the result of events during the last six months.

* * * *

The two new volumes of the Longmans' admirable English Heritage Series, which will appear on May Day, consist of Mr. Thomas Burke's book on the English Inn and Sir Maurice Amos's study of the English constitution. Later on Mr. Neville Cardus will deal with "Cricket," on which he writes so brilliantly.

* * * *

I hear that the Kanchenjunga Expedition is going to be described by Mr. F. S. Smythe, the only Englishman among the climbers who are going to make the perilous ascent. Mr. Victor Gollancz will be the fortunate publisher.

* * * *

The life of Henry Arthur Jones, on which his daughter, Doris, has been at work for some time, and which will be published by Mr. Gollancz early next month, should make very lively reading, for it contains a remarkable series of unpublished letters, and "Henry Arthur," as he was always called, was a first rate fighter.

* * * *

Mr. Gollancz is publishing two other theatrical books: the life of Paul Robeson, by his wife, which will appear on May 20, the morning after the first night of his appearance as "Othello," and a book entitled ". . . and Mrs. Siddons," by Mr. S. M. Ellis, describing the career of Michael Kelly, the manager, who died in 1826, after fifty years of success on the stage and in Society.

* * * *

Monumental novels have become the rage, and I hear that Mr. Gilbert Frankau is writing a long one. Meantime, Mr. Gollancz will issue towards the end of this month Jean-Richard Bloch's story, "And Co.," which Romain Rolland, in an introduction specially written for this edition, which was translated by poor Scott Moncrieff, claims to be the finest French novel since Balzac's day.

* * * *

Nancy Cunard, in collaboration with Richard Aldington, is offering a prize of £10 for the best poem up to a hundred lines in English or "American" on "Time."

* * * *

The personality of men like Mussolini is so puzzling that we never can have a sufficient number of sidelights. The very latest, called "Il Duce," to be published by Williams and Norgate this week, is the work of a Hungarian, Mr. Kemechey and it has been translated by Miss Magda Vamos, a young Czechoslovakian journalist, whose English, I hear, is so spirited that the publishers have decided to sacrifice pedantry and orthodoxy, and to issue it without revision. The same publishers are giving us a book called "The Future of Empire: the World Price of Peace," by Mr. Harbutt Dawson, whose "Evolution of Modern Germany" is well known.

* * * *

In view of the re-opening of St. Paul's, Canon Alexander is preparing a volume of short addresses on the past and future of the Cathedral under the title of "The Cross and Dome." The book will be published by the Oxford University Press.

J. M. B.

MUCH VIRTUE IN A NAME.

"The Place-Names of Sussex." By A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, with the assistance of J. E. B. Glover. (Cambridge University Press. 2 vols. 40s.)

Thanks to the support of the British Academy and to local patriotism, the place-names of Sussex are handled with even greater detail than those of the counties already surveyed in the earlier volumes of this important undertaking. Sussex, as far as nomenclature goes, is pre-eminently Saxon, the Celtic element in its place-names being so small, the authors tell us, as to suggest the virtual extermination of the local Romano-British population. Here they are borne out by the Old English Chronicle, which states that when Aelle and his son Cissa (whose name survives in Chichester) stormed Anderida, the modern Pevensey, not a single Briton survived. In neighbouring Hampshire, on the other hand, the retention of not a few Celtic place-names indicates the employment of less ruthless methods. Whether united in one kingdom or under several lordships, the South Saxons occupied territory closely coinciding with the modern county of Sussex, and were clearly differentiated from their neighbours in Hampshire and in Kent.

Messrs. Mawer and Stenton possess, of course, all the etymological keys, as well as other expedients for picking the rustiest and most obstinate locks; but on grasping the significance of such recurrent syllables as "ham," "tun," "hurst," and "ing," we are tempted to draw our own conclusions—a fascinating pursuit—as to the names of places we may pass or visit. Washington, we learn, that snug village at the western foot of Chanctonbury, means the farm of the people of Wassa. Hard by is Michel Grove, which we surmise to be called after an earlier owner. On the contrary, Michel is Saxon for large! Again, it does not seem too rash to identify Pookhill with Puck's haunt in Mr. Kipling's story, "Puck of Pook's Hill," but this will not do, either, for "hill," it appears, is really "healh," a nook. Pook's Wood, on the other hand, is "probably to be identified with the family of John Pooke. 1671." Chastened by these discoveries, we realise that things are not so simple as they seem, and that it is perilous to generalise. We are not, however, original in error. Horsham means horse homestead or enclosure, "presumably where horses bred"; but the seventeenth century explained the word otherwise; it had "very, very bad wayes, from whence it is sayd that towne had its name, the steps to it being up to the horses' 'hams.'"

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ARNOLD BENNETT

Reviewing Francis Everton's *The Dalehouse Murder* in *The Evening Standard.*

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AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

CONVENTIONAL OPENING BIDS.

THEIR JUSTIFICATION AND THEIR STANDARDS.

To the Contract player hands belong roughly to the following categories: those on which there is (1) no bid, (2) a supporting bid only, (3) a justifiable opening bid, (4) an opening bid with game possibilities, and (5) a bid foreshadowing Slam possibilities.

In the case of the first three of these categories Auction and Contract procedure are very much alike. In the case of the last two categories there is this important difference, that when the original bidder in Contract holds a really strong hand with game or Slam possibilities, it is essential that bidding between the partners be not prematurely ended before a game or Slam contract is reached. The best safeguard against this premature closure is to agree upon a conventional opening bid which will carry with it the announcement of a really strong hand, and so insist on the partner keeping the bidding open. This conventional opening bid is either the "One Club" bid on a minimum of three Quick Tricks, or the "forcing" bid of "Two" on about four and a-half Quick Tricks. The "One Club" bid is far the more interesting of these two conventional bids, as it shows the minimum holding for announcing a hand with game probability. The "Two" bid, which announces a much higher standard of strength than this, leads naturally to Slams more frequently, but the fixing of such a high standard for initiating game and Slam bidding leads to many missed opportunities. It may, however, have the small compensating advantage of reducing risks to a minimum.

The poor player is apt to overrate the strength of his partner's hand after a "One Club" bid and to bid on gaily to a Slam without justification. He overlooks the fact that a game often (not by any means always) results from a "One Club" bid, but a Slam is far from a usual happening, say, only once on every five game-going hands. The object of the present discussion is to specially draw the reader's attention to that important dividing-line in hands—the smallest holding which suggests game probability. It is at this dividing line that we should begin to employ a conventional bid, and the side will have a great advantage which can correctly do this.

Playing Contract without the use of a conventional opening bid for probable game-going hands is a foolish barter of useful procedure for rather doubtful fumbling. A game bid may, as a result, be missed by the partner's backwardness in bidding. In the one case there will be mutual bidding and in the other probably single-handed bidding only; for it must be remembered that the better the opening bidder's hand, the less likely will the partner be to have any high cards on which to support. There must be some *initial* stimulus to make the partner respond and keep the bidding open.

THE "ONE CLUB" BID.

The "One Club" is a most useful bid, because it happens to announce a probable game-going hand. Here are the reasons:—The minimum number of tricks required for a game is nine—i.e., in "No-trumps." Counting on the usual two tricks with the partner, this means that the original bidder can only announce a hand with game probability when he can reasonably count upon seven tricks in his own hand, say, A, K, Q, x, x, x of a suit and an outside Ace, or an equivalent all-round holding less simple to visualise.

As Quick Tricks in possession of the attacking side can be counted at double value, three-and-a-half Quick Tricks will be equal to seven tricks. Consequently, a hand with three and a-half Quick Tricks is the first half which is up to the required standard for a bid which throws out a conventional signal of game probability. This is virtually the minimum hand on which a "One (Vanderbilt) Club" is bid. I will explain the apparent discrepancy of a half of a Quick Trick.

THE MINIMUM STRONG BID.

While the inventor of the "One Club" convention (Mr. H. S. Vanderbilt) defines the bid as made on three Quick Tricks, all the examples of hands given in his book on Contract Bridge on which a bid of "One Club" is justified have their full share of the lesser honours. The following hand is given by him as below the standard of a "One Club" bid:—Spades, A, K, 7; Hearts, 10, 6, 3; Diamonds, J, 9, 7, 5; Clubs, K, Q, 4. The three Quick Tricks are there, yet the inventor of the Club convention considers that the bid of "One Club" on this hand would be a bad bid.

It will be noted that, leaving out of consideration the three Quick Tricks, there is too great weakness in the lesser honours in the rest of the hand to warrant a hope of game probability. For the purpose of computing the three essential Quick Tricks lesser honours are disregarded, but this does not mean that they are not required.

Novices usually blunder in using the Club convention on three bare Quick Tricks, and the disappointing results which sometimes follow a "One Club" bid are frequently due to this cause. The present discussion was inspired by witnessing some of these disappointing results. Now that the convention is so extensively used in our best Bridge circles, and players have ample experience in handling the bid, instances are rarer of its misuse. The experienced player rapidly makes an estimate of the possibilities of his hand over and above his three Quick Tricks before bidding "One Club."

The following hand, I consider, gives a good idea of the minimum on which a bid of "One Club" should be made:—Spades, A, K, 7; Hearts, Q, J, 10, 4; Diamonds, K, Q, 4; Clubs, 9, 7, 5. This hand has the necessary reserve bid (of "One Heart") in case the partner can only bid "One Diamond." It is a hand on which a bid of "One No-trump" should not be made in Contract as there is no guard in Clubs. It is typical of the minimum holding on which hopes of a probable game may be founded. There are the three (Vanderbilt) Quick Tricks, and there are the lesser honours equalling half of a Quick Trick (ordinary), the total at double value being seven tricks.

I trust these typical hands will be of use to the reader in assisting him better to gauge the standard of a "One Club" bid, and so avoid the disappointing results which are the outcome of bad bids of "One Club."

OPINIONS ON BIDDING DIFFER!

Mr. Hugh Elliot has very fully discussed in a contemporary a criticism in a North Country journal on an answer given by me to a correspondent. I do not propose to attempt "painting the lily" by adding anything further by way of criticism, but the following details should be interesting: The answer discussed was a reply to a query as to what the fourth hand should say after three passes on the following: Spades, x, x; Hearts, A, 10; Diamonds, A, K, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x. It was Auction, and the score was love-all. My answer was "One Diamond." Mr. Hugh Elliot agrees with this answer. Some other prominent players to whom I referred this query agree in making a bid either in "No-trumps" or in Diamonds. None of these prominent players thought of passing. By way of variety I also referred this query to two lady players (not prominent players), and both, without a moment's hesitation, would have thrown in the hand! The opinion of the North Country critic is not only in agreement with that of the ladies, but he surpasses them in considering that a bid of "One Diamond" on the above hand is a "most surprising lapse" and a "Bridge crime"!!!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. G.—A dealer's bid of "One Heart" on Hearts, K, 9, x, x, x; Diamonds, K, J, x, x, x; Clubs, A, Q, x, is justifiable, as the hand contains two and a-half Quick Tricks.

R. S.—I should not hesitate to take out my partner's bid of "No-trumps" into Hearts on the following: Spades, x; Hearts, A, Q, J, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, x, x; Clubs, A, K.

W. E. S. holding Spades, K, J, 10; Hearts, A, Q, 9, x, x; Diamonds, Q, x, x, x, x, should, after his partner has denied his Hearts by showing Clubs, bid his second suit and give his partner the option of a further bid.

S. L. R.—On Spades, A, K, 9, 7; Hearts, A; Diamonds, Q, 8, 7, 6, 5; Clubs, 9, 8, 7, I should make a dealer's bid of "One Diamond" in Contract. This bid is justified by the outside strength, and is sounder than a bid of "One Spade," which is also justified.

QUARTUS asks for a criticism of her bid of "One Heart" on Hearts, K, J, 10, x, x, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, A, K, J, 10, x, x. Answer.—The bid is perfectly in order. The hand is a two-suiter on which bidding is initiated by a small bid of the suit which is higher in value.

M. W. states a case where the deal ended correctly, the bidding had begun, all four players had the right number of cards from the particular pack, but the dealer had in addition a card from another pack. Answer.—See Law 11 (2). As the pack must have been incorrect there must be a new deal.

J. C. (Murtle) inquires if B's double was justified in the following circumstances: The score was AB all, YZ game. Z (dealer) bid "One Club"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "One Heart"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Two Clubs"; A and Y, "No Bid"; B, "Double." B held Spades, A, 9, 8, x; Hearts, K, Q, J, 10; Diamonds, K, Q, 10, x; Clubs, x. Answer.—B's

Continued at foot of next column.

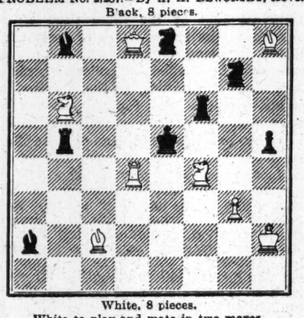
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,286: 1. Kt (K2)—Q4! P x Kt; 2. Kt—B4 (ch), K—B5; 3. Q—Kt4 mate! Or, 2. . . K x P; 3. Q—B7. If 1. . . K—B5, 2. Q—B5 (ch), K—Q6; 3. Q—B2. If 1. . . K—K5, 2. Kt—B4!! K x Kt; 3. Q—R4, or QKt4, accordingly. If 1. . . P—Kt5 (?), 2. Q—B5. 1. Kt—B5, is defeated by P—Kt5! 1. Kt (K6)—Q4, is defeated by K—B5; and also by P—Kt5!

PROBLEM No. 2,287.—By A. K. ELWORTHY, Hove.

Black, 8 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

A new solving quarter starts with to-day's problem: only the key-move need be sent for two-movers, and the main variations for three-movers.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,284 is acknowledged from C. Jacovitz, New York.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,285 are acknowledged from H. T. Asche, F. H. Merrick, Senex, and Mrs. Stewart.

For the solution of Problem No. 2,286 (by C. H. Hemming), a number of solvers, usually accurate, sent: 1. Kt (K2)—Q4! K—K5; 2. Q—B5 (?) K—Q6 (??); 3. Q—B2 mate. Apart from the fact that this faulty analysis quite fails to grasp the author's principal, and brilliant conception. (2. Kt—B4! K x Kt; 3. Q mates accordingly). One might ask: Why, in reply to 2. Q—K5, should Black play K—Q6; to be killed, when he can play, 2. . . P x Kt; and laugh?

The "try," of 1. Kt (K6)—Q4 (?), is dealt with above. The problem has been correctly solved by Mrs. Stewart, Clephane, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, I. M. Brow., ("Exceedingly artistic"), J. E. Vaughan ("Artistic, difficult, and charming"), Shay ("Another beauty"), Sapere Aude ("Difficult, with several elusive tries") P. Martin ("K—K5; 2. Kt—B4! is a beautiful variation of a fine problem") J. R. Wilson ("Beautiful and difficult"), A. E. H. ("An amazing and a beautiful position"), A. F. Scott ("Beautiful miniature"), F. P. Youngman, and, E. E. Aspin, S. D. Gibson, J. F. Powell, A. S. Baldock, M. E. M. Jago, H. H. Greenway, R. W. Seaton, W. Friedland, Gerard (who is thanked for his appreciation), H. C. Robson, C. White R. H. Thompson, Ballygiblin, V. H. Sladen, A. Wingate, E. A. Lassen, H. M. C., J. P. Orr ("Five delightful model mates"), Mala, E. A. Chamberlain, S. W. Garrod ("Clever"), Abdahab ("Delightful"), D. T. Barry ("'Epatant!' as Alekhine would remark"), H. W. Meadows, W. E. Rayer ("Very clever"), J. Silbersweig, E. C. de Segundo, A. Ward, Edgley, Vane, Rebus, J. H. Hardman Brown, and F. H. Merrick.

A CURIOUS ENDING.

The following game, and curious ending, was played in the International Masters' Tournament, at San Remo, between Dr. Alekhine and M. E. Colle, Belgian champion:—

White. E. Colle.	Black. Dr. Alekhine.	White. E. Colle.	Black. Dr. Alekhine.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	16 P—QR4	Kt—K5
2 Kt—KB3 (a)	P—Q4	17 KR—Q sq	P—B5!
3 P—K3 (b)	B—B4	18 B—K sq	P x P
4 B—Q3 (c)	P—K3	19 Kt x KP (g)	P—QB3
5 B x B	P x B	20 Kt—B4	R—R3
6 Castles	QKt—Q2	21 P—QKt4 (h)	P—R3
7 P—B4 (d)	P x P	22 R—R3	P—QKt4! (i)
8 Q—R4	B—Q3	23 P x P	P x P
9 QKt—Q2	Castles	24 R x R	P x R
10 Kt x P	Kt—Kt3!	25 Kt—K5 (j)	B—B3! (k)
11 Kt x Kt? (e)	RP x Kt	26 Q x Kt (l)	B x Kt
12 Q—B3	Q—Q2	27 P—B4 (m)	B x P (ch)!
13 Kt—K5	Q—K3	28 R x B	R x R
14 Kt—B4 (f)	B—K2	Resigns (n)	
15 B—Q2	KR—Q sq		

(a) Stronger is 2. P—QB4. The text move can wait.

(b) Again P—B4 was more energetic.

(c) A tame reply, indicating that the player would be content with an ultimate draw. The only way to ensure a draw, however, is to play to win; and, with that end in view, the right course seems: 4. P—B4, P—K3; or P—B3; 5. Q—Kt3.

(d) At last! And now not so effective.

(e) M. Colle must have been out of form in this encounter. Much superior was 11. Q—B2.

(f) If 14. P—B4, Kt—K5!

(g) If 19. P x P the adverse Kt, supported by P—B4, could never be dislodged.

(h) Perhaps 21. P—R5 might have been better.

(i) Probably overlooked by White.

(j) Far better was, 25. Kt—K3, threatening P—Q5.

(k) A subtle rejoinder; and, apparently, also overlooked by the Belgian master.

(l) A profitless capture: Kt—B3, would have been more judicious.

(m) And this was a fatal error, due, possibly, to time-limit difficulties. The only hope was P—Kt3.

(n) A curious ending. White has nothing better than 29. Q x Q, with a hopeless end-game.

SCOTTISH ANNUAL CHESS CONGRESS.

The forty-third annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association will take place, at Dundee, during Easter week. The programme comprises a tournament for the Scottish Championship, a tournament for women, and other minor competitions.

BRILLIANT GAMES.

The prize for the most brilliant games, played in the San Remo Tournament, has been divided between Herr Ahues (Germany) and Signor M. Monticelli (Italy) for his game, v. M. E. D. Bogoljuboff, published in the SUNDAY TIMES on March 2, 1930. The donor of the prize is Mr. I. S. Turover, of Washington, U.S.A., one of the American players in next Saturday's match, by cable, between London and Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE.

W. W. H. (Putney).—Thanks for problem and compliments.

J. P. O. (Earl's Court).—A "short" mate is always a blemish; and is excusable only when, in an otherwise fine problem, such mate is unavoidable

Continued from preceding column.

informatory double is, in my opinion, a very good bid.

W. P. J. submits two queries: (1) Z (dealer), at the score love all, called "One Heart"; A doubled, and Y redoubled; what should B say, holding Spades, J, x, x; Hearts, J, x, x; Diamonds, Q, x, x, x; Clubs, 10, x, x? (2) If B passes, what should A say, holding Spades, K, 10, x, x; Hearts, 10, x; Diamonds, K, x, x; Clubs, A, x, x, x? Answer.—(1) B has no safe call and should pass, and (2) A should say "One Spade," his minimum overbid.

N. L., holding Spades, A, J, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, x, x, inquires if he was justified in bidding "Three Hearts" in the following circumstances: At the score game all love all, Z (dealer) bid "One Spade"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Two Hearts"; Z, "Two Spades"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Three Hearts"; Z, "Double," and all passed. Answer.—B's bid of "Three Hearts" is not justified on his holding.

A. C. P. describes a game where Z (dealer) bid "Two No-trumps" and actually made "Five No-trumps." His dummy's hand was Spades, J, 10, 9, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, Q, x; Clubs, x, x, x, and it was a matter of discussion whether it was right to pass on this hand, and whether a bid of "Three Spades" would have been a good, bad, or indifferent call at any score. Answer.—I should consider a take-out of "Two No-trumps" into "Three Spades" on this hand an indifferent bid, and I consider Y was right to pass.

ROCKCLIFFE asks for a criticism of Z's initial bid and Y's two bids in the following circumstances. Score love all, AB 14, YZ 16. Z (dealer) bid "One Heart"; A, "One Spade"; Y, "Two Spades"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Three Hearts"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Three No-trumps," and all pass. Z held Hearts, K, Q, J, 10, x, x; Diamonds, Q, x, x; Clubs, J, x, x, x; and Y held Spades, A, Q, 9, x, x, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, A, Q. Answer.—As there are not two Quick Tricks in Z's hand, he should have passed as dealer. Y should not have disturbed the bid of "One Spade" as his hand is so useful in defence and so worthless for attack. For this latter reason his bid of "Three No-trumps" is very unsound.

B. G.—The best defence in Contract is often to bid over an original bid. In Auction, as the original bidder so often secures the declaration, the next player has the lead and does not require in consequence to show his suit in bidding. This happens less frequently in Contract, and it is usually, therefore, an advantage to show a suit for the initial lead. A suit bid gives clear information, while a double is indefinite.

R. S. submits a query on play: The final bid, playing Contract, was a Small Slam in Diamonds. A led the 8 of Diamonds, and the query is, how Z should now play the hand to make his Contract? Y held Spades, A, Q, J, 7, 6; Hearts, A, Q, 7, 2; Diamonds, Q, 5; Clubs, A, 6; while Z held Hearts, 6, 5, 4; Diamonds, A, K, J, 7, 3; Clubs, K, J, 8, 6, 2. Answer.—The dangers are B may have the King of Hearts and A the King of Spades and the perhaps doubly guarded Queen of Clubs, while adverse trumps may be unevenly divided. The line of minimum risk seems to be to take the first trick with the Queen of Diamonds and then play Clubs, and, if successful in the ruff on the third round, then lead the Queen of Spades. There is another Contract query: At the score love all in Contract, what should the dealer say, holding Spades, x; Hearts, A, Q, J, x, x, x; Diamonds, K, 10, 9, x, x; Clubs, x. Answer.—"One Heart."

C. B. asks for criticism of the following bidding: Y (dealer) bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club," holding Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, J; Clubs, K, 10, 9, x; B and A did not bid; Z, holding Spades, A, K, J, 9, x; Hearts, K, 10, x, x, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, A, 9, responded with "Four No-trumps"; Y, "Five Hearts"; Z, "Five No-trumps"; Y, "Six Clubs"; Z, "Six No-trumps"; Y, "Seven Diamonds"; Z, "Seven No-trumps," and all pass. Answer.—Y misled his partner by bidding "One Club" as he did not have three (Vanderbilt) Quick Tricks, but only two and a-half. Z should, after this, have bid his hand as a two-suiter, beginning with Spades and continuing with Hearts until the business declaration was established. Hearts would here be established by Y at a game bid, after which Z would show the Ace of Clubs and Y the Ace of Diamonds, and the way is clear for a Slam bid.

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MAKING ENDS MEET.

UNHEALTHY NATIONAL ECONOMY.

By ARTHUR MICHAEL SAMUEL, M.P. (Minister for Overseas Trade, 1924-27, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1927-29).

The Board of Trade published on March 5, 1930, the estimate of the balance of payments relating to the transactions (other than lendings and repayments of capital) between the United Kingdom and all other countries for the year 1929. The final result of such transactions, according to the Board of Trade figures, is that there was due to us an overseas trade net credit balance of £151 millions. This balance was not brought home. It was invested overseas and thus added to our existing overseas investments, which yield annually to us income in the shape of interest and dividends. The following table gives in rough classification the 1929 figures of our incoming and outgoing overseas trade—i.e., imports and exports:—

IMPORTS.	£ Millions.
Visible and Invisible—	
Merchandise and bullion	1,292
Total visible and invisible imports	£1,292 Millions.

EXPORTS.	£ Millions.
Visible—	
Merchandise and bullion	£926
Invisible—	£ millions.
Net Government receipts due from overseas	22
National shipping income due to us	130
Short-term interest and commissions due to us	65
Other various receipts due to us	15
	232
Total visible and invisible exports	£1,158 Millions.

BALANCING THE ACCOUNT.

These two totals show that our visible and invisible exports on the one hand did not amount to enough to pay for all imports, on the other hand, by £134 millions. We were £134 millions short. How did we find the money to balance the account? How did we fill in the gap of £134 millions?

During 1929 we were entitled to receive £285 millions for interest and dividends as income on overseas investments of our capital. These investments are spread all over the world, and are worth, roughly, £4,000 millions. Instead of drawing home this £285 millions of income we surrendered £134 millions of it in order to balance what we owed in respect of the excess of total imports over total exports, as shown above. That left £151 millions still due to us, and that is the sum which appears in the Board of Trade returns, and is broadly but incorrectly described as the overseas "trade" net credit balance for 1929.

	Millions.
Exports as above	£1,158
Income from overseas investments	285
	£1,443 due to us.
Deduct imports as above	£1,292 due from us.
Leaving on balance due to us	£151

£285 millions of income on overseas investments has shrunk to £151 millions because we have had to surrender £134 millions of it to fill in the 1929 gap. The £151 millions is not a "trade" balance. The Board of Trade does not call it a *trade* balance. It is the balance left to us out of our income arising from our earlier overseas investments of capital after we have surrendered a portion of it to balance the 1929 overseas trade transactions. It is not a healthy position. Our exports of all kinds ought to be large enough to pay for our imports of all kinds. They are not. Every effort should be made to increase our exports to a total large enough to pay for our imports.

INCREASE EXPORTS!

It is not healthy in our national economy that we have to draw upon the overseas income arising from savings of the past in order to make ends meet in our export and import trade. To take the matter to its logical conclusion let us suppose that the gap between imports and exports increased so that it became £290 millions instead of £134 millions. And it could easily increase to the larger figure. What would be the position then? Why, we should have to devote the whole of our income of £285 millions arising from savings invested overseas in the past, and in addition have to find a further £5 millions from our domestic capital funds at home to fill in the gap of £290 millions. The exchange value of the £ would fall. If the annual gap were not filled by income on overseas investments, or grew so wide that our income on overseas investments was not large enough to fill up the annual gap, it would mean that ultimately we should bleed to death financially by the annual drain to overseas countries of capital needed to pay for the excess of imports over exports. What would be said of a business which did not sell enough of its goods in a year to pay for the wages, raw materials, and overhead and other charges of the business during that same year, and was consequently compelled to require the proprietor to use the dividends and interest on his father's savings to make good the difference? Businesses carried on in that way would soon bleed to death.

The gap of £134 millions in our overseas trade is already too wide. For every possible reason, therefore, for the sake of employment of our working people, for the sake of everybody, we must reduce the gap, and the soundest and best way so to do is to strive and strive and strive to increase our exports by selling to overseas customers more of our goods and services.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,315.
(The Fifth of the Quarter.)

"March Winds" you may suggest; what we need here
Come later, though connected they appear;
One set of lights will make the other clear.
1. "Morrow" would suit "March Winds," and now we may
Fitly compare to-morrow with to-day.
2. An "Alibi" of course is not amiss
When in the Law Courts it is used as this.
3. From Ides of March our thought to "Roman" flies;
Quite right, but more than one must greet our eyes.
4. "Command" the next light? Nay, but truth to tell,
A synonym instead will do as well.
5. "Horatius" may suggest one name of one
Whose plans through him were ruined and undone. W. J. B.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

TRIPLE ACROSTIC No. 1,314, AND ANSWER.

What is to-day? Perchance you may
Study the calendar, and say.
1. Chronicles these, of distant time;
For verses seek but not for rhyme.
2. What might be termed a lengthy let
At Westminster is sometimes met.
3. Tongs, gimlet, kettle, corkscrew, churn,
And many more, would serve our turn.
4. The Lady of the Pyramid.
In page of Irish poet hid.
5. One letter from a tree we take,
And river in our answer make.
6. What has been cut collect and store,
Then it must be cut down once more. PAX.

1. F A S T I.
2. O B S T R U C T I O N.
3. U T E N S I L.
4. R H O D O P E.
5. T A M A R I N.
6. H A Y S T.

NOTES—Light 1. Ovid. 2. Let, hindrance; in Parliament. 4. Moore, Alciphron. 5. Tamarind; Tamar, in. 6. Haystack.

Acrostic No. 1,313 (*The Grand National*).—Correct answers were received from 142 solvers, incorrect from 146; there were also three without pseudonyms, and one late answer.

Acrostic No. 1,312.—No alternatives can be admitted for the last two lights.

GANESHA.—Please use a smaller piece of thicker paper.

BOLITHO'S

TWELVE WHO DARED TO LIVE THEIR DREAMS!

William Bolitho has scanned the earth for giants. With passionate detachment he has written the lives of twelve of the world's greatest adventurers—twelve men and women who dared to live their dreams, twelve trail-blazers, throat-slitters, home-wreckers, Empire-builders, disturbers of the peace and makers of history. This is not a rehash of biography; William Bolitho has developed his own original pattern of biography.

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ALEXANDER THE GREAT
The adventure of youth and how philosophy tamed it
"Fire is a good word for Alexander, who lived like Fire, fought like Fire, and died young, burnt out."

MAHOMET
The bloody hunt for heaven
"The religious adventurer does not often fill his bag. But he has camped out with Mystery. He deserves listeners even if he never won disciples."

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The dance of life on a tight-rope strung over Europe
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and

COLUMBUS Who Proved That Everything is True, If You Believe it. LOLA MONTEZ The only Adventure Woman of the Past Could Live CAGLIOSTRO The Search for a Phantom. CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN And Danger as an Ideal. NAPOLEON I The Only Reason for Waterloo. CATILINE The Rich Young Man about Rome. NAPOLEON III The Living Serial: Consequences of the Situation. WOODROW WILSON Single Combat.

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by **IRIS BARRY**
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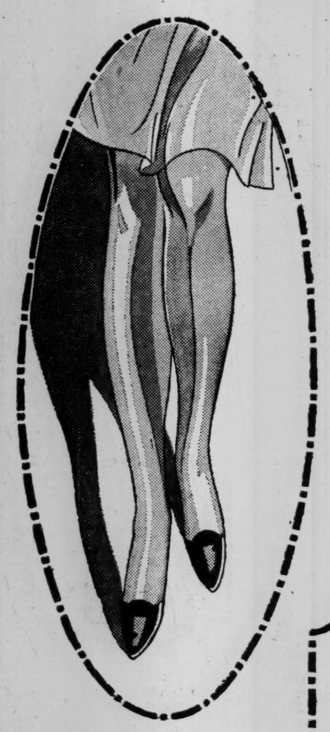
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR WEEK

6 DAYS of SPECIAL PRICES

GORRINGES

TWO MINUTES FROM VICTORIA STATION

To-morrow, and throughout the week, Gorringes are offering high-grade Hosiery and Underwear at specially reduced prices. The offers are New Goods for this Season's wear, and are of Gorringes high standard of excellence. The opportunity is therefore unique, for customers can obtain their Spring requirements at prices considerably less than normal.



SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES

W.10. — **SHALIMAR LADDERPROOF SILK STOCKINGS.**—These Stockings have won the approval of thousands of customers. They combine all the qualities necessary for a perfect stocking, 25-inch panel of Pure Silk to come well over the knee, exquisite appearance, perfect fit and durability. We are offering **SHALIMAR** at a special price of 5/11 for one week only, and, in addition, we are giving our usual two months' Ladderproof guarantee. Colours: Cedar, Mushroom, Creole, Dago, Sandalwood, Mastic, Sable, Gunmetal, Beige, Light Grey, Black, Oakleaf. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½.
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Usual Price 6/11

W.11.—100 dozen **British made**, excellent quality, Pure Silk Stockings, medium weight, fully fashioned, lace clox and square heels, strengthened Lisle feet and tops. A very reliable stocking for hard wear, in the new spring shades. Dago, Creole, Cherrywood, Acorn, Beige, Gunmetal, Masquash. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
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SPECIAL PRICE **6/3**
Usual Price 6/11

W.13.—200 doz. fine Pure Silk Stockings, fully fashioned, perfect fitting, reinforced Lisle tops and feet. These are made with Lace Clox, square heel, or quite plain, pointed heel. In sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½. Colours include Dago, Oakleaf, Cedar, Mushroom, Nude, Beige.
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Usual Price 8/11

W.14.—300 dozen superior quality mercerised Lisle Hose, medium weight, reinforced feet, point heel. Fancy Lace Clox, in Mushroom, Oak, Beige, Platinum, Cedar. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
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W.15.—2,000 pairs of Pure Silk and Celta Stockings, which we can recommend with every confidence for hard wear: the texture is of medium weight with Lisle tops, toes and heels. Spring shades: Dago, Cedar, Beige, Fawn, Rosewood, Oakleaf, Grey, Gunmetal. Sizes: 9, 9½, 10.
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W.3.—India Gauze Silk and Merino combinations are exceedingly delightful fabric, thoroughly recommended for wear and washing. Can be supplied with low neck no sleeves, low neck ribbed arm, V-neck short sleeves, or opera shape.
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Nightdress
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N.494
Princess Petticoat
25/9

W.3
Silk and Merino Combinations
16/6

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IRISH FREE STATE

THE "CRISIS" OVER.

"AS YOU WERE."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

After sixteen hours' debate, the position is "as you were." President Cosgrave and his Government are back in office and responsible citizens are relieved. The plan by which the President is elected and the nominations for the Executive subsequently approved by the Dail is peculiar to our Constitution, and allows much latitude in debate. The Fianna Fail Party made full, but none too edifying, use of this opportunity. It was the same old story—Mr. Cosgrave was doing England's dirty work, membership of the British Commonwealth brought only humiliation to the State, money was being paid to England which was not due, the annuities both legally and morally ought to be withheld. All this destructive criticism was mixed up with bitter personalities and recrimination, the searching of national records, the whereabouts of individuals in Easter week of 1916, and even barely veiled family feuds. Such criticism as was germane centred in the administration of the Department of Justice and the activities of the Guards and detective force, and a recent case where Guards were mulcted of damages by the Courts for illegal action was turned to full account. Making every allowance for party heat, bitterness, and lack of Parliamentary experience, the prospect of a Fianna Fail government is disquieting.

It must not, however, be assumed that the party claims and programmes will be judged on the merits at the next election. In the present state of our political development there is considerable pulling power in the Fianna Fail case. The retention of annuities will attract many small farmers; the reduction of Old Age Pensions; the mere symbol of the Crown; the presence of a few British soldiers at Berehaven and Queenstown; all these can be made attractive items on the hustings. Unpleasant as it may seem, especially after last week's display, the prospect of a change of Government must be faced.

LABOUR PROSPECTS.

Searching for some sane solution of the difficulty, and remembering always the danger of political prophecy, it is interesting to look for a moment at the prospects of the Labour Party. At present its political strength is far below its influence and prestige. It is weak largely because it has no organisation amongst farm workers, and it must ever remain so in a country of smallholders. It has recently separated its industrial and political wings, and the disruptive element within its ranks seems to have lost strength. The party is sober and constitutional; its talk is restrained; it sees the absurdity of a "show down" with England; it seems to value obligations and national credit, and it came through last week's ordeal with general approval. If only it can raise election finance, it is quite possible that it may attract a large turnover of votes at the next election, and that the balance of power may pass to it from the Independents. Under such circumstances some working arrangement with Fianna Fail might result. It might not be an ideal or a very lasting arrangement, or one possessing full stability, but it might offer Fianna Fail a happy release from their impossible and embarrassing commitments and make reasonably safe a change of Government.

FINANCE.

The bald figure of £877,000 deficit at the close of the financial year is misleading. It is the mere excess of expenditure over revenue, but it takes no account of certain abnormal items of expenditure which, by last year's Budget, were to be met by borrowing. Remembering that last year's Budget was a "no change" record, a comparison between the two years is appropriate, and this shows a decrease in revenue of £48,000 and in expenditure of £344,000. Estimates are no safe guide, for in regard to expenditure, they have so often been excessive. The position of both our trade and our finance is reassuring. Progress in the one case and stability in the other are apparent. If Mr. Blythe can only achieve another unsensational Budget, he will do good service. Farmers and manufacturers want steadiness at any cost. At the moment there is every indication that the prudence of the past years and the courageous cuts made in salaries and pensions—and, above all, the recent refusal to add £250,000 to Old Age Pensions—are giving a confidence to capital. Cost of living is high and taxation is at war level, but even these may be forgotten if dislocations can only be avoided.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL'S TOUR.

The tour of Princess Radziwill, of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, is arousing unexpected interest. Lying on the Western fringe of Europe and unduly introspective, our chief interest was towards our kinsmen across the Atlantic. But the war has changed this. The Papal Nuncio, foreign diplomats, our representatives abroad, all tend to form a wider outlook and emphasize the responsibility of international status. It is true the vast bulk of the rural population are unconcerned, but in matters of policy and action they are led and influenced by the organised and intellectual minority. These latter are beginning to acquire an international consciousness, and the lectures of Princess Radziwill in Cork and Dublin should do much to stimulate interest in the work of the League of Nations, especially in its relation to the welfare of women and children, upon which subject Princess Radziwill is peculiarly qualified to speak, as she acts as liaison officer between the League and the International women's organisations.

"APPEARANCES."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—In his review of my play, "Appearances," of which I am deeply appreciative, your critic pointed out that my "truth principle" failed to work out in the court-room scene—that it was only by the intervention and testimony of Mrs. Thompson that the hero, Carl, was set free, not by his stand that truth would defend itself.

I did not reply to this immediately, for it constitutes constructive criticism of the play, which I welcome. It is evident that I failed to make perfectly clear my underlying thoughts in its writing and production.

But as your critic's view not only concerns the play as such, but also tends to assail the "truth-principle" which "Appearances" sets out to demonstrate, I have decided to ask your kind permission to clarify the position.

Those who have seen the play will recall that Mrs. Thompson was in the court-room all during the trial, and heard this boy's statement that truth would defend itself; also heard his plea to the jury in which he said that even if he were found guilty and sent to prison, he would still believe in the ultimate power of truth.

It was only after the judge charged the jury, in effect, to bring in a verdict of guilty that she was moved to take the stand, and in her statement then she plainly stated that some irresistible force compelled her to write the note which she sent to Judge Thornton.

Now, this irresistible force I claim to have been the power of truth, working through a natural channel to bring about a desirable result. Having taken this stand on the truth, he did not take one material step to bring about his release. Mrs. Thompson was not urged materially to give her evidence, and no one but she knew of its existence. It was the power of truth, and *only* the power of truth, which moved her to give the testimony in defence of the bell-boy.

GARLAND ANDERSON.

Royalty Theatre, W.

OUR PARIS LETTER

BUDGET DEBATE.

ANOTHER MONTHLY CREDIT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The shifting of the opening of France's financial year from January 1 to April 1, which M. Tardieu effected when in December the Debate on the Estimates was going slowly, has not availed to get the Budget adopted in time. This week, therefore, a monthly credit on account has had to be voted. In the old days this was a regular practice and aroused no criticism. But since M. Poincaré took France's financial restoration in hand in 1926, credits on account have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The reasons for the revival of this much decried expedient are two-fold. On the one hand the Ministerial crises of February much delayed parliamentary discussion of all kinds. On the other, the Senate, which has clearly shown that it does not regard M. Tardieu with a very favourable eye, has stood on its dignity and refused to be hurried.

Consequently, the Session which it was hoped might have been brought to a close next week at latest, will probably now have to continue up to the very eve of Easter. M. Tardieu and his colleagues will certainly hail with delight the end of the Session, since the Opposition lets slip no pretext for harrying him. Much curiosity was aroused the other day by rumours of impending oil scandals. But they have died almost as soon as they were born, although it looks as if the heated controversy that is raging over the Government's oil policy might at any moment be used by the Opposition as a political weapon against the Cabinet. No wonder that the latter is looking forward to the Easter holidays.

PROVINCIAL LAW COURTS.

It is not often that a sweeping reform instituted in the interests of economy is wiped out and the old order re-established within a period of less than four years. Such, however, is likely to be the fate of one of the measures taken by M. Poincaré in 1926, when, under the pressing need for retrenchment, 277 provincial law courts in France were suppressed with a stroke of the pen. There was immediately a terrible outcry, and not least from the inhabitants of the towns who saw themselves robbed of their judges. Experience has now proved that these protests were well founded, and consequently without more ado M. Tardieu proposes to put things back as they were.

The complete reversal of so bold a reform within so short a space of time is interesting enough in itself. But not less so is what lies behind it. Apart from the fact that administration of justice has suffered, and that no economy has been effected inasmuch as the "suppressed" judges have had to be paid somehow, there is a psychological aspect to the question. As a means of keeping a town alive a law court is apparently very useful, and at a moment when everything is being done to check the ever-growing "flight from the land," the last thing that the Government wants to do is to kill the little town. A judge with all that appertains to him appears to bring in his train all the things, like the cinema, which are nowadays regarded as essential to existence. And if the little town can remain sufficiently awake to provide the peasant with some mild excitement when he comes into market there is a chance of his staying on his farm; but if he finds no weekly amusement to compensate for his otherwise extremely hard life, the probabilities are that he will sooner or later sell his holding and migrate into the big city. A provincial judge would seem at first sight to have little to do with the maintenance of France's rural population, but the link is in fact a very real one.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN.

With the coming of April the confidence trickster will soon be busy at his little games again. For to anybody who follows the police news the gullibility of the visitor to Paris must be a constant source of amazement. The easy way in which he parts with his money to complete strangers is a never-ending proof of the basic naïveté of human nature, and especially of the often childlike faith in his fellows of the American who likes to regard himself as the "hard-boiled" man of business. For it is upon the tourist from the U.S. that the Parisian—one need not necessarily say French—confidence man really thrives. Year after year one reads again and again the same old story of how the traveller just arrived in France with a comfortable balance transmitted from his "home town" waiting for him at the bank, makes the acquaintance of some charming fellow, so gentlemanly and such good company, who, for the moment, is in a hole because he has lost his cheque book, or who perhaps wants money for some religious or charitable object. Open-hearted and with bulging pocket book, the new arrival is only too pleased to seal the friendship by producing the necessary sum—only to discover that his sympathetic friend has given him a "dud" address at which to claim repayment of his loan.

Latterly the confidence trick has been taking another form. It exploits the tourist's desire to see for himself whether Paris really comes up to the picture he has made of it in his own mind from a perusal of the less serious kind of its illustrated weekly press. Childlike in their belief in their fellows, a couple the other day made friends with one of these delightful gentlemen who are only too ready to do a good turn. He lunched with them and dined with them, took them to the Louvre and Notre Dame in the daytime and to more frivolous haunts at night. But at the end of three days he brought off his coup by driving them one evening to the middle of the Bois in an accomplice's car and then, with the help of his friends, stripping them of all their money and valuables and leaving them wiser and considerably poorer. M. Chiappe is busy "cleaning up" Paris, but if people are ready to make bosom friends of complete strangers in a foreign country, whose language they probably do not know, there is no police in the world that can save them from the consequences of their naïveté.

MONACO'S THRONE.

The matrimonial difficulties between the Hereditary Princess of Monaco and her husband, which have led to their separation, have now given rise to a claim for the eventual succession to the throne of the Principality. The question appears to centre in the circumstance that the Hereditary Princess was declared legitimate by her father, the reigning Prince, while an ordinance of 1882 lays down that although the succession may be in the female line it is necessary to prove legitimacy of descent. A claimant has now come forward in the person of Count Aymard of Chabrillan on the ground that he is the sole representative of the younger branch of the reigning house of Grimaldi, another claimant, the Duke of Urach, a German prince, having in 1918 definitely resigned his claims to the throne of Monaco in Count Chabrillan's favour. The reigning Prince Louis is still very much alive, and so the question is merely one for the future. But in the meantime Count Chabrillan is formally bringing the grounds for his claim before the French Government.

If you are to have posters on the hoardings, let them be done by good artists. —*Lord Mayor of London.*

I am not going to ask the country to vote upon food taxes at the next election.—*Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

For the average woman, success is nearly always qualified. The great prizes remain man's monopoly.—*Rebecca West.*

Excluding food, I should say that the amount of goods we sell of foreign origin would not be more than 10 to 11 per cent.—*Sir Sydney Skinner* (Chairman of John Barker's).

Harrods

-stress the importance of Lace and Satin for Evening Wear

'EDNA' 'EILEEN'

THE various aspects of the Evening mode may be studied amongst the many authentic models in Harrods Salons. Here, in two examples, we have the slightly pouched bodice over slimly moulded hips and full flared skirt, interpreted in stately Satin, and the Princesse line in a Gown which stresses the importance of Lace and shows new little sleeves and wing draperies.

'EDNA' Satin Evening Gown. Cleverly shaped panels mould the hips and merge into full flares to form the skirt, and the yoke of Georgette is appliqué with the Satin in a dainty leaf design. In Cloud, Pink, Blue & Black **10 Gns**

'EILEEN' This Lace Dinner Gown shows the long Princesse line and full skirt, and has the new little shoulder sleeve with floating wing draperies. In Wavelet Green, Parchment, Cloud Pink and Black. Sizes, hips 38 and 40 ins. **12 Gns**

Gowns, First Floor.

An Ensemble for Every Dress Allowance

In a fascinating series of Ensembles—priced from £10 to £100—in Harrods Windows this week, our Stylist helps you to realise the wisdom and economy of buying 'everything to match,' instead of purchasing haphazard. These windows alone make a journey to Harrods worth while.

HARRODS LTD KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

Eastertide Fashions Designed for the Style-conscious Woman

TIME is getting short; there are only ten shopping days ..... then Easter. The Louvre is arranging a special pre-Easter display of inexpensive Spring Gowns, a small selection of which is illustrated.

ST1. Macclesfield crepe is being used by all designers of note this season and this two-piece is a particularly striking example. The bodice has cleverly-introduced bands of black and green, which are repeated on the collar of the jacket, and the skirt, which is knife-pleated, is made with a hip yoke. Available in black / white / green only. GNS **8½**

ST2. A striking two-piece, tailored from fancy wool georgette. The coat has the fashionable cape and Medici collar, to which is fastened an effective white piqué flower. Skilful treatment of the seams on the dress ensures a slender line. The collar, front and cuffs are of white georgette. Available in pink or green. GNS **10**

ST3. A practical and dainty ensemble for Spring wear, fashioned from woolflower, a new material that closely resembles wool georgette. The dress has a novel reversed scalloped effect and a drawn-thread design in front, and the coat is fashioned with a long roll collar, which is trimmed with a dainty flower of self material. In Patau pink, blue, red, green, beige, Lido, navy or black. GNS **6**

Louvre Inexpensive Coat Salon: First Floor

ST4. Wool georgette is used for this exceptionally smart coat, a noteworthy feature of which is the treatment of the cape, which is finished with a long tie-collar. A slim line is given by the seams which run down the back and open out into knife pleats. In all the newest shades, including green. GNS **7**

ST5. This charming two-piece is fashioned from woolflower. The sleeveless coat has a cape, and is a good example of the season's new length. A novel buttoned scalloped effect is introduced on the dress, which has a tailored collar and fine box pleats at each side. In Patau pink, blue, red, green, beige, Lido, navy or black. GNS **5**

ST6. A new and distinctive two-piece, perfectly tailored from "Filigren". The collar and revers on the dress are of stitched piqué, and a slim effect is given by seams of reversed material, which open out into knife pleats. The coat is sleeveless, and features a long roll collar. In leaf green, blue, coral, beige, or saxe. GNS **7**

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

STATUES OF HEROES

By E. V. LUCAS.

Photographs in the papers of two new sculptured representations of Lord Haig on horseback—one, a statuette, for the Mess of the 17th Lancers, and one, full-size, to be erected at Montreuil-sur-Mer—sent my thoughts to the fine Foch memorial at Mont-Cassel, and I saw again the quiet, alert figure of the French commander, on his steed, both in imperishable bronze, as he looks out from this astonishing eminence across the fields of battle. He is "a horseman in the sky" indeed, for Mont-Cassel rises from the plain, as abruptly almost as a pyramid, to a height of more than 500 feet, and the statue has been placed in a little garden on the very summit, only a few yards from the great soldier's headquarters, where, with the eyes of life, he must so often have scrutinized the same landscape—but then how different in its tragic turmoil.

* * * *

Mont-Cassel's broad Place, with its fine ancient façades and the few tributary streets, lies well below, the last stages of the climb to the memorial being almost painfully steep; but when you are there you can rest, while an elaborate scheme of orientation on the parapet of the escarpment tells you exactly what towns and cities are to be seen; or rather the direction in which they lie, for most are out of sight. That it is a comprehensive survey you will agree when I say that the extreme westerly city is Dublin. Why Dublin? Tipperary would be more appropriate. The choice has been very capriciously made, for although Manchester and Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds, have each their arrow, London is not mentioned, nor is Dover. The places which, under favourable conditions, are visible, have two feathers to their shaft instead of one: such as Ypres and Cambrai and other historic centres of the fray. No monument to a general could be more thrillingly set than this, or as thrillingly set, for Mont-Cassel is unique.

* * * *

For the benefit of any readers of this page who may be contemplating a motor tour in the French and Belgian war zone, I may say that Montreuil-sur-Mer, where the French statue of Lord Haig is to be erected, is unique too, but in another way. It is unique in not being on the sea at all. Centuries ago it may have been, but to-day the Channel is nine miles distant, and the only water is a narrow stream called the Canche. As an inland fortified town, with a citadel and ramparts and some ancient ecclesiastical buildings, Montreuil is, however, charming, as thousands of artists have discovered. The British headquarters were at the Château de Beaurepaire.

* * * *

The late catastrophe was by no means Cassel's initiation in warfare. As long ago as the Roman conquest of Gaul it was fortified and known as Castellum Menopiorum, while there was a battle here in 1071, when Robert, Count of Flanders, overcame Arnulf; in 1328, when Philip of Valois defeated the Flemish, and in 1677, when Philip, Duke of Orleans, vanquished William of Orange. In the year following, Cassel became French. Having read these facts on the other and much older monument on the top of this remarkable hill, it is well to descend to the Place again for lunch, and this you can consume very comfortably in a sunny room belonging to the Hotel du Sauvage, whose windows give on to a western panorama hardly less vast than that of the north and east from the Foch parapet. Photographs of the Maréchal, who used to eat here, are on the walls, and it is doubtful if there is better butter in the world.

* * * *

Two other pieces of sculpture I should like to mention while I am writing about the department of the Pas de Calais, both of which may be of interest to the Easter motorist. Should Calais be his headquarters he will, of course, see Rodin's group of the Burghers of that town, which stands in the Place d'Armes in front of the Musée. These were the six citizens, led by Eustache de St. Pierre, whose story Froissart tells so movingly. The surrender of the fortress (on August 5, 1347) was to be made, Edward III. stipulated, by these men in their shirts, with halters round their necks. Having handed him the key, they were to be executed. But Queen Philippa, who was with the King, interceded for them on her knees "for the love of Our Lady's Son," and the King granted her request. Rodin's group, of which we have a replica in the Victoria Tower Gardens in London, does not include Edward III. or Philippa. I mention it here for the reason that, in its position in the Place d'Armes in Calais, the Burghers are raised only a few inches above the level of the ground, whereas at Westminster they are on a high pedestal. Which position is right? Clearly both cannot be. It would be interesting to know what the sculptor's views were, and also what the sculptors of to-day think about it.

* * * *

My last piece of statuary is the monument to Latham, the English airman, isolated on a bleak turf down, on the sea road between Calais and Sangatte. He stands in a negligent, easy posture on a mass of stone looking out over the Channel, much as the bronze Foch at Cassel looks over the plain of France and Belgium. The aviator is dressed in an ordinary lounge suit, with a cap and a scarf with loose ends. In his left hand is a cigarette in a holder; his right is in his coat pocket. For its perfect naturalness and graceful poise I associate this figure with Donatello's David, recently at Burlington House but normally in the Bargello, with Alfred Gilbert's St. George, and with Thornycroft's Gordon in Trafalgar Square. But who was the sculptor?

* * * *

Let me conclude with still another question. What is the latest news of the Haig memorial? Should France have been allowed to anticipate us?

"Defender of the Faith."

Sir,—Someone signing himself "M. F. W." has written asking me for an explanation of the word "volumnus" in the quotation which I gave last week:—

Ecclesia, cujus nos Defensor sumus et esse volumnus.

Whether "volumnus" was a misprint for "volumus" on the part of Mr. Eliezer Edwards, or whether "esse volumnus" was some legal phrase with which I am not acquainted, I am not prepared to say.

STANLEY MARLING.

Amberley, Glos.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Passing London.

Sir,—It appears that yet another of London's historic buildings—Sir Isaac Newton's house—is doomed. Would it not be possible for interested Londoners to be given a chance of seeing the interiors of such places before they are finally dismantled? A small charge might be made for the benefit of the hospitals. E. E. SMITH.

Clapham Common, S.W.

Great George Street Fountain.

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent, Mr. O. F. Sykes, states that the architect of the above was a certain Mr. S. S. "Tenlow." This is obviously a misprint. The artist responsible is well-known as S. S. Teulon, a well-known architect in the middle of last century, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy between the years 1830-1860. W. A.

Arts Club, W.

The Broad Arrow.

Sir,—Commander Charles N. Robinson, R.N., in his volume on "The British Fleet," states that the Broad Arrow used as the mark of Government stores was the cognizance of Lord de l'Isle, who was the First Commissioner of Ordnance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Cardiff. J. PETREE.

Sydney and Sidney.

Sir,—I regretted to read Mr. Aylmer Buesst's too emphatic misstatement that the name "Sydney" is never spelt with a "y"; as a matter of fact, the name was spelt "Sydney" in the case of the twelfth to the eighteenth Earls of Leicester, who acceded to their titles in 1618 and 1737 respectively; the nineteenth Earl's family name was Coke—the name of the twentieth and twenty-first Earls of Townshend.

It is the family name of Lord De Lisle and Dudley which is spelt "Sidney."

Streatham, S.W. JOHN McKERROW.

"A Carrel."

Sir,—Readers of Mr. E. V. Lucas's account of the beautiful church at Bishop's Canning may be interested to know that the strange seat he mentions is one of the few extant examples of a "carrel"—a seat and desk in a sort of cubicle—which was used by monks for study, and was placed in the monastic cloister. It was probably brought from a religious house, and Mr. Francis Bond believes it to be of fifteenth century date. In such seats the exquisite missals and psalters still preserved in old libraries were copied and illuminated.

The Vicarage, Wantage. L. ROBINSON.

The Golliwog.

Sir,—In a novel I have recently read the author, writing about a lady of 40 or thereabouts, indicates that she played with a golliwog in her early childhood. The setting of the actual story is 1929, which shows that the lady must have been born about 1890. Although my toy days were not until ten years later, my parents tell me that they have no recollection of having ever seen such a toy anywhere at that time. I have also asked many of the parents of my contemporaries and they cannot remember seeing a golliwog until about 1910.

I would be very interested to know if anyone could tell me the date and origin of this delectable toy. ROSINA GRAHAM.

Cranbourne Court, S.W.

The "Senior Service."

Sir,—The oldest Scottish Infantry Regiment is the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment), and the oldest English Infantry Regiment is the Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey). The battle honours of both these regiments commence with "Tangier."

But when these regiments first saw service the Navy had a record of hundreds of years. It may be recalled that the Archbishop, in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII.," when baptising the infant Elizabeth, looks forward to her Coronation, and he says:—

They that do bear the canopy over her are four Barons of the Cinque Ports.

which alone is sufficient evidence of the estimation in which the Navy was held.

Hythe, Kent. M. HERITAGE.

Mr. Hearst's Vapourings.

Sir,—To those of us who have lived in the United States, it is amazing to note the portentous solemnity with which the vapourings of the "Hearst Press" are recorded in British newspapers.

If the late Lord Balfour "sank the American Navy in 1922" (vide Hearst letter), the *Boston American* sank the British Fleet in August, 1914. I saw the posters in Boston, U.S.A., at the time.

The "Havas Agency" was a fruitful source of inspiration to Mr. Hearst during the early part of the Great War, and it is a pity Baron Munchausen could not have been resurrected to act as special war correspondent to his group of newspapers.

Knightsbridge, S.W. A. CARR.

The Grey Squirrel.

Sir,—In connection with an investigation which is being made here into the increase and spread of the American grey squirrel in the British Isles and its effects on the native fauna of the country, I should be very interested to hear from any of your readers who may have any information to give on this subject. The main points on which evidence is solicited from each particular district are:—

1. The date of first appearance or introduction.
2. Any notes on increase and present distribution.
3. Any observations of the grey squirrel's influence on plant, animal, or bird life.

A. D. MIDDLETON.

University Museum, Oxford.

King's Weigh House Chapel.

Sir,—The King's Weigh House Church is in Duke Street, W., and not in North Audley Street. Its origin is to be found in the Free Chapel and Hospital founded by Queen Matilda in 1148 in the vicinity of the Tower of London. As originally founded, the chapel was free from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and an official return in 1650 mentions the practice for the clergy to be chosen by the people "according to our custom." On the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, the greater portion of the people, with their minister, seceded from the National Church. Soon afterwards the congregation met in an ancient building in Cornhill, on the ground floor of which was the "King's Beam," where foreigners' goods were weighed on entering London; hence the name King's Weigh House. The name was retained when the people built their own chapel towards the end of the seventeenth century, and was therefore attached to the present church buildings, which were erected in 1891, when the congregation left their old district and amalgamated with the congregation of a church in Robert Street, Oxford Street.

EMILIE W. SHAW.

Stanhope Gardens, N.

Sir,—The "King's Weigh House," for customs purposes originally occupied a site in Eastcheap, and the upper floor was used as a "meeting house" by the Independents—the Congregationalists of those days; but when this was pulled down they built for themselves a chapel and schools on Fish Street Hill, where Monument Station now stands, retaining the old style and title. When the Underground Railway was completing the "inner circle," as between Aldgate and Mansion House, the chapel and buildings were scheduled in the scheme, and the "cause" was for a time without a home, but was eventually assisted by the first Duke of Westminster in obtaining a disused chapel in Orchard Street.

Budleigh Salterton. G. BROWNING.

[Replies have also been received from Res Ker (Walthamstow), J. B. E. (Park Street, W.), C. F. Sykes (Harlesden), and Major G. B. J. Athoe (Wilbraham Place, S.W.).]

Oliver Cromwell's Head.

Sir,—It would be interesting to know what authority Mrs. Baillie-Saunders has for stating that the head of Oliver Williams, alias Cromwell, was stuck upon a pole near Tyburn Tree. It is probable that his body was buried in that locality—after it had been exhumed from Westminster Abbey at the Restoration and dragged (very reprehensibly) upon a barrow through the streets (it is supposed to have been "rested" at the Red Lion Tavern in Southampton Row), but the head was surely stuck upon a pikestaff and mounted on the roof of Westminster Hall. In a storm it was blown down (*c.* 1684), and was supposed to have been filched by a sentry.

CECIL BROOKING.

Green Room Club, W.C.

Sir,—Some years ago, when I lived at Seal, in Kent, a neighbour, the late Mr. Horace Wilkinson, of Seal Chart, showed me what purported to be the head of Cromwell, which he kept in a silk-lined box in his drawing-room.

I was told that the head, which was exposed on a spike on London Bridge, was blown down one night. The sentry stuffed it up a chimney, where it became mummified. It was sold to a showman who for several years hawked it about the country. I think it was Mr. Wilkinson's father who purchased it from him, and in the box were the documents which referred to the case. The skin and hair (of a reddish colour) were still on the skull, the wen was apparent, and the rusty spike was still protruding.

Burgess Hill, Sussex. E. J. ENTHOVEN.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute on April 5, 1911, "a relic," "never before publicly exhibited," was shown as the true embalmed head of Oliver Cromwell. Flaxman, as a sculptor, had recorded full belief in its authenticity, and, facially, evidence existed "of a tiny hole where the famous wart once was." A question on the subject was asked at the time in the House of Commons by Colonel Ivor Philipps, and received answer from Mr. Asquith as under:—

I understand that the genuineness of the alleged head of the Lord Protector is not generally admitted, and I am, therefore, not in a position to consider my honourable friend's suggestion.

Stamford Hill, N. WILLIAM R. POWER.

Disraeli's Height.

Sir,—Mr. Coningsby Disraeli's letter, with reference to the above, was of great interest to me as well as to many thousands of your readers.

In 1872 I was a clerk in the Parliamentary department of Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, and, as our Mr. Philip Rose was not only an esteemed friend of the Prime Minister, but his Private Attorney, the great Statesman often honoured No. 6, Victoria Street, with his presence, and doubtless I saw him there fairly frequently. But, apart from this, I had many opportunities of seeing him in the Lobby of the Commons. I should have thought that he was quite six feet, although that is a physical height rarely attained to by men of his wonderful race.

I was very fortunate in seeing him when he still had a joyous interest in Parliamentary life, and I well remember his coming through the Lobby laughing—slyly—like a delighted boy who had scored "all along the line" over his chief rival. He stuck his back against the empty fireplace, and, with his hands under his coat-tails, aired his white ducks to his great content, while he chatted vivaciously to a small knot of his proud and much-pleased adherents.

During my stay with Baxter's I often saw that notorious client of theirs, the Tichborne claimant, and, scoundrel though he turned out to be, many of the things said of him were completely void of truth. He spoke well and quietly, and, despite his enormous girth, he tripped it as lightly as a self-conscious young ballet-dancer.

Northway, N.W. HENRY WILLIAMS.

"Crossing the Bar."

From PROFESSOR HAROLD BUTLER.

Sir,—The book by the late Master of Trinity, to which Mr. Pledge refers in your last issue as containing Latin and Greek versions of "Crossing the Bar," is "Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life" (now, I believe, out of print). Although the book was only published in 1914, the versions in question were privately printed in 1890, which may account for the translation sent you by Mr. C. L. Ryley having been known at Oxford in 1891. It is not by an undergraduate, but by the Master of Trinity, and will be found on page 313 of "Some Leisure Hours."

I have the strongest impression that I heard from the Master's lips that he consulted Tennyson as to the meaning of

When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

But he makes no mention of the fact in his preface to the versions. He does, however, state that, whereas he had originally taken the line to refer to the human soul on the analogy of several passages (such as, e.g., "Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep," in "De Profundis"), he had come to the final conclusion that it referred to the tide. I may add that there is an elegiac version by the late Lord Bowen, which is printed in his Life, a version which, though somewhat uneven, contains several striking couplets, e.g.:—

Certa monent me signa; vocat lux ultima navim;
Imminet in magno nox obeunda mari.

University College, W.C. H. E. BUTLER.

White Horses.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas says that he is "ashamed for that county" because Sussex has not a White Horse. But it has—and within a mile or two of the ancient Long Man of Wilmington. It has been cut on the steep side of Hindover Hill and faces north-east across the valley of the Cuckmere midway between Seaford and Alfriston, and is best seen from the neighbourhood of Litlington. Perhaps some of your readers know the true story and date of its origin.

Seaford. R. G. WEBB.

Sir,—I hasten to inform Mr. Lucas that there is a White Horse in Sussex, although, as I viewed it early last summer, it needed refurbishing. It is situated on a north-easterly escarpment of the hill known as "High and Over," between Seaford and Alfriston, a little south-west of Litlington, above the western bank of the river Cuckmere. I do not think it existed when I lived in Lewes, over forty years ago. The pleasing idea occurred to me that it might have been the handiwork of lads attached to a former racing stable in Alfriston, a tribute by them to the noblest of animals, and executed in emulation of the Long Man of Wilmington two miles away.

Cardiff. FREDERICK M. S. BLIGHT.

Sir,—There is still another White Horse which is not mentioned by Mr. Lucas in his interesting article. It is situate on the hillside above the village of Kilburn, in Yorkshire, and overlooking the plain of York.

Some three miles distant is the village of Coxwold, where Laurence Sterne was incumbent and where in the old parsonage still standing he wrote "Tristram Shandy."

Hinderwell. ROWLAND H. HILL.

Sir,—In his very interesting article on White Horses Mr. E. V. Lucas says that there are three more within a radius of twenty miles of *the* White Horse.

There is, though, a fourth, not far from these, on the Downs above Broad Hinton, near the road that goes over the Downs from Marlborough by Rockley.

ALFRED STRATTON.

Overton, Marlborough.

[Replies have also been received from A. P. Fox (Kensington, W.), F. Boyle Trist (Eastbourne), Patrick McCall (Hastings), M. A. Stephens (Eastbourne), and F. Watt (Eastbourne).]

An International Boat Race.

Sir,—Mr. Alfred Davies asks, "Who were Long and Smith," members of the London Rowing Club four which beat the American Atalanta Club.

Long, who was my maternal uncle, was Albert de Lande Long, youngest son of Peter B. Long, solicitor, of Ipswich. He was a partner in the firm which is now Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd., constructional engineers. He won the Wingfield Sculls twice, I think, on one occasion being accorded a row-over.

CHARLES F. MONCKTON.

Blackheath, S.E.

Sir,—May I be allowed a few lines in reply to the letter signed Alfred Davies in reference to the four-oared race in 1872 between an American Atalanta four and one of the London Rowing Club.

Francis Stepney Gulston, great oarsman though he was, did but little sculling, and never even entered for the Diamonds. But the stroke in the London four, W. Stout, won both Diamonds and Wingfield Sculls (the Amateur Championship) in 1868, Albert de Lande Long also winning the latter in both 1869 and 1870. In the four-oared race London beat Atalanta by many lengths with the greatest of ease in 1872. As I rowed bow in the winning London four for the Stewards' Cup at Henley that same year, I am probably the Smith about whom your correspondent inquires; the remaining members of that crew being John B. Close, A. de L. Long, F. S. Gulston (str.), V. Weston (cox.)

The four which defeated Atalanta consisted of (bow) John B. Close; 2, F. S. Gulston (steerer); 3, A. de L. Long; and (stroke), W. Stout. They were a first-rate crew. Long was a partner in the well-known Middlesbrough firm, Dorman, Long and Co. Alas! that I am the sole survivor of all the above-named!

W. Stout performed a somewhat remarkable feat at Henley Regatta in 1868. The final heat for the Diamonds was immediately followed by the final for the Stewards' Cup, in both of which races W. Stout was competing. He won the Sculls, but as the Fours were due to start almost at once, he hurriedly got out of his sculling-boat into a skiff, and was bustled down to the start in a boat sculled, if I remember rightly, by Joe Sadler, Champion of the Thames. In the meantime the remainder of the crew, with Fred Fenner at stroke, had paddled the boat down to the start. On Stout's arrival Fenner got out of the boat, Stout got into his place, we were duly started, and came in first. Stout thus rowed and won two consecutive finals.

Many will be glad to know that Fred Fenner, who won the G.C.C. as long ago as 1862, and is now in his ninety-first year, is in good health, and living at Exeter. I wonder how many Varsity races he has judged at Mortlake?

Salcombe. S. Le BLANC SMITH.

Colour and Sex in Cats.

From SIR CLAUD ALEXANDER, BART.

Sir,—Tortoiseshell males are not quite so uncommon as your correspondents suppose. We have three in our show cattery at present, but these males, which have been the subject of voluminous scientific papers, are nearly always infertile. Red (or "sandy") females are quite common at shows, although if you see a cat of that colour in the street it is fairly safe to bet it is a male.

Faygate, Sussex. CLAUD ALEXANDER.

Sir,—Surely Mr. Sidney Trustram's veterinary friend is somewhat out of date regarding sandy-coloured female cats. They were certainly rare some years ago, but he would find well-filled classes for red females at cat shows nowadays. I had a fine red female in 1912, a winner in her own sex and colour classes at that time. MARY REW.

Chester Terrace, N.W.

Sir,—Not very long ago I kept a sandy kitten out of a litter entirely because of the well-known belief that all sandy cats were males. However, when this kitten became full grown it one day disappeared. After a time it reappeared again with a great air of pride and also with six charming kittens with it. This seems to me to prove that not quite every sandy cat is a male.

THERESA D. BENN.

Rollesby Hall, Norfolk.

Sir,—I have recently read startling articles in magazines devoted to genetics and agriculture on the sex-linked theory, but Mr. Sidney F. Trustram's statement in your last issue is surely the most amazing. He says that it is a well-known fact that all black *cows* are *bulls!* To name only two breeds, even the most female she-cows of Aberdeen, Angus, and Welsh Runts are black. But when is a cow a bull?

Church Stretton. CHARLES H. LOMAX.

[Replies have also been received from H. R. (London), Maurice Lambert (Sussex Place, S.W.), K. M. Wright (Rathgar), C. L. Drawbridge (Chislehurst), Douglas Sladen (Paris), D. MacLeod (Lewes), and R. F. Courage (Winchcombe).]

"What Custom Hath Endeared."

Sir,—Your leaderette "What Custom Hath Endeared" reminds me that when last I visited the Law Courts I was informed that the large number of policemen on duty there is explained by the fact that the order detailing extra men to guard the Courts during the Fenian Riots was never rescinded.

Mayhap when the day comes that the Tower Bridge tug is exhibited as a curiosity the men in blue at the Royal Courts of Justice will still be on the look-out for Fenians!

St. Ives. CHARLES PROCTER.

Sir,—Your reference in a leading article to a Russian soldier guarding a newly-sown lawn is, I think, not quite historical. The story, as I have seen it recorded, is as follows:—

When Bismarck went to St. Petersburg as Ambassador in 1859, sixty-three years after the death of Catharine, he noticed a sentry stood always in the middle of the lawn in the summer garden. Nobody at Court could say why. Investigation showed that about 100 years earlier Catharine saw some pretty flowers growing at the spot, and calling a nearby soldier, bade him stand guard until she returned to pick them. The Empress never returned, but the sentry was perpetually renewed.

Thrale Road, S.W. P. T. WOOD.

"Tout Comprendre."

Sir,—Re "Tout comprendre," etc.: Reading Voltaire's Letters, I have often come across this phrase. Voltaire is exactly the man to be father of, or to father, such a truly God-like phrase.

Southsea. R. J. HAMMOND.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

A much-loved American friend of mine, now well on in his eighties, and long resident in this country, will be as grateful as I shall be if somewhat can tell us who first evolved this admirable thought:—

A man may have all the talents of an angel and yet be a fool.

—H. F. RUSSELL (Brentwood).

Can any of your readers furnish me with the title and publisher of an old nursery-rhyme book in vogue some sixty years ago, beginning:—

Now once there came swimming a weasel
All the way over from France
To teach all the weasels of England
To play on the fiddle and dance.

Another rhyme was:—

What is the matter with Grandpapa?
What can the matter be?
He's broken his leg in trying to spell
Tommy without a T.

—CAREW MILDMAY (Athenæum Club, S.W.)

Will a fellow reader oblige with information as to the existence of any ancient representations of the Celtic hero Fingal, otherwise Fion na Gael, or Fin-mac-Coul. Is he described in legend or otherwise as bearing two staves or two spears, one in each hand?

—D. MACLEOD (Lewes).

Where can I find the names and addresses of any societies in this country and America which aim at the adoption of the metrical system for weights, measures, coinage, etc., and also of a reformed calendar?—CHAS. T. TATE (Bayswater, W.).

HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.

COAL BILL THROUGH.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

The cleverest speech of last week was undoubtedly Mr. Lloyd George's on the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill, the most notable Mr. Churchill's, the most unwisely directed Major Colville's on the conscientious objectors in the Civil Service. The most notable thing done was the abolition of capital punishment in the Army for cowardice on active service. At last Voltaire's epigram about Byng, after the loss of the Minorca, that he was shot to encourage the others has actually penetrated the recesses of the War Office, though it should in fairness to Mr. Shaw be added that he took the decision to abolish capital punishment against the opinion of the Army Council.

When Pitt pleaded with King George for Byng that the Commons wanted his life spared, the King is said to have replied: "You have taught me, sir, to look for the sense of my subjects elsewhere than in the House of Commons." In abolishing the punishment of death for cowardice the House of Commons has now, *pace* George the Second, expressed the mind of a people which knows something of war. On the other hand, the Commons were wrong in passing, and Mr. Shaw right in resisting, the abolition of the penalty of death for desertion. Incidentally, in the debate on the Army Annual Bill, at which these decisions were taken, the House of Commons tied itself more complicated knots than is usual even in legislation by reference.

THE C.O.s.

Major Colville, who brought in his motion on conscientious objectors in the Civil Service, is much too good a man for this sort of thing. The whole business was trumpery and somewhat ungraceful in the way of the elder brother and the prodigal, for there are not more than three persons who have been given promotion in defiance of the old pledge. But how characteristically English was the perfectly good temper of the whole debate and the comical argument that as the Civil Servants who joined without permission had been forgiven so should the conscientious objectors who would not join under compulsion. Mr. W. Brown's speech from the Labour benches in this debate gave evidence of ability far above the ordinary.

COMPLIMENTS TO MR. GRAHAM.

The passing of the Coal Mines Bill was the occasion of some graceful compliments to Mr. Graham from both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. One sometimes finds Mr. Graham a little tiring to listen to. His reasons flow on like a devastating stream of ants in migration. But his industry is enormous, his knowledge exceedingly full and easily mobilised, his patience and his temper cannot be ruffled. The House has grown genuinely fond and not a little proud of him.

By this time the House is thoroughly tired of the details of the coal industry, and the chief interest of the third reading was Mr. Lloyd George's *tour de force* in defending the consistency of the Liberal Party on this Bill. They certainly have got some concessions out of the Government, but hardly enough to bridge the gulf between Mr. Lloyd George's ferocious attack on the Bill on its second reading and the modified benedictions that he now bestows. It is some gain, however, to find that he has been laughed out of dragging in the poor Naval Conference as an excuse for keeping the Government in power.

THE LIBERAL-LABOUR ENTENTE.

It remains to be seen what the Liberals will get out of the bargain, but it is now fairly certain that Mr. Snowden will get the opportunity of making the Budget speech this year and next. If the result were to produce a working electoral alliance between Liberals and Labour, this would be the most momentous happening in party politics since the war. Mr. Lloyd George could hardly be expected to discuss the real motives of the party's change of front. As his way is, he defended by attack, and when it comes to a teasing and slanging match he is still the youngest and liveliest of them all. He had his digs at every one, including some of his own independent followers.

It must have been Mr. Runciman that he was thinking of when he said that leaders must not mind opposition from their followers, provided that they did not give themselves airs of superior virtue on that account. In the same spirit is the old saying attributed to Labouchere that he did not mind Gladstone bringing the ace of trumps from up his sleeve every time, but could not stand his conviction that God put it there.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES.

There were many who thought that Mr. Baldwin's speech on the third reading was the best he has made since the election. It was certainly fresh and unusually lively; and one noted particularly the moral that Mr. Baldwin drew from the Bill, that it is another nail in the coffin of Free Trade. After this Bill, how can you make it a damning complaint against any policy that it will make this or that commodity dearer? But though the logic of Labour policy may be Protectionist, it looks far less likely than it did a few years ago that its tactics will take it to the protection of tariffs.

A very effective attack on the Bill was also made by Sir Robert Horne. Since he has become preoccupied in the City, the sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer makes infrequent interventions in debate, but it was evident on Thursday night that he has lost nothing of the debating vigour and of the pungent ridicule which first brought him to the front. The House guffawed at his attacks, none of which pleased it better than his suggestion, *re* the Liberal-Labour entente, that the patient oxen of the last Socialist regime had become the impatient asses of this one.

MR. CHURCHILL THINKS ALOUD.

But Mr. Churchill gave most occasion for political thought. There are foolish people in the Conservative Party who are already proposing to get rid of Mr. Churchill just as they have driven Mr. Lloyd George into the arms of Labour. It is to be hoped that they will fail in their efforts, for it would be a terrible thing for the party if it had no room for vigour and independence of thought, such as Mr. Churchill showed on Friday. He was thinking aloud throughout the greater part of his remarks, and if anyone thought that Mr. Churchill was losing his freshness and fertility of idens the speech would undeceive him. Mr. Churchill has come to the conclusion that the new developments of our insurance legislation have perverted it from its original purpose, and that we shall have to separate the insurance and actuarial side of this legislation from the side which is disguised poor relief. Others have said that before him. But quite new is Mr. Churchill's suggestion that it might be fairer to abandon the contributory basis and raise the funds by the help of taxation—indirect taxation, as he was careful to say.

Some Labour members, misunderstanding his meaning, invited him to cross the floor of the House and join them; but there is, of course, nothing Socialistic in this suggestion. It was very interesting to hear him in this vein of reflective candour; and one wishes that he would indulge it oftener. The conventions of parliamentary controversy make, in fact, the dullest and least popular passages in politics; and the future is with those who can give the impression of most honesty and independence—in which party is no very great matter.

I would rather have all the risks which come from free discussion (of sex) than the greater risks which we run by a conspiracy of silence.—*Archbishop of Canterbury.*

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

CLEMENCEAU AND FOCH—PRINCE VON BÜLOW—LORD BALFOUR'S POSSIBLE ROMANCE—THE OLDEST DOCTOR.

By ATTICUS.

The Great War is being fought over again by the biographers and auto-biographers. If no lives are lost in this campaign, some reputations may be. I am not surprised to hear that General Weygand is writing a book to vindicate Marshal Foch against the aspersions cast upon him in Clemenceau's posthumous memoirs. Weygand is the inheritor, not only of Foch's official responsibilities, but of his tradition and ideas. He was the great strategist's confidential lieutenant and right-hand man during the closing stage of the War and the difficult post-War period. And since Foch is no longer here to defend himself, Weygand no doubt feels under an obligation to take up the old quarrel between his former chief and the politicians which had such unfortunate and almost fatal consequences.

Foch and Clemenceau represented the opposing elements in France—Catholicism against Rationalism, Conservatism against Radicalism, the professional soldier against the amateur. Even to the end the two great leaders were never really friendly. Foch felt bitterly that when at length Clemenceau (under British and American pressure) allowed him to have control of the Allied armies, it was when these armies were in retreat. The opportunity he had sought so long came almost too late.

MORE THAN THE DECALOGUE.

One of the instalments of Clemenceau's Confessions, published in this week's *Daily Telegraph*, shows that friction among the military and political chiefs of the Allies was beginning to develop at the Armistice. Clemenceau felt hard driven between the English, anxious to make conditions tolerable for Germany, and his own soldiers, eager to reap the full fruits of victory. He insisted that, as President Wilson's Fourteen Points had been recognised for the basis of peace negotiations, they must be loyally observed in the letter and spirit. This was the more creditable to his sense of honour since, on their emission, he had greatly resented and disliked the President's "Fourteen Commandments," as he called them. "Fourteen! and *le bon Dieu* was content with Ten!" So said the old Voltairean bitterly; or so, at least, he was supposed to have said at the time.

A SINISTER FIGURE.

In Germany the controversy rages not so much upon the War itself, which is left to the super-realistic novelists, as about the pre-War politics and diplomacy. Fresh fuel has been thrown upon the flame by the publication of Prince von Bülow's Letters, of which an English version, by that accomplished translator, Mr. Frederic Whyte, is about to appear. Bülow, in these documents, is revealed as something like the evil genius of the German Empire and its extraordinary ruler. The Prince was a born intriguer, and he had many qualifications for the rôle. He was a finished diplomatist and man of the world, a writer of books, a linguist familiar with the languages, the capitals, and the most select society of half the European nations, and altogether a very dignified and cultured personage.

His accomplishments found congenial scope when he was German ambassador in Rome in those critical early months of the War, while Italy still hesitated between the two alliances. Bülow, who knew the country well and had married an Italian lady of rank, made his splendid mansion on the Pincian Hill, the Villa Malta, a centre of Prussian intrigue, propaganda and plotting. And it was against Bülow and his crew that D'Annunzio thundered, when he put the trumpet to his lips and blew the blasts which shook the troubled airs of Italy in that fateful spring of 1915. "It is the anniversary of the memorable march of Garibaldi. Let us celebrate it by hounding back to their master the lackeys of the Villa Malta"; and so on.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

On the English side we have this week a notable contribution to pre-War history, in Mr. Harold Nicolson's biography of his father, Lord Carnock. Mr. Nicolson, himself a diplomatist, as well as a man of letters, has no anti-German prejudices, nor had Lord Carnock, who made every allowance for the German difficulties. Nevertheless he was fully convinced, after 1905, that Germany meant war, sooner or later, and he warned our governments to prepare for it by improving our defences, and making a solid alliance with France.

The warnings were not adequately heeded, but Mr. Nicolson's book may remind us how nearly we came to conflict with Germany even before the summer of 1914. We were on the brink of war over the Agadir dispute, though the public never knew it. And as it happened we were in some respects better prepared at that time than in the hour of actual trial. I met a high Admiralty official one morning during the crisis, and when I said that he looked extremely tired, he told me he had been at work in his office all night. I learnt the reason a little later. The Fleet was expecting the general mobilisation order any moment, and it had its light cruisers and scouts feeling about right up to the German coasts. The North Sea was not mined, the enemy submarines were comparatively weak, and perhaps if war had been declared then the British Fleet might really have struck that instantaneous and stunning blow which our sailors had been dreaming about for years—and did not get the chance to deliver when "the Day" arrived.

THE GLADSTONIAN CIRCLE.

A modern biography misses fire without its love-story. So I imagine that when the Earl of Balfour's memoirs appear we shall expect to find in them a lucid account of his sentimental experiences. He had many charming women friends all his life, some of whom, it is generally understood, would have been very willing to become more than friends. But was "Prince Arthur's" own heart ever really touched? He is supposed to have been ardently attached in his youth to one of the girls of the Gladstone family; but which of them he favoured is somewhat uncertain, and the uncertainty is not dispelled by the allusions to the subject in Mary Gladstone's (Mrs. Drew's) just published and highly interesting "Diaries and Letters." Mary evidently thought that young Mr. Balfour wanted to marry her, not—as is commonly thought—her cousin Mary Lyttelton, who died when Arthur was 27. Gladstones, Lyttletons, and Balfours remained closely associated through their lives; and in spite of political differences, one can easily conceive that the members of this cultured, well-placed, and high-minded circle must always have had much in common.

THE HARD OLD SURGERY.

How recent is most of our real progress in medical and hygienic science! I am tempted to this highly original reflection by the death of Dr. John Dixon, the late medical officer for Bermondsey and the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was 98 years of age, and when he first became a student of Guy's Hospital in 1851 medical practice was still, in many respects, almost mediæval. We shudder to think of a serious operation performed without an anæsthetic; but at most hospitals in the early 'fifties of the last century that must have been a common experience.

Speaking at the Hickman Centenary the other day, Lord Dawson of Penn reminded us that a hundred years ago surgeons still declined to use anæsthetics in their work, though the value of them had already been demonstrated. Hickman, who had done most to confer this inestimable boon on humanity, died—poor, ignored, and disappointed—at 29! Long after he had passed away surgeons were amputating limbs and cutting out tumours without giving their unhappy patients the relief of unconsciousness. How could the sufferers stand it? They did somehow, and sometimes even recovered. Lord Dawson suggests that the patients, as well as the doctors, were cast in a harder mould than ourselves, less sensitive physically, as well as in mind and temper.

Certainly Dr. Dixon was a tough product of a robust age. To the last months of his long life he worked and went out to dinner, ate and drank whatever he liked, and smoked many cigars. And he is said never to have suffered from illness until a few days before his death.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

The Very Rev. Albert V. Baillie, Dean of Windsor, who will count the King among his congregation to-day, and who this week attains a 66th birthday, is an advocate of very drastic methods in regard to literary composition. "I have taught myself to write," he once confessed at a prize-giving, "by writing books—and then burning them." "You do not learn very much by writing books and publishing them," he said. "You generally get to think you have done something good, and it tends to make you conceited. But if you write a book and burn it, every time you do so it gives you a step forward in the use of language." He added that he did not think it a method many had tried.

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Another of the old Piccadilly houses has disappeared during the last few weeks, No. 107, which was the late Lord Rosebery's first home after his marriage to Miss Hannah Rothschild in 1878. Towards the end of the century the Savile Club moved there from their previous quarters in Savile Row, and it was in the front room on the first floor, with its deep bay, which was one of the most familiar features of Piccadilly, that there used to forgather one of the most famous literary sets in London—nearly all of them, alas, now with the majority.

***

The death of Madame Albani last week meant the severing of an important link with the Victorian era, and, for the hundreds of those who witnessed her operatic triumphs, there must be thousands who recall with real pleasure her beautiful renderings in "The Messiah" and other oratorios. The last time I heard Albani sing was nineteen years ago, and the occasion was memorable in more than one way, if not unique. The Prima Donna had come down to Canterbury, and, having some hours to spare, she went into the cathedral and mounted to the organ loft. Here, with Dr. Clement C. Palmer, the well-known organist of the cathedral, as accompanist, Albani sang Mendelssohn's "O for the Wings of a Dove," in the presence of not more than half-a-dozen people. Although the diva must have been nearly 60 at the time, her voice rang out through the great cathedral on that sunny September afternoon as full and clear as that of a young woman, and then—as always—her musical phrasing and the sympathetic expression that she infused into her singing were unrivalled.

***

Lord Mayors may come and Lord Mayors may go, but Sir William Soulsby goes on for ever—although anyone who has ever met him must find it hard to believe that he celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Friday. Sir William has acted as private secretary to every Lord Mayor of London for the past fifty-five years, and it is no idle phrase to say that what he does not know about City procedure generally is not worth knowing. His industry is colossal, and at almost any hour on any day one can find him hard at work in his room immediately inside the main entrance to the Mansion House on the right-hand side. Sir William insists on keeping up his original habit of writing all his countless letters with his own hand, but, in spite of it, he is never too busy to answer questions over the telephone. The etiquette at the Mansion House is almost as intricate as at Court, and when the Lord Mayor gives permission for a public dinner or other function, the path of the organiser would indeed be fraught with pitfalls if Sir William Soulsby were not there to be appealed to for ever-ready help and advice in unravelling the knotty problems that invariably arise.

***

A good many of his readers have wondered how Mr. George Russell, who is discontinuing the *Irish Statesman* with the next issue, came to choose the pen name "A.E." under which he prefers to be known. Actually the signature originated in a printer's error. He signed a poem "Æon," but his handwriting is not of the clearest, and a compositor deciphered the diphthong but set a question mark for the rest. On receiving the proofs, the poet struck out the query and adopted the Æ as his signature. Afterwards, however, he took to printing his pen name as two separate letters.

***

Sending-in day at the Royal Academy last week saw the usual unending stream of hopeful artists in Burlington Gardens, most of them staggering beneath three pictures, which is the most that may be submitted, save, of course, by the Academicians or Associates, who are privileged in this respect, and also as regards the date of sending in. When the rush of large-sized canvases was at its height, I witnessed an amusing little incident. A gleaming, dark blue Rolls-Royce limousine drew up at the end of the narrow passage parallel to the Burlington Arcade, and a tall, well-dressed young man alighted, swinging from his gloved forefinger a canvas that could not have measured more than six inches square, on which was painted what appeared to be a portrait of two eggs! The young man wandered casually into the room, where small armies of men were heaving enormous frames about, and, as he handed in his diminutive offering, one of the workmen called to his mate, "Look out, Charlie, or it'll slip through the crack in the floor."

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On the very crest of the present craze for reviving the Viennese waltz and the polka, a fresh complication has crept in for those who are still striving to master the intricacies of these delightfully violent exercises. Word has gone forth that we are to polka and whirl around to the old tunes, but they are to be played by piano-less orchestras composed of an accordion, guitars, and violins. Already one such band has been specially imported from Paris, and now plays exclusively at Quaglino's small, coral-coloured grill room that was opened last week below a popular Bury Street restaurant. Here the fun consists in everyone knowing everyone else and in trying rare and exotic dishes specially concocted by a chef to the late Tsar. Starting dinner with grey caviare, piled on round, hot pancakes, smothered in whipped cream and then flavoured with lemon, kept everybody quiet until one had to pause and admire Lady Milford Haven dancing a revived waltz with the swing and abandon that the confirmed foxtrotter finds so hard to acquire.

The young married set was much *en evidence*, being represented by Lady Seafield and her tall, fair-haired husband, Sir Anthony and Lady Lindsay-Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baillie-Hamilton, and the famous Ruthven twins, one of whom is Mrs John Barran.

EMPIRE POLICY.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

IDEALS AND DIFFICULTIES.

By HAROLD COX.

In recent years questions of empire policy have occupied an increasing importance in the minds of our politicians and of the general public. Many hopeful programmes have been put forward, but their realization is hampered by practical difficulties. That is not a new feature in the world's history, and certainly not a new one in the history of England's relationship with her colonies. It is therefore worth while to look back to some of the lessons of the past, and particularly to those of the eighteenth century. In that century the ideal of a united empire was widely accepted in the Mother Country, and to some extent in the colonies. But the point of view from which the ideal was then approached was in many ways different from the outlook of to-day. In the early eighteenth century England looked upon her colonies as sources of supply for particular commodities which she could not produce at home, and simultaneously as markets for her manufactures. In order to secure these ends laws were constantly being passed by Parliament with the object of confining the trade of the colonies to the ports and shipping of the Mother Country.

The colonies, it may be noted, were not regarded at that time as an outlet for England's surplus population, for there was then no surplus. On the contrary, the population of England was then so small—little more than a tenth of what it is to-day—that our statesmen regarded emigration as an evil lest it should weaken England's fighting capacity in comparison with that of France. The maintenance of the military strength of the Mother Country was also a matter of supreme importance to the colonies, for France and Spain were then building up great empires of their own, and the British colonies were in constant peril of attack.

ELABORATE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Our most important colonies at that time were the West Indies and the English settlements in North America. In the West Indies the principal product was sugar and its by-products. The sugar was raised by slave labour on estates often owned by wealthy Englishmen, some of whom spent a large part of their lives in England and often became Members of Parliament. As a result West Indian interests were apt to carry more weight in the House of Commons than the interests of the North American colonies. Moreover, the latter, peopled almost exclusively by descendants of early English settlers, and enjoying in the main a temperate climate, were rather rivals with, than customers for, the industries of the Home Country. Conflicts of interest frequently arose, and Westminster often had to modify its general legislation in restriction of colonial trade by making concessions to particular interests, whether in the colonies or at home.

THE FRENCH DANGER.

An enormous complication of laws resulted, and Governors when they went out to take the headship of a colony had to be provided with elaborate instructions as to the conditions they were to impose upon local trade. In practice these regulations certainly did not tend to promote good feeling between the North American colonies and the Mother Country. But for the earlier half of the eighteenth century these colonies were dependent on Great Britain for their defence against the French, who were then in occupation of Canada, and were planning to extend their empire southwards, so as to cut off the greater part of the North American continent from the English colonies, which were then only in occupation of the eastern coast.

In view of this danger the colonies found it essential to keep on fairly good terms with the Mother Country; but when the French had been driven out of Canada by British troops and Canada had become, in 1763, a British possession, such loyalty as had previously been shown by the North American colonies towards the Mother Country began to decline. Those colonies, however, had still to face the danger from the Red Indians. To guard themselves against this danger it would have been reasonable that they should have organised troops of their own and created a combined colonial army. But the individual colonies refused to take any joint action, and each tried to wriggle out of its share of the common obligation, with the result that the Mother Country had to shoulder the burden of their defence. To meet this situation it became necessary for Great Britain to impose taxes upon the colonies so as to obtain from them, at any rate, some contribution towards the cost of their own defence; it was this issue, as everyone knows, which finally led to the disruption of our eighteenth century Empire.

COMMERCIAL ANIMOSITIES.

All these facts have been set forth again and again in histories, both by English and American writers. So far as the problem of defence is concerned, happily the eighteenth century facts have little relevance to present-day conditions; but the commercial problems still remain. Directly we begin to tackle them in detail we shall find much the same troubles that our ancestors found. For example, one important eighteenth century problem arose out of the question of tobacco. This was the principal product of the colony of Virginia; so much so, indeed, that at one time tobacco in that colony was actually treated as a monetary standard of value. But good tobacco could be grown in England and Ireland, and much was grown. To protect the monopoly of the Virginian planters and also the revenue that the Exchequer obtained from imported tobacco, Parliament passed penal legislation to prevent tobacco growing in England or Ireland. This legislation led to serious riots in the south of England, which had to be suppressed by military force.

Another trouble arose over molasses. In 1733, with the purpose of helping to develop the ideal of a self-sufficient Empire, and also to benefit British West Indian sugar-planters, an Act, known as the Molasses Act, was passed to prevent the North American colonies from buying any sugar from the French West Indies. This was bitterly resented in many of the British colonies, as it cut across a very profitable mutual trade between them and the French colonies. Many other examples might be given of the way in which legislation, passed for the purpose of promoting the ideal of a commercially united Empire in practice, had the effect of developing bitter inter-Imperial animosities. Out of these commercial animosities rapidly grew that mental attitude which finally led to the break-up of our eighteenth century Empire. The conditions of to-day are happily in many ways widely different, but it is worth while to study these lessons of the past lest we should become involved in similar dangers.

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Sunday last, when in Havana (Cuba), I purchased your paper, and came across the article "King's English in Danger," from Sir Israel Gollancz, which was extremely interesting. There is no doubt about "the King's English" being in danger in America—including Canada. It is really dreadful to listen to the English coming from well-educated Americans and Canadians. It is an interesting fact that Mexicans and Guatemalans who have learned the English language in the schools of their respective countries have no difficulty in following and understanding the English spoken by a man educated in Great Britain. Whereas, on the other hand, they have great difficulty in following and comprehending that spoken by men educated in America and Canada.

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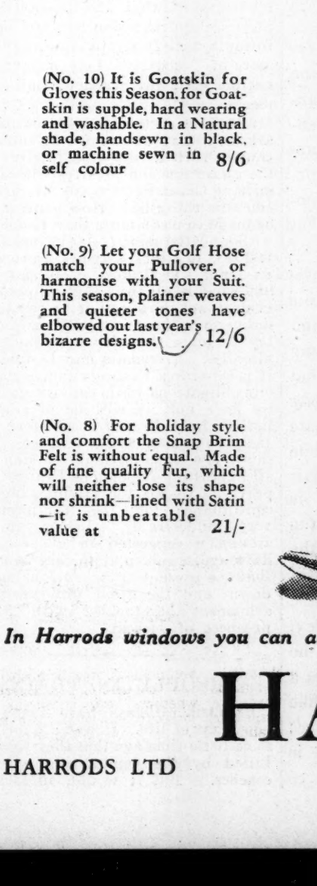

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SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1930.

THE CONSERVATIVE POSITION.

MR. BALDWIN said nothing new at the Albert Hall on Friday. Nobody who understands the situation supposed that he would or could. What new was there to say? Conservative policy was plainly stated at the Hotel Cecil a month ago; it remains now what it was then. Any suggestion that the position has changed in the interval, or that persons within the Party have had second thoughts are the result either of ignorance or of deliberate misrepresentation.

The Conservative Party's policy is perfectly clear. It embraces two main features—Imperial economic unity and Safeguarding. It does not propose a tax on foodstuffs. When a Conservative Government is next returned to power it will summon a conference of the Dominions and Colonies. It will discuss with them ways and means of effecting an exchange of raw materials from them in return for manufactured goods from us. If, as a result of these discussions, an agreement is reached which entails a tax in this country on the import of foodstuffs, then this proposition will be put before the electorate to decide by means of a Referendum. The choice will not be a party affair but a national affair, as befits a matter of high economic policy.

This is the one sure way of carrying the Empire forward towards the big ideal of economic unity. Meanwhile there is to be a wide extension of Safeguarding. LORD SALISBURY has recently reminded us somewhat ostentatiously that full economic unity must take time and that industry is in immediate need of assistance. This is true, but Safeguarding will give industry this help in the most practical and readily-applied way. Safeguarding has, in fact, this great merit: that it helps forward both the immediate needs of industry and the ultimate ends of Empire free trade; for while it protects industry from the unfair competition of the foreigner, it is at the same time a practical first step towards that tariff ring round the Empire on which the attainment of Imperial unity depends.

This is the Conservative policy. It has not changed, and there is no prospect of its changing. There is a section of opinion which would like to set the pace somewhat faster; there is another section that is anxious to discover mythical cleavages of opinion. No person of good sense need bother about either. The Conservative plan has now been twice stated categorically by the Conservative leader. It is perfectly plain, and it commands the full respect of every loyalist in the party.

BRAVE WORDS FROM THE CHURCH.

IT is not every day that a Primate of the Church of England speaks with such candour and such splendid good sense as the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY in his speech on the relations of the young of both sexes. When the Church retires within its council house and engages itself in academic discussions over doctrine and rubric, plain men and women begin to despair. But when, as on Friday, its leader comes out with a forthright and intensely right statement on a matter affecting the personal daily lives of millions in the country, he makes it plain that the Church still has a purpose and a message for the nation.

Too many people have thought in the past that the Church was obscurantist about sex. Indeed, it often has been—which makes the PRIMATE'S present statement all the more satisfying. The old negative commandment "Thou shalt not" must be swept away, he says, in the moral as in the religious life. Fresh air cures most diseases. The sex impulse, Dr. LANG understands and has the courage to declare, is a perfectly normal impulse—"part of the heritage of humanity"—and it must be placed in its "rightful place among the great creative and formative things of every healthy and joyous boy and girl."

These are brave words and true. We could wish that every schoolteacher and every parent were as open-minded and far-seeing as this great Churchman. There are dangers, of course, and they must be faced, but they are not so great nor so deadly as the dangers on the other side. "I would rather," says the ARCHBISHOP, "have all the risks which come from free discussion than the greater risks which we run by a conspiracy of silence." Who is there that will disagree with him? The conspiracy of silence is to-day very largely defeated, though it still lurks in many places; and though its defeat has led in some instances to a reprehensible licence, and in others rather to fear of licence than to any actual ill-results, who will say that the young men and women of to-day are less healthy in mind and body than their fathers? It is plainly the other way round: the change has been enormously for the better, and will become even more so as enlightenment proceeds. There must be no going back. The ARCHBISHOP is right in insisting that one of the surest ways of diverting youthful ardour into healthy channels is to increase wherever possible the opportunities for recreation. Games and an open-air life have prospered hand in hand with a new freedom between the sexes. England owes a debt of gratitude to the leader of the Church who can speak to the nation so frankly and broad-mindedly.

THE CONFERENCE.

THE Conference is still alive, but it has taken the skill of all the international doctors to keep the breath in its body, and, even if it should succeed in surviving, the offspring it produces is likely to be a sickly infant. Throughout its course the public have been kept in ignorance of what was impending; now they are apprehensive lest any political formula satisfying to France on the score of "security" may embarrass this nation with further potential commitments.

Article 16 of the League Covenant, we are told, may be capable of interpretation in such a way as will give France the guarantee she requires without committing Great Britain any further. How can this thing be? How can an article be made to mean more than it does mean without alteration? If it means what it says, it either satisfies France or it does not. If it does, well and good—but what is all the haggling about? If it does not, how can it be twisted into doing so without committing this country to more than it is committed to already? A formula may be found, but if it convinces France we have increased our obligations while convincing us that we have not, it will be of singularly little value. In any case, there is still Italy to reckon with, and so far she shows few signs of compromising on the all-important question of Franco-Italian parity. In all the circumstances, the continuance of the Conference is very undesirable. Better, as Lord BURNHAM suggested in a speech some days ago, adjourn it for six months, so that the present apprehensions may cool down and the great problems of disarmament be tackled with a surer prospect of success.

PEOPLE IN TRAINS.

ENGLISH railways have taken on a new lease of life. It was a habit to say some little time ago that they were being killed by the competition with road coaches. But it would, in fact, seem that they have been stimulated to new, extensive, and better exertions rather than to thoughts of the scrap-heap. Last year—it requires a special breath to repeat it—40,000,000 more people were carried in trains from place to place than in the previous year. It is an astonishing increase, part of which took place on the Underground railways. Altogether over 1,200 millions were carried. It would appear that the railways' "losing battle" has been turned at least into an equal engagement; and the next phase is worth observation.

It is to be remembered, of course, that with the growth in the number of passengers there has been so far no growth in receipts. The bait of cheaper fares and many more trains has its heavy cost. But even if the railways were not to add a penny to the profits, their policy must be to continue without intermission to attract passengers with the technique of attraction in which they now seem more subtly learned. (One remarks upon their lead in tasteful posters, and an awareness of what suits modern interest, such as trips to the docks to see the great ocean liners.) By maintaining a lively contact with the public they will resume a position in which their earnings are more likely to increase. Moreover, they, too, have power now to run road coaches, although it is rather early to discover the full effect of this. But it is possible to say that in their hands they have now adequate instruments with which to provide thorough transport facilities throughout the kingdom at a reasonable charge to the public; and to do so without the waste of overlapping—especially in road transport—that was hitherto a danger.

"SCOTS WHA' HAE."

WHEN the history of sport in these years comes to be written, account must be taken more than ever of the spectators, who are becoming a greater factor in all games, the very character of which they are tending to change. More and more, it would seem, they demand of the players, not genuine skill so much, but excitement for themselves. Before a great football match such as that yesterday between Scotland and England anyone in the streets of central London had it forced upon his attention that 25,000 "enthusiasts" had come from the North, ostensibly for the sake of the match; but not for that only or even primarily: it was clear that the "singing hordes," decked with totems, garish tam o' shanters, and tartan scarves, swinging rattles as well, were exhibiting violent symptoms of a desire for personal excitement. Experts have here the subject of an interesting speculation on the effect of all this on the future of sport.

To the calmer spectators the proper interest of the match yesterday was the encounter between two schools of football. On the Scottish side was the older type, in which the art of dribbling, said to have departed elsewhere, owing to the speeding-up of the game, is still cultivated; a dependence on closer manœuvres, based on footcraft. On the English side, on which already the crowd—despite the lack of crimson tam o' shanters—may have impressed its demands more completely, was the fast, thrilling, open passing, swinging game, with quick changes of situation. Such a contrast made the encounter worth seeing, even if the international significance had been absent.

PARLIAMENT AND PEP.

IT is sometimes felt nowadays, as COLONEL JOHN BUCHAN, M.P., hinted last Sunday, that the House of Commons is not what it was. Its prestige has dwindled with the advance of democracy; gone are the good old days when men were men, and a false quantity would almost provoke a change of Government. All very well for the voter to declare, in the words of CARLYLE,

> "Behold, now I too have my twenty-thousandth part of a Talker in our National Palaver"—

the question is whether palaver is enough.

The trouble, a reforming M.P. has said, is that the air does not circulate; he might have added that many minds are practically motionless. His remedy is to spray the members with oxygen. It might, of course, be argued that gas is hardly what is needed; but the reformers will doubtless be rewarded by a great increase in Parliamentary activity. Bills will be thrown out almost before they are brought in. A return will be made to the good old practice of folk-dancing on the floor of the House. Health experts will preach that Parliamentary feeling. It is to be hoped that no obstacle will be placed in the way of such a scheme for putting a punch into the Mother of Parliaments.

Without End.

By LORD DARLING.

From earth exhaled, now from the sky
Let fall—two drops of rain—
Be you the one, the other I,
The world this window-pane.

See, see! they move, perchance may blend—
Now pause, now faster run,
Converge and kiss, more swift descend,
Draw closer; and are one.

Some drops an hour may sparkle through;
But, once the sun has shone,
Grow less and lesser to the view,
Just shimmer, and are gone.

Some journey on, more raindrops meet,
Expand in mist, arise
Pale cloudlets; kindred cloudlets greet;
And stream across the skies.

As summer's dew, as winter's frost,
May each transformed return.
The seeming, not the thing, were lost
Should all congeal, or burn.

No bound hath Space; nor Time hath end—
Change but creates again.
Where both eternally extend
Jack still shall love you, Jane.

THE KEY TO THE EAST.

WHAT THE PALESTINE MANDATE GIVES US.

NEED OF STATESMANLIKE VISION.

By "Scrutator."

The report on the murderous rioting in Palestine last year is not a satisfactory document, and no one who followed the course of the Commission's inquiries expected that it would be. The terms of reference were to inquire into the immediate causes of the rioting, and how to prevent it happening again. When a Government fails in its elementary duty of preserving life and property, the presumption usually is that it is not very competent; but the general impression conveyed by the report is that no one was particularly to blame in Palestine, and that these things just happened. But the art of government is to prevent things from just happening, and the Commission would have done more for our good name in the world if it had set up a higher standard of what is to be expected from British rule when, fortified by a solemn international Mandate, it sets out to make a nation and to repair ancient wrong and neglect.

A Great Stage.

Palestine is a small country, no bigger than Wales, and it is possible so to handle its affairs as to make them appear very petty. But it is also one of the most famous countries in the world, with a history which makes that of Rome herself seem modern, and with associations that act as a sounding board to the smallest happening there. Good or bad work in Palestine is instantly famous or infamous all over the world. Not all Jews are Zionists by any means, but there is no single cause that commands so much support in so many countries of the world or assures so much prestige to the Power that can contribute to its success.

In politics we are not as a nation lacking in imagination, but we have been very slow in realising the superb opportunities that the Mandate in Palestine has given us. If France or Italy had the Mandate, this country would eat its heart out to have missed it. Having got it ourselves, we make nothing of it. We treat the problem of governing Palestine as though it were a mere question of adjusting the squabbles of two local tribes, and we were plagued to have to bother with them. But in truth Palestine, though one of the smallest, is still one of the most conspicuous of stages for the display of the art of government and of creative political genius.

Belgium of the East.

Further, small though the country is, it is by reason of its position the key to the East. In ancient history it was the Belgium of the East, and the path of conquest always led through it. Now it is the land-bridge between the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia. Of whatever commercial advantages Germany hoped to obtain from her Baghdad railway project and her alliance with Turkey Palestine is the heir. Haifa is clearly destined to be the great entrepôt of the trade and commerce of the East, and in the development of these regions trade has an opportunity of expansion comparable, it may be, with that afforded by the opening-up of the Americas last century. Here, in the Middle East, is one of the great neglected estates of the world, and good fortune has made us its steward. It has at the same time supplied us as the mandatory with the initial good will of perhaps the ablest business race of the world. Palestine is rightly regarded primarily as the future centre of a new culture which will radiate through the East, waking it from its slumber and mediating between it and the West. For this ideal you do not need a country that is great in size.

The Jew and the Arab.

But this new culture will have as its concomitant the impulse to progress in industry and commerce. The Jews and Arabs are alike in being men of business, and, though their country in Palestine may be small, it has an almost illimitable field of enterprise close at hand. There is no natural antipathy between Arab and Jew, for the Arab is himself a Semite, Mohammed's first efforts at conversion were made with the Jews, and the Hebrew prophets down to Christ are also prophets in Islam. The friction between the two races that we have seen is neither religious nor racial, but purely the inevitable conflict between the old and the new spirit. It will disappear under a Government which is genuinely progressive (which our half-starved Government of Palestine never has been), knows its own mind, and purges itself of anti-Semitism, which is as insulting to the Arab as to the Jew, and has a reasonably adequate system of police.

Zionist Enterprise.

Whatever view may be taken of the future possibilities of Palestine, it is only by the impulse of the Jew that they can be realised. Such progress as Palestine has made since the Mandate has been the work not of the Government but of Zionist enterprise. What other Government in the world has been so singularly fortunate as to have all the countries of the world contributing to work which, if it were done at all, would otherwise have to be done at its own expense? Such is the happy position of the Palestinian Government.

Again, only to the Jew is Palestine a separate entity, for to the Arab it is merely one corner of a vast area over which he has spread himself, stretching from Muscat to Morocco. If Palestine is to play its part in the regeneration of the East, it can only be through the Jewish leaven working in the lump, and so far from our regretting its presence, as though it were a complication, if there were no Zionism, any nation charged with the duty of developing Palestine to play a worthy part in the East would have to invent it, and we are lucky to find this lever with its immense lifting power all over the world ready made to our hand.

Defence of the Canal.

But there is yet another reason for congratulating ourselves on our luck in possessing a Mandate. We are the greatest of Eastern Powers, and the Suez Canal is the main artery of our Eastern interests. Egypt commands the Suez Canal, and for reasons that need not now be discussed we are ceasing to control the affairs of that country. By a miracle of good luck, just as our control of one bank is weakening, the Mandate puts the control of the other bank in our possession.

Without the Mandate we should be in an exceedingly dangerous position. It must be remembered that the policy of the national home for Jews is not ours only, but that of the League of Nations, including, for this purpose, the United States. If we ceased to discharge it we should be in Palestine merely by right of conquest, and might soon find ourselves in conflict with very strong international sentiment. But if we gave way to allow some other Power to do the work that we declined the Canal would be as precariously held in time of trouble as the Polish corridor itself. Thus, on military as well as on cultural and commercial grounds, if there were no Zionism we should have to invent it in our own Imperial interest. It is an immense advantage to have behind our defence of the Canal a strong, prosperous community, peopled by those who have a passionate sentiment that attaches them to the soil and are willing to fight for it against an invader. No one will fulfil that rôle but the Jews; only to Jews is Palestine a country and not a mere province or geographical expression.

A Limited Vision.

These thoughts are put forward as a stimulus to imagination rather than as a contribution to the immediate problems of Palestine. Isolate these from their setting, and they are merely tiresome, especially to a local Government which conceives its first duty in Palestine as being merely to maintain the status quo and to keep the ring.

But regard them in relation to the whole problem of the East and to the ideal of its new and friendly awakening, and these problems acquire dignity. What has been wrong with our rule in Palestine is that so few of our people have ever seen the magnificent background to these tasks and the splendour of the rewards of success. Balfour understood, Mr. Lloyd George understands, some of the Labour leaders and members, among them Mr. Harry Snell (who was one of the Commissioners), understand. Government departments, too, understand, though in a lazy and sluggish fashion, as is the way of the Civil Service without strong impulse from without.

But the real trouble is that the mass of our politicians have never taken a sufficiently comprehensive view of our problem. In a word, people are not sufficiently convinced that the whole thing is worth while. Let them see the task in its setting alike of ideal and of real policy and they will be convinced that it is worth while. And then the practical difficulties, which now loom so large, will disappear, for by comparison with tasks we have conquered elsewhere they are ludicrously small and petty

THE NEW RUSSIA.

IV.—MOSCOW AND THE PROVINCES.

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK.

By Captain John De V. Loder.

Capt John de Loder, who was M.P. for East Leicester from 1924 to 1929, has since the General Election made a prolonged tour of Russia with a view to detailed observation of the country under Soviet rule. His journeyings have not only included the big cities, but have been extended to all parts of European Russia; and his survey of men, manners, and conditions has been made with a remarkable freedom from bias of any kind.

It is neither churches nor palaces, institutions nor factories, but the people in the streets of Moscow, that I have most vividly in my mind when I think of Russia. Seldom have I seen such crowds. Seldom have I been so struck by the life pulsating through the arteries of a great city. I am quite unable to convey an adequate picture of Moscow. It is the gathering-place of something more like a continent than a country. It is a Western counterpart of Peking, and yet not so Western that it can be compared with other European capitals. It sprawls, dishevelled, in the middle of a boundless plain. Golden domes and rose brick walls give a touch of fairyland to miles of untidy streets, all reduced, by the vicissitudes of recent years, to a uniform level of dilapidation, except where new and ultra-modern buildings rise, startlingly conspicuous. And always people everywhere, not loitering, but intent and hurrying.

HEART OF SOVIETDOM.

Moscow is the heart of Russia and of Sovietdom. Nowhere else do you get quite that same impression of movement and purpose. Here you see Bolshevism working at its completest. There is nothing in the way of factories, institutions, museums, theatres, and so on, that you can see to better advantage elsewhere. But it would be a mistake to go to Moscow and think you had seen Russia. The Soviet Union is like a pond into which a handful of stones has been thrown, one much larger than the rest. The large stone is Moscow, the smaller stones are the large provincial cities, many of them the capitals of member-states of the Union. The ripples represent the strength of Communist influence. They extend over a greater or less area, but the stone that is Moscow is the only one that sends ripples all over the pond.

Moscow and Leningrad between them hold, I believe, a third—at least—of the total strength of the Communist Party. The further you get from the centre the weaker Communist influence is, until it is refreshed from some local centre. All the harsher are its methods in the provinces. It stands to reason that the smaller the number of Communists anywhere the more severe they have to be. Usually the smaller ripples join up harmoniously with the larger; sometimes, however, they break across each other disturbingly. Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Tiflis are such local centres, which I mention because I saw something of them.

TOMB OF THE PAST.

With its historical associations, its position as the former capital, and its accessibility to European influences, Leningrad has a place rather apart. But as Moscow is the cradle of the future, so Leningrad is the mausoleum of the past. It is difficult, indeed, to think of it by this name. To outward appearance it is still the city of Peter the Great, developed by his successors. Now that Finland and the Baltic States are independent it is, more than ever, what it was when it was founded, Russia's window opening on to Europe. The sight of long, wide avenues deserted except perhaps for an ambling "droshki" reminded me of those eighteenth century prints which never represent any appreciable traffic in the streets. It may have been the bleakness of late autumn that made the place seem so sad and empty, for the population, after going down to little more than half a million in 1921, is now almost back to the pre-revolution figure of two millions.

One feels that the sadness will only pass when time has obliterated memories that so many buildings and monuments revive. At Tzarkoe Selo, the late Tsar's palace, untouched, with all the personal belongings of the Imperial family, leaves an indescribably tragic impression.

DESERTED SHRINES.

Other places differ from each other and from Moscow according to their geographical position and the composition of their population, but in essentials are only variants of the central model.

Kharkov, because it is the capital of the Ukraine, the second largest of the Federal Republics, and because it lies near the fertile black earth country and the industrial region of the Donetz basin, has exceptional economical and political importance. It is the only place which even remotely compares with Moscow for activity and gave any indications of prosperity. Everywhere else the predominant impression was one of decay.

Kiev was once the religious centre of Russia; now its shrines are deserted. The famous "Lavra" is a home for disabled soldiers. A few wretched priests still remain in attendance on such churches as have not been closed to conduct visitors, whose object is no longer piety, but curiosity, over such sights as the cave monastery, where reputed relics of sainted ascetics lie in niches along a passage under the cliff. If the people of Kiev look better dressed and their city a little brighter than the ordinary it is probably the effect of Polish influence on the Ukrainian national character, combined with the artistic qualities of a very large Jewish population.

BLACK SEA PORTS.

The influence of a softer climate and a Mediterranean outlook relieves the Black Sea coast in a similar way from the harsh gloom of Northern and Central Russia; but the economic pulse beats feebly in the ports. Odessa, once the centre of the grain trade, has virtually no shipping in its harbour. I doubt if an average of one foreign steamer a week calls there.

The liveliness of the Crimea and the Northern Caucasus depends on the holiday resorts. Where the villas built by aristocrats and plutocrats dot the hillsides of another Riviera workmen and peasants, actors and technicians, clerks and commissars come to enjoy a well-earned rest. Of all the innovations of the present régime this is the one that appealed to me most. It has always seemed to me hard that the summer and winter migrations to the mountains and the sun should be a privilege of the few. Batoum is the only Black Sea port that keeps a pre-revolutionary trade, because oil still pours through the pipe-line from the Baku fields.

NEW ASPECT OF SOVIET RULE.

But here in Transcaucasia you are indeed in a very different land. A century and a-half of Russian domination has left its mark, but has not fundamentally altered the native populations. Now each people has a scope for developing its own peculiarities such as it never had before. The three Republics of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, which form the Transcaucasian Federation, itself a unit of the Soviet Union, are an instructive example of the Bolshevist method of dealing with alien races. In matters of administration autonomy seems very full. In all essentials Moscow, through the party organisation as much as through the Government, is paramount.

There is no very great difference to be noticed in conditions of life from other parts of the Union, but freedom to use their own languages and to take a pride in their own national cultures has certainly done something to compensate for losses in other directions. It is remarkable, moreover, whatever the cause, that these peoples, who have been fighting each other for years, now seem to live quietly together. This is an aspect of Soviet rule that deserves closer study than I believe it has yet received.

GANDHI'S 6.30 A.M. LAW-BREAKING.

DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN BEGUN THIS MORNING.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

BEATING THE NON-CO-OPERATORS AT THEIR OWN GAME.

Gandhi began his disobedience campaign at 6.30 a.m. to-day, when, it is understood, he and his followers intended to wade into the sea at Dandi, fill pots with sea water, place these in the sunshine, and rely on the sun's aid in their illegal manufacture of salt.

In an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES correspondent yesterday the Indian leader admitted that the Government, by its policy of non-co-operation and non-violence, had upset his plans, and that he might have to adopt other methods.

It is in the cities that serious trouble is most to be feared, but the SUNDAY TIMES was informed yesterday that the Government has the situation well in hand.

In Bombay railway strikers talk of prostrating themselves on the rails in batches, so as to hold up the trains.

INDIAN LEADER FORESEES FAILURE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DANDI, Saturday Night.

I had an interview with Mr. Gandhi at Dandi this afternoon. He admitted that he had not fixed any plan regarding the length of his stay there and the method of manufacturing salt, but if he failed to make an impression on the Government towards repealing the salt tax, he would certainly change his campaign, though how, was as yet undecided.

The conversation revealed that Mr. Gandhi had not bargained on the Government's attitude of non-violent non-co-operation, which had upset his plans, and he must now devise a change of front to save Dandi from ridicule. He admitted that he was wholly unprepared for "such exemplary non-interference," and could not withhold compliments from the Government, though it remained to be seen whether they would tolerate an actual breach of the salt laws by countless people. He added: To-morrow, being the anniversary of the Jallianwalla "massacre," had been proclaimed a day of penance and purification, and they would commence with prayer.

[In 1919, during the Amritsar disturbances, a mob of 5,000 people, assembled in front of the Jallianwallah Bagh, were fired on by order of General Dyer, and between three and four hundred of them were killed.]

FEAR OF BEING IGNORED.

PASSIVE RESISTERS SURPRISED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As the campaign of civil disobedience and salt manufacture in many parts of India begins to-morrow, some indication of the Government's policy may be gained from the present arrangements.

It is becoming evident that the Government is turning the tables on the Satyagrahis [passive resisters] by adopting their own tactics—non-violence and non-co-operation—and, so far as possible, refusing to play into their hands. Messages from Cutch, the "battlefield of India's freedom," show that Mr. Gandhi's party are fearful lest they should be ignored by the Government. Having arrived at the bleak, desolate, sandy battlefield, they find an absence of troops and other anticipated repressive measures, and it is evident that the authorities are giving a long rope to their campaign, the fizzling-out of which would mean the height of disappointment and disillusionment. True, there is a force of 300 armed police stationed at Vijalpur, but an air of disappointment that serious developments are unlikely in these arid marshes pervades the hundreds of sightseers, who are also arriving, including journalists of international reputation.

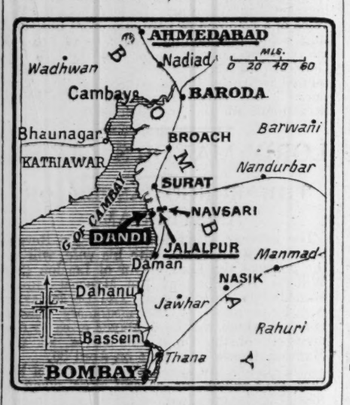
Mr. Gandhi's Instructions.

Mr. Gandhi has been continually reiterating that by Monday he would either be arrested or the Salt Laws would be repealed, but so far neither prediction has been fulfilled. How long the Government can play this waiting game depends on the circumstances of the next few days.

Mr. Gandhi to-day issued detailed instructions to his followers, ordering that if the police formed a cordon around their camp, they should remain inside, the outsiders staying outside; while, if the police formed a line fronting them, they should not try to remove them, though when the final stage was reached, attempts might be made to pass through the gaps. If a wire barrier was imposed they should remove it and march on, but in each case Mr. Gandhi wishes to be consulted first. New Commissariat orders have been issued to this saline army, which cannot now afford the luxury of cooking in these waterless marshes, and has been ordered to live on uncooked food, including fried grams, fried rice, water mixed with tarmarind, raw onions, and curds or milk.

The Surat District Magistrate and police superintendent are encamped at Jalalpur, which has experienced such an overwhelming influx of visitors that the authorities might justifiably feel anxious for the preservation of order. The Governor of Bombay has postponed his rural tour in order to remain at Bombay, and it seems likely that more serious developments may be expected through repercussions in the large centres such as Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Calcutta, following communal tension.

Bombay's Brighton-like suburb, Juhu, twelve miles distant, has been chosen as



the scene of salt manufacture to-morrow, the supporters of the movement including one millionaire.

JALALPUR, Saturday.

It is understood that the method which Gandhi and his followers will adopt in breaking the Salt Laws to-morrow will be that they will wade into the sea with waterpots which they will fill with sea water. These pots will then be placed in the sunshine for the salt to be manufactured.

Civil disobedience to the Salt Laws will begin to-morrow at Ahmedabad, where successive batches of volunteers are selling contraband salt.—*Reuter.*

ARMED POLICE

IN READINESS AT STORM CENTRES.

JALALPUR, Saturday.

One hundred armed police have arrived at Dandi and 400 at Jalalpur. Mr. Gandhi declared to-day that he would address meetings every evening until he was arrested, so that his speeches would be read nightly at different civil disobedience centres in the Surat district.

He added that if he was arrested his place would be taken by Abbas Tyabji, a retired high court judge of Baroda State.—*Reuter.*

RAILWAY STRIKERS

THREATEN TO PARALYSE SERVICES.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a mass meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers this morning it was decided to "paralyse the train services by batches of strikers prostrating themselves on the lines."

"Brickbats for batons." This slogan is said, in effect, to be the instruction that has now been given to the strikers. If molested by the police, they are to retaliate with Indian bullets [stones]. If some of their number are arrested and put in prison, others will follow. It is estimated that 7,000 persons have volunteered for satygraha [civil disobedience].—*Reuter.*

SENTENCED FOR SEDITION.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

Mr. Indra, editor of the newspaper *Arjun* and President of the Youth League, has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.—*Reuter.*

NO REPRIEVE FOR FOX.

TO BE EXECUTED ON TUESDAY.

Mr. George Hindle, solicitor for Sidney Harry Fox, states that the Home Secretary has intimated that he cannot see his way to interfere with the course of the law.

The execution has been arranged for Tuesday at Maidstone Gaol. Fox is lying under sentence of death for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate. Mr. Hindle paid his farewell visit to his client yesterday and afterwards said: "I have been in consultation with Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C. (who defended Fox at Lewes Assizes) all the week and we have made every possible effort. To-day, however, we have been informed that the Home Secretary cannot see his way to interfere with the due course of the law."

Mr. Hindle added that no representations whatever had been made to the Home Office on the ground of insanity. It is understood that Fox himself has repeatedly expressed his disapproval of any idea of putting forward an insanity plea. Fox has been informed of the Home Secretary's decision.

JEW AND ARAB

WHAT LORD BALFOUR INTENDED.

SIR HALL CAINE'S DISCLOSURE.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—At a moment when the Report of the Commission on the riots in Palestine is prominent in the eye of the public I may, perhaps, be permitted to record a personal experience which appears to show what Lord Balfour intended by the letter which led up to the British Mandate.

Several years after the war, on the occasion of a visit to Palestine as the guest of Sir Herbert Samuel during his term of office there, I thought I saw the attitude of the Palestinian population of that period towards what was called the Balfour Declaration. It was not then one of passive resistance, still less of active hostility, but mainly of uncertainty as to what the document was originally intended by its author to mean.

The prevailing opinion in enlightened Arab circles appeared to be that Balfour had by no means meant that Palestine was to become a Jewish State, with all that such a title would imply, including the power, if necessary, of recovering possession of territorial rights which had long since lapsed, or of the Holy Places formerly associated with sacred events in Jewish history and then held by Moslems, or perhaps (if Jewish aspirations ever went so much too far) of pulling down what is called the Mosque of Omar and rebuilding the temple of Solomon on its site; but that he had indeed (perhaps unwittingly) encouraged the Jewish people in general throughout the world, and the insufficiently instructed emigrants from Poland and Russia in particular, to think that the Jews had suddenly become the "top dogs" in the Holy Land and the Arabs a kind of subject race. This was, I think, at the time, the utmost measure of Palestinian dissatisfaction, and both in Arab and in Jewish quarters I thought I found it a cause of some regret that the Balfour Declaration had not made the British intentions more clear.

A JEWISH HOME.

On returning home, therefore, I made a humble endeavour in one or two articles in the SUNDAY TIMES to show that whilst certain of the terms of the Declaration did undoubtedly leave something to be desired in clarity of expression (an unusual fault in Balfour's writing) the meaning of his document, as a whole, was abundantly clear, and it was this—that in practical recognition of the great and unforgettable services of the Jews to the Allied cause during the war, it was the wish and will of the British Government that their historic race should no longer be a people entirely without a country, to be badgered about from pillar to post in the future as they had been in the past, without any real security in many countries of possessions or habitations or even of life, but that in view of their sublime and age-long expectations there should henceforward be one country, and that the most nearly related to their ancient history and religion, in which they should at least have a recognised abiding place, a permanent *home*, from which no other race would be able to eject them as long as the British Empire held control.

LORD BALFOUR AGREES.

On the publication of this simple and obvious re-statement of his Declaration Lord Balfour wrote me a letter (of which I cannot quote the text, the letter being at my house in the Isle of Man) saying that such as I had indicated had been the only meaning of what he had intended to say, and that he saw no reason why this country should depart from it. Also he told me that he took joy in my witness to the success of the Jewish settlements in Palestine, and found increased reason to believe that the British administration would, before long, by the mutual good-fellowship and co-operation of Jews and Arabs, bring lasting peace and prosperity to that long-distraught land.

And now it distresses me to think, as I feel compelled to do, that by the fanaticism of a section of the less educated Arab people, egged on (as I saw it was, first in Bethlehem) by the secret influence of outside nations who had no love either of the Jews or of Britain, the partial failure of that high hope must have darkened in some degree the last days of Balfour's sincere and noble life.

But God rest and reward him.

HALL CAINE.

Heath End House, Hampstead.

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FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

TERMS FOR LEAVING RHINELAND.

DISCLOSURE BY M. TARDIEU.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF FORTS.

A remarkable disclosure was made yesterday in the French Senate by M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister—that within the next three days Germany will receive a Note setting out the French conditions for the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The principal point insisted on by France is that complete destruction of certain German forts shall be carried out.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bill ratifying the Young Plan (The Hague agreement), which M. Tardieu recently declared was the next most urgent business after the voting of the Budget, was adopted by the Senate to-day by 284 votes to 8.

The Senate, at the Prime Minister's request, had interrupted the Budget discussions in order to pronounce upon The Hague agreements of August, 1929, and January, 1930, and thus secure "a final and complete settlement of the Reparations problem."

M. Tardieu had sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be present, and at times to intervene in the discussion.

The most notable contribution to the debate was the speech by M. Tardieu defending the Young Plan as the most practical means of settling post-war differences. The Plan, he said, had the advantage of having a very definite character, and it meant that Germany had pledged her word in recognition of her debt. This word should not be treated lightly.

DESPATCH OF NOTE.

Referring to the evacuation of the Rhineland, the Prime Minister said that this would begin as soon as Germany had delivered her debt certificates and the International Bank had been opened. It would be continued as rapidly as possible, because there was no interest in prolonging the present situation.

Before the evacuation began, Germany, M. Tardieu added, would have to dismantle, completely, certain fortifications.

The word "completely" must be emphasised, since a partial destruction only of these forts would not suffice.

A Note in this sense would be handed to Germany in three days.

"The Young Plan," M. Tardieu added, "offers the only plan for realisation possible. You must not forget the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, the liberation of Morocco and Colonies, and our Colonial mandates. It would be folly to say that we have not gained anything.

"Ten years ago critics attacked the Peace arrangements of M. Clemenceau and myself as being one of abandonment, and yet these peace terms are being put forward as a weapon against supporters of the Young Plan.

"The French negotiators did what they could, and now after ten years we must reach a definite state of equilibrium. When the Peace was made everyone, no doubt, made it in good faith, but the realities of 1930 are not necessarily those of 1919. The Young Plan is a success because it settles the financial problems of the hour. We must look to the future, for France has had sufficient of the past."

MR. RAYMOND DE TRAFFORD.

HIS FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that Mr. Raymond Vincent de Trafford is to be married very shortly to Miss Alice Silverthorne, formerly the Comtesse Frederick de Janzé.

Mr. Raymond de Trafford is the brother of Sir Humphrey de Trafford. He was formerly in the Guards, and saw service during the war in France. He has spent a good deal of time in East Africa, and has done some big-game shooting there. His father, the third baronet, who died last year, was a well-known sportsman and an authority on horses and dogs.

Miss Alice Silverthorne is an American, and she is related to the wealthy Armour family. Before her marriage to Comte Frederick de Jantzé in 1922 she was prominent in Chicago society.

In July, 1928, Count Frederick de Jantzé had the marriage annulled by the Sacred Roman Rota, and he then stated that one of the grounds for the annulment was that one of them had not been a consenting party to the marriage.

In March, 1927—the year before the marriage was annulled—the Comtesse de Jantzé (as she then was) and Mr. Raymond de Trafford were concerned in a shooting incident at the Gare du Nord in Paris. Both of them were found shot in a first-class compartment, and the Comtesse was afterwards charged in the Paris Correctional Court with committing an assault and battery on Mr. de Trafford by shooting at him.

M. de Trafford, who had refused to prefer any charge against her himself, protested against proceedings having been taken by the police. He said that the shooting was accidental, and that he took full responsibility for the incident. A formal sentence and fine were imposed on the Comtesse, but she was allowed to leave the court a free woman. The President of the French Republic, M. Doumergue, afterwards exercised his clemency on her behalf, and the Comtesse was granted a free pardon, the sentence and fine being erased from the records.

EASTER FOOD BAN.

NEW PHASE OF MOSCOW'S ANTI-RELIGIOUS WAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

The official Moscow Co-operative Society, which now virtually monopolises the retail provisions trade here, again forbids all its branches to sell the traditional food eaten at the Russian Easter—Paskha Kulichi—also Matza—the unleavened bread of the Jewish Passover.

On the whole, however, attention is distracted from this anti-Easter campaign by bigger issues.

ENGLAND'S DECISIVE WIN.

Eighty thousand spectators saw England beat Scotland at Wembley in the International Association football match yesterday by five goals to two. The Duke of Gloucester attended, and the players were presented to His Royal Highness before the game started. Thirty-five special trains were run from the North in connection with the match.

Full report on page 27.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE BUDGET.

A FORECAST.

LABOUR AND SAFE-GUARDING.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

As Budget night draws near the air grows full of rumours. There is now no doubt that the McKenna and the Safeguarding duties will remain; the former for at least another year and the latter to the dates already fixed for their expiration. Mr. Snowden's Free Trade friends will be sorely disappointed, but the financial situation practically leaves the Chancellor of the Exchequer without option in the matter. And if he decides that there is to be no renewal of Safeguarding he is going to have trouble in his own ranks. In the lace industry, for example, which was the first to receive protection, many of the trade unions are pleading for its retention. Similarly the printing trades have decided in favour of the Dye-stuffs Act and its retention for a further period, chiefly on the ground that it has been of indirect benefit to this industry in inks and other coloured materials. Recent heavy increases of tariff in Australia, India, the United States, and various parts of Europe have further encouraged Labour members in the belief that even if retaliation is difficult Great Britain requires something more than mere appeal, which, in so far as it can be made at all, is nine times out of ten utterly ineffective. These problems may, therefore, play an interesting part in the Budget debates.

As regards its other provisions, I should not be surprised if Mr. Snowden dealt with supertax and various problems of tax evasion. On that point the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1919 have been by no means fully applied. As a rule the loss due to evasion is exaggerated, but most of the expert critics believe that by a strict application of the existing law at least £5 million to £10 million of annual additional revenue could be obtained. And it is, of course, widely believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a beginning either in a definite scheme of taxation of land values, or, at all events, in the plan of valuation upon which such a tax would necessarily proceed.

The Conservative Party.

The stories of dissensions in the Conservative Party which have been revived in an interested quarter must be taken with many grains of salt. There is no doubt a section of the party who want to inscribe "All-round Protection" on its banners instead of "Safeguarding" but their numbers do not correspond with their vociferousness. Mr. Baldwin, for his part, made it clear, in his speech on Friday, that he will not be stampeded into any course of action that his judgment does not approve, that he knows who are the real friends of the party, and that he will not suffer the proscription of any of them at the dictation of any section. Meantime, he and his headquarters staff are completing their arrangements for an extensive campaign through the country next month, with the object of consolidating their forces for the next General Election. That event, to be sure, is not likely to come in the near future, but as Mr. Shaw would say, "You never can tell," and it will be well to provide for the unexpected.

The Unemployment Farce.

There will, I hear, be another big rise in the unemployment figures this week, for the opportunities which the new Act affords to misuse of the dole are bringing thousands on to the unemployed register under more or less fictive pretexts. It is quite beyond the capacity of the employment bureaus to make effective inquiry into the genuineness of these "searchers for work," and the demoralising game must go on till the Socialist Government comes to its senses in the matter, and sets about amending the ill-omened Act.

Liberals and the Government.

Relations between the Government and the Parliamentary Liberal members undoubtedly continue to improve. The Housing legislation will provoke no Parliamentary difficulty in the party sense; Liberals will generally support the Government in resisting amendments which the House of Lords may propose to the Coal Mines Bill; and apparently the Liberal leaders will be consulted in advance regarding other legislation—that is, apart from the Budget, which it is generally assumed will be acceptable to Liberal opinion.

In these circumstances the only doubt applies to legislation designed to amend the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1926. Liberalism dislikes the former obligation to contract out of the political levy, and would prefer no change in this respect, but would probably support the removal of certain of the disabilities on trade unions which the 1926 legislation imposed.

Were this an early Bill there might be a slight danger of interruption in the new entente. But, taking the Government programme till the end of July, it is obvious that practically the whole of the time will be required for the Housing legislation, the Budget, Supply, and other measures to which preference would certainly be given. Even trade unionists have insisted that they would rather have the Housing Bills than a measure to amend the 1926 Act; and privately many of them consider that it is very much better to rely on a voluntary levy for political purposes, and by its regular collection to stimulate the interest of individual trade union members in Parliamentary affairs. The experience of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is probably exceptional—Mr. John Bromley, M.P., has indicated that it may be difficult for him to remain in Parliament unless the political levy of his organisation produces much more substantial results. The great majority of the unions are understood to have done comparatively well. Assuming, therefore, that this legislation is deleted, the co-operation of Parliamentary Liberalism on general lines seems to be secured; and further opportunity is provided for the consideration of electoral reform.

Lord Trenchard.

Lord Trenchard will make his first speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday, when he will call attention to the development of air power and press the Government for a statement of their policy on the question.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 2.

REAL CRISIS OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

THREE-POWER PACT ASSURED BUT FIVE-POWER PACT IN BALANCE.

FATEFUL DECISION THIS WEEK

By WICKHAM STEED.

To-day or to-morrow the Naval Conference is likely to know its fate. Japanese acceptance of the Anglo-American proposals having removed the fear of total failure, it remains to be decided whether the prospective Three-Power Agreement can be turned into a Five-Power Agreement.

Last Sunday and Monday the Conference looked dead. On Tuesday and Wednesday it showed signs of returning life, and even seemed to have a chance of complete recovery, but on Thursday partial paralysis set in. On Friday it became worse.

On Saturday there was a slight rally. Unless there is a definite improvement to-day or to-morrow its paralysed French and Italian limbs may be amputated.

VITAL POINT.

More than twenty attempts have been made to cure this paralysis by a political formula which should give France "security" without making Great Britain feel insecure. One after another they broke down.

The point is whether Great Britain will bind herself to interpret her obligations under the League Covenant in such a way as to satisfy the French that she will not seek to evade them.

Most of the formulas hitherto discussed have all the drawbacks of "legislation by reference," the reference being especially to Article 16 of the League Covenant as interpreted in a joint declaration which the other signatories of the Locarno Treaty made to Germany in October, 1925. Consequently the precise meaning of the reference can only be understood by those who know the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty by heart—if, indeed, by them.

Here is the approximate text of one of these masterpieces:—"In cases analogous to those contemplated by Annexe F of the Locarno Treaty, and after taking the steps foreshadowed by Article 11, Great Britain undertakes to fulfil unreservedly her obligations under Article 16." Surely the peace of the world would be proof against all attaint if it were safeguarded by some such clause as this!

DETERMINING FACTORS.

In reality the worth of such a clause, for present purposes, is exactly the price France would pay for it in reductions of her naval programme. It would neither increase nor decrease British obligations. The practical value of Article 16 of the Covenant must remain uncertain until

(1) the United States declares that it will not behave as a friendly neutral towards a violator of the Kellogg Pact; or

(2) Great Britain declares that she will sever all relations with the Covenant-breaking member of the League, no matter how the United States may behave.

Unless one of these two things is done, disarmament can make little progress.

On the other hand, the prospective Anglo-American-Japanese agreement upon the limitation of naval tonnage until 1936 should be valuable, directly and indirectly. The London Naval Conference will have succeeded where the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 failed.

SUBMARINE TONNAGE.

The 8 in. gun cruiser question will have been settled so as to leave the provisional Anglo-American agreement intact, and to reduce Japanese submarine tonnage to the British and American level of 52,600 tons, while giving Japan "compensation" in other classes of warship. Incidentally, the acceptance of 52,600 instead of 70,000 tons of submarines by Japan will make it invidious for France to insist upon 100,000 tons.

Thus the Naval Conference may turn out to have done all that it could be reasonably expected to do. From the outset it was handicapped and condemned to confusion by the American and British decision that it should not tackle the big political issues.

But whether or not a "formula" of some kind is plastered over its insufficiency in this respect, it may have done good by showing where the main trouble lies and how it can be got over.

NO PROGRESS.

M. BRIAND'S RETURN TO PARIS.

Discussions in regard to a possible formula of security were continued at St. James's Palace yesterday. Among those present were the Prime Minister, M. Briand, Mr. Henderson, Sir Robert Vansittart, and M. Massigli. After two hours' discussion little or no progress was reported.

The conversations were adjourned as a consequence of the departure of M. Briand, who left for Paris to consult with his Government. According to present plans, M. Briand will return to London on Tuesday.

In spite of prolonged efforts which are being made to save the Conference, it is difficult to find in any delegation anything but fading hopes of a Five-Power Agreement.

Uneasiness has been growing in British Parliamentary circles regarding the outcome of the Anglo-French discussions on the question of security. This apprehension is reflected in the questions which are down for answer in the House of Commons to-morrow. There are no fewer than nine affecting the Conference; all of them bear on the political aspect and the interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant. They all clearly arise from a fear that, to allay French fears on the ground of security, Britain may be considering further military commitments.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy is to ask the Foreign Secretary whether, in any proposals made to the French Government with regard to the interpretation of Article 16, consideration is being given to the object of effecting an agreed reduction in the French tonnage demands at the present Conference.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Whatever the outcome of the discussions of the next few days, the conclusion of the Conference will not now long be delayed.

The SUNDAY TIMES was yesterday informed by a member of the American Delegation that accommodation has been reserved in the Leviathan, which sails on April 22.

"We are confident ourselves that we shall be able to 'make them.'" a delegate remarked when discussing the possibility of the delegates' departure on that date. "We are anxious to get away."

So far as a Three-Power Pact is concerned, members of the American delegation regard the position as favourable for such an agreement to be reached even in time to permit their departure as tentatively arranged.

Signor Grandi feels that his presence in London cannot serve any useful purpose, and he is anxious to leave for Italy on April 15.

JAPAN'S SAVINGS ON SUBMARINES.

MORE AEROPLANES SOUGHT.

TOKIO, Saturday.

The Navy officials are reported to be planning to demand part of the savings which are likely to be effected by a Naval Agreement. It is suggested that they intend to expand the present seventeen squadrons of naval aircraft to twenty-eight, i.e., an increase of approximately 1,000 machines at a cost of 60,000,000 yen (about £6,000,000). These would be used to make good the loss to the National Defence resulting from the reduction in the number of submarines.

In well-informed circles the report is regarded as based on "intelligent anticipation." The Prime Minister, speaking to Press reporters to-day, declared that the Government had not yet considered any such proposal, but he admitted that the Vice-Minister of the Navy had suggested that part of the funds likely to be saved should be devoted to the improvement of Naval Air Defence.

It is generally believed, however, that the main saving, which, it is estimated, will amount to more than 100,000,000 yen (£10,000,000) yearly, will be devoted to lightening taxation, and relieving the unemployed.—*Reuter.*

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
FINE GEM RINGS
Emeralds and Diamonds £165 . 0 . 0
Sapphire and Diamonds £200 . 0 . 0
Sapphire and Diamonds £52 . 10 . 0
Aquamarine and Diamonds £52 . 10 . 0
Diamonds £85 . 0 . 0
Sapphire and Diamonds £127 . 10 . 0

The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS TO H.M. THE KING.
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NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS ANYWHERE
***

FACULTY OF INSURANCE.

CREATING A NEW PROFESSION.

HEALTH MINISTER'S VIEW.

NEEDS OF MODERN CIVILISATION.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, was the guest last night at the Connaught Rooms of the Faculty of Insurance, whose members, civil servants and administrators of Approved Societies, are engaged in the working of the 24 National Insurance Acts.

Mr. Greenwood referred semi-humorously to the difficulties of working or even knowing their various provisions, and declared that though he could have a shot at the Act of 1929, his knowledge of the earlier legislation was very imperfect.

"Never," he said, "was there an Act which was more changed in its passage through Parliament than the first National Insurance Act, and never was there one which left the administrative position more unworkable. Forceful personalities in the Civil Service made it work, and I sometimes wonder what the reputed author of that measure thinks of it to-day, and whether he realises that the people who made it work are those who had least to do with him. There is a new problem of the increased burden of sickness and disability, but I believe it can be dealt with on lines largely foreshadowed in Sir Walter Kinnear's speech to the Faculty this afternoon."

Mr. Greenwood described the work of the Faculty of Insurance in creating a new profession which he believed to be as necessary to modern civilisation as that of law or medicine, and he laid special emphasis on the educational and examination standard set. It was important in public, and semi-public services that we should get administrators equipped for their work, though when he looked at the examination papers, he thought the human mind could not cope with it all.

"No one," he said, "has known everything since the days of Roger Bacon, though some folks pretend they do. In the last resort solid progress depends less on surface emotions than on the steady accumulation of knowledge. No human mind could understand or appreciate all the work of the Ministry of Health.

SECURE BERTHS.

Chaffing the Civil Servants present upon the security of their tenure, "and a very wise thing, too," Mr. Greenwood said: "You may be hiding your light under a bushel, but a light under a bushel goes out. I am having my own brief hour of glorious life, and I have heard that even temporary Civil Servants live a long time. Certainly a Die-Hard in the House of Commons prophesied the other day that in fifteen years time I should still be at the Ministry, though he himself would have been dead ten years.

Mr. Greenwood, who complained that he never had any friendly remarks in the newspapers pointed out by his acquaintances, had his health proposed by Mr. Harry Lesser, L.L.B., Chairman of the Council of the Faculty. Mr. Lesser made a strong plea that the Faculty, which represented no vested interests, should have the cachet of a Royal Charter, and declared his intention of approaching the Privy Council.

Alderman Walter Davies, C.B.E., J.P., of Manchester, the President of the Faculty, was the chairman of the dinner, which was attended by, among others: Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Sir Walter Kinnear, K.B.E., Controller of the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health; Mr. S. Hackforth, C.B., Deputy Controller of the Department, and Mrs. Hackforth; Mr. J. A. Dale, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, and Mrs. Dale; Sir Thomas Neill, J.P., and Lady Neill, Mr. Stanley L. Duff, C.B.E., and Mrs. Duff, and Mrs. Lesser.

Sir Walter Kinnear's speech is reported on page 21.

OLD "CABBIES" MEET.

TRAILING SKIRTS AND HANSOMS.

Many of London's veteran cabmen were guests last night at a reunion dinner given by Mr. J. M. Taylor, a business man who was connected with the firm which placed some of the earliest taxi-cabs on the streets. The guests had all driven hansom cabs once, but had not met for twenty-three years.

There was William Clegg, 75 years young, who has been driving for fifty-five years, and bluff, red-faced, keen-eyed J. W. Buxley, who will be 75 this month. He was the first to drive a cab through Constitution Hill when it was opened," he stated. "Oh, dear me! it was a dreadful thing for the ladies to drive in a hansom in the old days. Why, if a young girl was to do anything so immodest there would have been a fine old rumpus when she got home. The high step was too much for them with the old trailing skirts. But, my word! I rub my eyes when the little short-frocked flappers nowadays jump inside and start powdering their noses."

Mr. H. Culley, with his little trim beard, is only a youngster of 72, but he is the George Robey of the cab drivers. He knows more funny stories than any of them. "I wish I had kept a diary," he said. "Those were hectic days when students used to ride on the top of the cabs and sometimes perhaps vanish through the roof."

THE KING'S GOOD WISHES.

MESSAGE TO COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE DINNER.

The King sent a message of good wishes for a happy evening to members of the Westminster Commercial Institute Fellowship, who last night held their first annual dinner at St. Ermin's Restaurant, Westminster.

Mr. S. Burdett-Coutts, who presided, said it was a curious thing that the English were just beginning to make up to the necessity of learning foreign languages at a time when practically the whole world could speak English.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE.

M. Cadamanos, the Greek Minister, presided last night at a banquet given by the Hellenic Communities in England at the Savoy Hotel to celebrate the centenary of the Independence of Greece.

M. Cadamanos said that Ancient Greece had bequeathed to modern Greece its literature and art, and modern Greece had given to the world another marvel. After four centuries of tyranny Greece had risen to the light of day and the light of liberty. To-day Greece was an important factor of the civilisation of the Near East.

MR. A. J. COOK REJECTED.

Mr. A. J. Cook, the miner's secretary, was one of four Labour candidates who were defeated at the Wealdstone (Middlesex) Urban District Council Election yesterday.

The Labour representatives were beaten by four representatives of the Local Ratepayers' Association by practically three votes to one. Mr. Cook secured 862 votes against 2,184 recorded for Mr. F. W. Wale, who headed the poll.

NEFERTITI MAY RETURN HOME.

BARGAIN FOR BUST OF LOVELY QUEEN.

EGYPT'S OFFER TO GERMANY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

For several years past the Egyptian authorities have endeavoured to induce the Germans to restore the wonderful head of Queen Nefertiti, but even King Fuad pleaded in vain when he visited Berlin.

Cairo museum authorities, who are extremely desirous of possessing the head, have now made offers for an exchange which, if officially confirmed, would probably be regarded by Berlin as acceptable.

In the first place, the Egyptian Government is ready to remove the ban which still prevents Germans from excavating in the country, and in the second place the Cairo museum authorities express their willingness to hand over to Germany two figures that are admired by all visitors to the museum. These are the celebrated Ranofer life-size figures from the Pyramid period and the life-size figure of Amenophis, in a sitting posture, which dates from about 1000 B.C.

The Germans pointed out that Egypt had no real claim to Queen Nefertiti, for the bust has been legally acquired. It was found just before the war by Professor Burchardt, who was fortunate enough to unearth the workshop of the ancient Egyptian sculptor Tutmosis and to discover the painted head and bust of the wife of the Pharaoh Enechaton. The Germans declared, therefore, that they might be willing to give up the bust if a figure or figures not only of similar artistic value but also of similar world-wide reputation were given in exchange.

Berlin museum authorities are satisfied with the Egyptian offer, and should the exchange be made, they claim that even without the head of Nefertiti they will still possess the finest collection in Europe of specimens of ancient Amarna art.

'PHONE CALLS FROM MID-OCEAN.

LINER'S INNOVATION.

The International Marine Radio Co. announce that on her present voyage from New York, the Majestic will be maintaining a radio telephone service with North America. It will be operated through the shore station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

This is the first occasion on which an Atlantic liner has been able to offer a public telephone service to both the American and European continents.

MISSING RECTOR.

POSSIBLE CLUE TO SEA DRAMA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BLACKPOOL, Saturday Night.

A possible clue to the identity of the unknown victim of the double drowning tragedy, which occurred off the North Pier yesterday, has now been furnished by the report that the Rev. William John Canton, rector of St. Margaret's, Whalley Range, Manchester, is missing.

The man who fell into the sea from the pier was reported to be a clergyman, but until late this evening the police were unaware of any clergyman being missing.

The second man who lost his life was Francis Leo Phybian, of Banks Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, an invalid. He jumped into the sea in a gallant but unavailing attempt at rescue.

It appears that Mr. Canton has been absent from his home at Whalley Range since yesterday morning, when he left without informing his housekeeper where he was going. As the rector had not returned this morning, the housekeeper, becoming alarmed, informed the police.

Mr. Canton, who is greatly beloved in the parish, particularly by the boys and girls who attend the Church school, is in his 81st year. He has been a widower for about a year.

Phybian was the sole support of his mother, who has lost husband and three sons in a few years.

NEW "RED" SCANDAL.

SOVIET COUNSELLOR ON HIS RECALL.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

The Counsellor of the Soviet Legation in Stockholm, Dimitrievsky, in a statement concerning his recall from his post says:—

"I know the motives very well. The formal motive has been provided by unscrupulous persons, who have taken advantage of my wish, expressed in the course of private conversations, for leisure to devote to scientific work abroad, relinquishing State employment.

"There are, however, more important reasons for my being recalled. I have always kept aloof from the Communist bureaucrats. I have always been guided by the interests of the Russian people, not by those of the Communist International. I must therefore thank the agents-provacateurs for having made possible a rupture which it would have been difficult for me to bring about. I have served Soviet Russia loyally up to the last moment."—*Reuter.*

LATE NEWS

WEST INDIES TEST.

(Earlier details on page 26.)

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), Saturday.

WEST INDIES, 141 for 3 wickets. Bad light stopped play.—Reuter's Special.

PLAISTOW BEATEN.

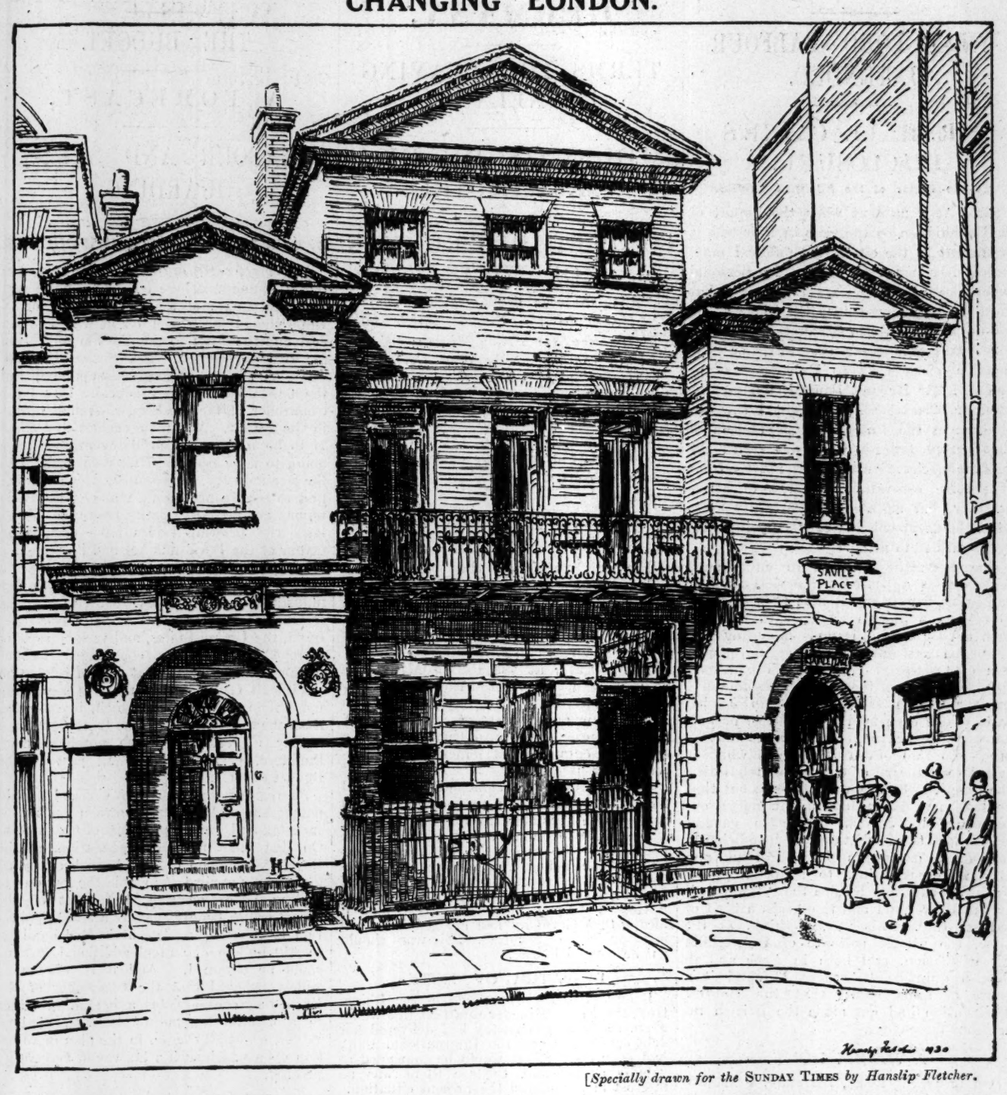
BRUSSELS, Saturday.

Brussels Swimming Club beat Plaistow United in a water polo match by 7 goals to 4.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH AIR "ACE" INJURED.

A Reuter message from Winchester, Virginia, this morning stated that Lieut. R. J. Clobecy, the British war "ace," was injured in a "stunt" flight yesterday. The accident is stated to have been his first in 6,000 hours spent in the air.

CHANGING LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Nos. 22 and 23, Savile Row, dating back to 1710, to be acquired by Westminster City Council for demolition so that Savile Row will be projected into Conduit Street in order to relieve congestion in Bond Street and Regent Street.

GETHSEMANE OUTRAGE.

BOMBS DISCOVERED IN GARDEN.

ARAB ALARM.

JERUSALEM, Saturday.

Five bombs have been discovered in a corner of the Garden of Gethsemane.

The discovery has given rise to alarmist reports, and the Arabs, in particular, are trying to connect the discovery with the fact that the Nebi Musa procession, one of the biggest Moslem feasts of the year, which will be held shortly, passes along a route skirting the Garden.

The police state that they do not believe there is any foundation for this report.

A meeting of the Arab Executive yesterday discussed the Privy Council's decision regarding death sentences on Arabs, and submitted a memorandum to the High Commissioner protesting and expressing the fear that trouble may arise from this decision. A delegation has been appointed to visit Transjordania to plead for the intervention of the Emir Abdullah.—*Reuter.*

HOW AN ELECTION WAS AVERTED.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT BARGAINING.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., speaking at Stafford yesterday, said that the word failure written over so much of the present Government's efforts, and particularly its difficulties over the Coal Bill, it had seemed that there was a possibility of an early General Election.

Ever since the luncheon parties at Mr. Snowden's between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel on the one hand, and between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Arthur Henderson on the other, however, it had become perfectly clear to those at Westminster that there was a pact.

They understood that the pact was for a considerable period, certainly over a period in which a long-drawn-out inquiry into electoral reform would continue to sit.

'PHONE TO MOSCOW.

NEW TERMS FOR BERLIN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Telephonic communication between Berlin and Moscow was opened to-day on the same conditions as exist for conversations with other European capitals.

Three minutes' conversation costs, during the day, 10s. 6d., and during the night 6s. 4d. This is about a shilling less than the charge for three minutes' talk with London.

LOWER THEATRE PRICES.

"CHALLENGE" BY LONDON REVUE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Jack Hulbert's revue, "The House that Jack Built," which has been running for many months at the Adelphi Theatre, London, will be transferred to-morrow week to the Winter Garden Theatre. The Adelphi is then to be reconstructed.

By arrangement with the management of the Winter Garden Theatre lower prices will be charged than have been possible at the Adelphi. The new charges will range from 7s. 6d. to 1s., and all the seats will be reserved with the exception of those at the latter figure.

MR. BALDWIN AND ST. ANDREWS.

It was announced yesterday that for his installation as Chancellor of the University Mr. Baldwin will arrive at St. Andrews on Friday, May 9. The installation will take place the following morning.

On Monday, May 12, Mr. Baldwin will receive the Freedom of the City.

FLYING DUCHESS

TO ATTACK THE CAPE RECORD.

500 MILES STAGES.

Plans are being made, it is understood, for a record flight attempt by the Duchess of Bedford. The Duchess hopes to fly to Cape Town and back and to complete the 16,000 miles flight in the record time of ten days.

The SUNDAY TIMES was informed at Woburn Abbey yesterday that nothing has been yet settled definitely, but that, should the Duchess decide to make the flight, she will probably use the Dutch Fokker machine "Spider," in which last year she flew to India and back in a week with Captain C. D. Barnard as pilot.

The Cape Town flight will be made in 500 miles stages, and Captain Barnard is expected again to pilot the Duchess, with Mr. R. Little as second pilot.

FIRST AID IN STREET.

INJURED CYCLIST GIVEN OXYGEN.

A cyclist, Herbert Lamb, of Orchard Crescent, N., and William Judge (18), a motor-cyclist, were seriously injured yesterday when they came into collision in Caledonian Road, N. Frank Williams, aged 18, Frederick Street, Islington, who was riding on the pillion of the motor-cycle, was also hurt.

Lamb was given oxygen in the street before being taken to hospital. The three injured men are detained at the Royal Northern Hospital. The cyclist and Judge are in a critical condition.

"RETROGRADE PEACE."

CLEMENCEAU'S WAR AND POST-WAR MEMORIES.

Clemenceau's war revelations, which have been appearing each morning in the *Daily Telegraph*, have unveiled to the world much that has hitherto been in obscurity. The instalments to be published this week are almost wholly concerned with the peace—"the Retrograde Peace," as the writer terms it.

The aged French statesman, who finished his memoirs only a few weeks before he died, makes no attempt to conceal his disappointment. He bitterly attacks the politicians of his country for submitting to "the many surrenders of the conditions of the Versailles Treaty." America, Britain, France herself—all of them he sees arrayed against France in the Peace.

In his eyes the war has proved to be no "war to end war." His message to his countrymen is this: "If Germany, still obsessed by her traditional militarism, persists in her *Deutschland uber Alles*, well, let the die be cast. We shall take up the atrocious war again at the point where we left it off. We must have the courage to prepare for it, instead of frittering away our strength in lies that no one believes, from conference to conference."

MISS ADA MAY.

Mr. C. B. Cochran asks the SUNDAY TIMES to deny the statement that Miss Ada May, the American artiste who is starring in his 1930 Revue, is to undergo an operation to-morrow.

Miss May, says Mr. Cochran, has been unwell since the dress rehearsal of the revue, but she proposes to play to-morrow and Tuesday, "after which the doctor will decide whether it will be necessary for her to take a few days' rest."

SOCIALIST M.P.'S LAWSUIT.

According to an appeal issued by the secretary of the fund raised for the purpose of helping Mr. Neil McLean, M.P., to meet the costs of a recent lawsuit, the Socialist member for Govan is being pressed for payment of £1,700 within eight weeks.

The alternative, says the appeal, is bankruptcy, with an application for the Chiltern Hundreds. The appeal is made to the constituents to come to the rescue.

WOMEN AND A MAHARAJAH.

INQUIRY BY VICEROY DEMANDED.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN PATIALA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India, meeting under the chairmanship of Lady Tata, have passed a resolution expressing horror at the nature of the charges made against the Maharajah of Patiala by the Indian States People's Conference Committee.

The resolution refers specially to the alleged outrages against the honour of women of every class which it is said have resulted in some cases in the death of the victims or the imprisonment, torture, and death of their men folk.

The Viceroy is called upon to order an immediate investigation into these charges and to punish every person proved guilty, irrespective of rank.

THE SICK LIST.

LORD ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS "MUCH BETTER."

CANON LORD ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, who underwent a slight operation recently, and who is a patient at St. Anthony's Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, was reported to be much better last night. Lord Archibald, who is 79, is a great-uncle of the Marquess of Queensberry, and the only surviving son of the seventh Marquess.

Reports of other invalids state:—

ARCHBISHOP LORD DAVIDSON: Going on quite well.

The MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE (operation): Progressing satisfactorily.

The HON. MRS. E. A. FITZROY (influenza): Much better.

MR. W. J. LOCKE: Considesably easies.

MR. JAMES SCOTT, M.P. (operation): Going on nicely.

MR. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE, who has been suffering from pneumonia, has now recovered, and he hopes to be able to leave London to-morrow to recuperate.

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

EXPEDITION AGAINST SHANSI LEADER.

NANKING, Saturday.

The National Government issued a mandate to-day ordering a punitive expedition to be undertaken against Yen Hsi-Shan, the Governor of Shansi Province, who is at present the dominating influence in Peking and Northern China.

It was announced two days ago that Yen Hsi-Shan had assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the Republic, and had declared a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the Nanking Government.—*Reuter.*

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE.

Dame Margaret Lloyd George deputised for her daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., at the opening of a bazaar at Eccles, Lancashire, yesterday.

"I would like to have Mr. Thomas's optimism," said Mrs. Lloyd George, "but I would not like to have his failures. No one can say that he has been successful."

HEALTH VISITORS' ESSAYS.

A number of prizes are being offered by the National Baby Week Council for essays by health visitors on "What Health Visitors Can Do to Promote the Teaching of Parents on Training the Toddlers."

The first prize will be a travelling scholarship of £10 to be expended in accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the winner and the council.

Entries, which must be sent in under cover of a nom deplume, must reach the office of the council, 117, Piccadilly, W.1, not later than May 15. Intending competitors are invited to write to the secretary for particulars.

OIL OBSESSION.

SOVIET IDEA OF ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

AMAZING TIRADE OF RUSSIAN PRESS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

"An outline of the new Anglo-French military-political agreement is now clearly visible at the London Conference," declares *Izvestia's* weekly survey of world affairs, which faithfully reflects Foreign Office opinion here.

"Therefore," the survey continues, "we may suppose that M. Tardieu's talk with Sir Henri Deterding had a very wide programme, even probing the problem of partitioning our Caucasian oilfields."

Now that the Koutepoff affair has reached its present stage, the Bolshevik Press again promotes the Anglo-Dutch oil magnate to the rank of chief universal anti-Soviet wizard, publishing, for instance, cartoons of "oil-fed Anglican Archbishops." Thus *Investia* continues:—

"It was Sir Henri Deterding who subsidised the Church's anti-Soviet campaign, as well as this Koutepoff bacchanalia, besides forging Chervonetsi."

"Deterding," declares *Za Industrialatziu*, the chief organ of the Soviet business world (better known under its old name of the *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*), "bribes the officials of the venal bourgeois Press, and we know that the religious campaign against us is directed by him."

The oil tower which was constantly moved about the stage throughout the new opera "North Wind," "emphasises the economic basis of everything that happens," declares *Izvestia's* musical marxian. [More Deterding, of course.]

"This opera, composed by the enterprising young musician, Leo Knipper, the great Tchehov's widow's nephew, treats of one of the most tragic episodes in the proletarian revolution—the execution of the twenty-six commissars of Baku by the British. It is not exactly an opera; sometimes the characters sing, then they talk to musical accompaniment. The weak point is that they often sing when they ought to talk, and talk when they would do better to sing." Just when the Commissar's speeches offer this young composer "a good chance of spreading himself along the plane of vocal heroism," in a nice aria, he lets them use the voice of a common or garden orator; but they sing when telephoning. Also there are too many tenors among them; but the "British General Maxton was sung and acted with refined satire by the basso Sokolof." "This opera," the writer concludes, "is a great investment for our industrialisation."

LORD MAYOR'S GUEST.

THE BURGOMASTER OF AMSTERDAM.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, with his wife, will be the guest of the Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) at the Mansion House immediately after Easter. The Burgomaster will be a guest at the customary Easter banquet which the Lord Mayor gives to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Mansion House, this year on April 30.

The visitors are to remain the guests of the City of London for several days when a special programme will be arranged for them, including visits to various places of interest in London.

KAYE DON.

BEACH STILL UNFIT FOR SPEED ATTEMPT.

'PRODDING' DENIED

OFFICIAL REPUDIATION OF RUMOURS.

DAYTONA BEACH, Saturday.

The continued rough condition of the beach is daily adding to the uncertainty regarding Kaye Don's attempt on the speed record.

Kaye Don had hoped to be able to make his attempt on the speed record to-morrow. He ordered the "Silver Bullet" to be got ready, and the mechanics worked hard on the car. No sooner had they finished, however, than Don, after a further inspection of the beach, stated that the wind and tide had not improved the course as he had hoped, and there was nothing for it but to postpone the attempt still further.—*Reuter.*

"INDEFINITE EXTENSION."

A Reuter message from New York says the statements that Kaye Don has been intimidated by the American officials to make his attempt and get the thing over were officially denied by the American Automobile Association yesterday, when sanction for Don to make his speed' trials was extended indefinitely.

"The design of the British racing car Silver Bullet, in which Kaye Don hopes to beat the world's automobile land speed record," says the Automobile Association, "makes it imperative for the course to be in perfect condition, and an extension has been granted to enable him to make his trial runs under the best possible weather and beach conditions. The delays that occurred have given rise to unfounded rumours that the famous driver had been 'prodded.' Such an impression crept into the British Press, and it is absolutely without foundation."

Four packages, each weighing 20 lb. and containing delicate spare parts for the Silver Bullet, were placed in the strong room of the Cunarder Aquitania yesterday half an hour before she sailed from Southampton.

On arrival in America these packages will be transferred to an aeroplane for conveyance to Daytona Beach.

MAID DISAPPEARS.

CURIOUS LETTER TO HOUSEKEEPER.

The police are scouring London for a seventeen-year-old girl, Miss Sarah Flegg, a maid employed by Sir George and Lady Higgins at Mountford House, Sunbury-on-Thames. She has not been seen since Wednesday, when she left the house in the afternoon for her usual half-day. She did not return, and the next morning Mrs. Paris, the housekeeper to Sir George and Lady Higgins, received a letter from the girl, saying she was broken hearted.

There was no address on the letter, which bore a South-east London postmark. The girl lives in Durham, and it was at first thought that she had returned there, but her parents have not seen her. She had little money in her possession, but took away a few of her own clothes.

Mrs. Paris stated last night that the girl was very happy, but was temperamental.

The following description has been circulated:—Height, 5 ft. 3 in., light brown bobbed hair, pale round face with grey eyes. She was wearing a navy blue coat and a saxe blue felt hat.

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EXCLUSIVELY

FOR ALL MODELS

Use TRIPLE SHELL OIL for Austin (all models), Fiat, Hillman, Humber, Lagonda, Rolls Royce, etc.

and DOUBLE SHELL OIL for Buick, Daimler, Morris, Sunbeam, etc.

Court Circular.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.

The Bishop of Durham has arrived at the Castle.

The Viscount Dalrymple (Scots Guards) and the Rev. Canon A. C. and Mrs. Deane had the honour of dining with the King and Queen this evening.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present at the Association Football match between England and Scotland, which took place at Wembley this afternoon.

The Prince George attended by Major Ulick Alexander witnessed the Association football match at Highbury between the Army and Navy.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will perform the opening ceremony of Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, on July 21. The Queen has consented to a suggestion that the hospital should be renamed Queen Mary's Hospital.

Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, will sail from Bombay for England on May 10 on leave of absence. He will be accompanied by Lady Jackson. They will arrive in London on May 25.

Sir Ronald Macleay, British Ambassador to the Argentine, will leave London on May 9 for Buenos Aires to take up his new duties.

The Marchioness of Titchfield has left 16, Portman Square for Welbeck Abbey, where she will remain until the end of the month.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have left 84, Eaton Square for St. Paul's, Walden Bury, Welwyn.

Earl and Countess Peel have returned to 34, Holland Park from Leydene, East Meon, Petersfield.

The Countess of Hardwicke will return to 13, Queensberry Place on Thursday from Paris.

The Countess of Clanwilliam has left 51, Cadogan Square for Montalto, Ballynahinch, Co. Down.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie will not leave London until after Easter for Airlie Castle.

The Countess of Northbrook has left 36, Great Cumberland Place for Abbots Worthy House, Winchester.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale have left 144, Piccadilly for Bretton Park, Yorkshire.

Lord Charles Hope has returned to Swinleyhurst, Ascot, from the South of France, where he has been since January

Lady Diana Gibb will arrive in London to-morrow from South Africa.

Lady Mary Savile has returned to 8, Upper Belgrave Street from Stockwell Hall, Billericay, Essex.

Lord and Lady Charnwood will leave 108, Eaton Square on Tuesday for Stowe House, Lichfield.

Lord de Clifford will leave Southampton on Wednesday in the Olympic for New York.

Lord Gainford has left 18, Mansfield Street for the Continent.

His Excellency M. Kazys Bizauskas and Mme. Bizauskas gave a party at the Lithuanian Legation, 10, Palace Gate on Thursday in honour of Mr. H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen—who, recently counsellor at our Embassy in Brussels, is proceeding shortly to the Baltic States as Minister Plenipotentiary — and Mrs. Hugessen. Their Excellencies the Ministers for Esthonia and Latvia were among the guests.

Lord and Lady Hastings will arrive at 30, Belgrave Square at the end of next week from Melton Constable, Norfolk.

Lord Aldenham will leave 37, Portland Place on April 16 for Clifton Hampden, Abingdon.

Lord and Lady Louth have returned to Louth Hall, County Louth, Ireland, from Vernet-les-Bains.

Lord Ventry will be 66 to-day and Lord Cardross will be 52.

The Hon. Fredric Morgan will return to 46, Charles Street to-morrow from Ireland. He will make a short stay in London and will then return to Ireland, where he will remain until the end of May.

The Hon. Lady Meux will return to London at the end of the month from Rio de Janeiro.

Captain the Hon. Michael and Lady Doreen Knatchbull will return to England at the end of the month from Canada.

The Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes has left Monte Carlo in her yacht Sister Anne for a cruise in the Mediterrancan. She will arrive in Paris at the end of the month.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond will arrive at Mulberry House, Smith Square, tomorrow, from South Africa.

Sir Robert and Lady Moncrieffe will celebrate their golden wedding to-day.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy have left England for Paris.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth have returned from Egypt to the Hotel Meurice, Paris, and expect to be back in London this week-end.

Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel expect to leave 25, Bryanston Square on April 16 for Putteridge Bury, Luton, where they will remain until after Easter.

General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson have left London for Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire.

Sir Walter Cockerline has left Hartford House, Scarborough, on a short visit to Paris.

The Lord Mayor will be the guest of the Pegasus Club at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, April 12.

The engagement is announced of Miss Doreen Shortt, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Shortt, to Mr. W. Harold Ingrams, Assistant-Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Ingrams, of Shrewsbury.

Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby will preside at the one hundred and third anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Connaught Rooms on November 12.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

MR. A. W. GAMAGE DEAD.

FOUNDER OF FAMOUS LONDON STORE.

BUSINESS ROMANCE.

The SUNDAY TIMES regrets to announce the death of Mr. Albert Walter Gamage, founder of the world-famous store in Holborn, London, which bears his name, which took place at his home at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, last night. He was in his 75th year.

Mr Gamage had been ill for some little time, and was unconscious for two days before the end came.

Albert Walter Gamage was the central figure in one of the romances of London commercial life some fifty-two years ago. His life story was one of indomitable courage which fearlessly tackled and overcame early obstacles, coupled with intelligence and foresight which guided him in his self-expressed task of "giving the public what it wants."

Mr. Gamage was the son of a Hereford builder-turned-farmer, and he came to London at the age of 15 with half-a-crown in his pocket.

Already he had worked for two years in drapery shops in the country, and his first London job was in a retailers. After spending some time with Spencer, Turner, and Boldero, of Lisson Grove, he determined to know more of the inner workings of his trade and so left to try his chance of engagement in the house of Hitchcock, Williams and Co., the drapers in St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE "SAMARITAN" HOUSEKEEPER.

Sir George Williams—young Gamage contrived to see principals—told him his application was useless, for there was no vacancy. In spite of this he called every day, until at last he was engaged in the dress department.

Over two years passed by, minor illnesses and reverses had been overcome, and he had risen to higher things when he was taken ill with a bad attack of scarlet fever. This seemed to be a severe blow to his ambitions, but actually it proved the reverse, for on returning to business his pale and wan condition made him an object of solicitude to the housekeeper. She was a motherly soul, and the lad in turn helped her in odd little ways during his spare time.

One day, during his luncheon hour, he took her watch to a jeweller in Holborn to be repaired. The jeweller, a talkative man, said that what the district needed was a hosiery shop, and he mentioned that he had a shop to let next door. On his way back young Gamage, fired by imagination and enterprise, decided to take it for himself. The premium of the shop was £100 and the rent £220. All the twenty-two-years-old embryo merchant had in cash was £45, plus a bountiful stock of courage. He was joined by a fellow-assistant named Spain, and with the help—in the shape of a loan—of friends, Gamage and Spain were able to open their little shop in Holborn. This was in 1878.

When they told their employer that they were leaving he predicted that the "two young fools" would crawl back to him for work in a few weeks' time. Happily this prophecy was unfulfilled.

"GREAT OAKS FROM ACORNS."

The first purchase for the future world-famed store was in the form of wire hair-brushes. These were bought from the manufacturers and sold at 1s. 9d. instead of the usual 2s. The shop opened with a window full of them. Inside, the shelves were covered with empty boxes, for the lads had no more money to buy stock, and credit was hard to get. But along with the brushes was displayed in the window this motto: "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and the brushes, which were a novelty and cheap, created a mild "sensation" in Holborn. Their first week's takings were £24, the second week's £21, and the third—to their huge delight—£40. At the end of the first year's trading they had taken £1,632. At this time Gamage was living with his partner in one room at the back of the shop. Their joint weekly food allowance was 12s. 6d.

Within a few years both young men had become engaged to be married, and Mr. Spain, suggesting there would not be a living in the business for two families, offered Mr. Gamage his share. Mr. Gamage bought it for £425 and carried on the fight alone.

His slogan was "Be satisfied with small profits," and he adhered to it throughout his career. "Selling goods at small profits," he once said, "has kept the old customers and has brought new ones to the house."

Success, slow at first, came more quickly as time went on, and the name of Gamage spread further and further afield. He began a new era in advertising, being among the first to use a full-page newspaper advertisement. His 1,000-page catalogue was the first publication of its kind in this country.

In 1908 the business of Benetfink and Co., of Cheapside, E.C., of which he was chairman, was purchased, and is still carried on as a separate concern.

EMPLOYEES' JUBILEE GIFT.

The latest development of Mr. Gamages' business is to be seen in the extensive brick and stone building now nearing completion in Oxford Street, W., close to the Marble Arch. The store will have over five acres of floor space.

Two years ago Mr. Gamage received a jubilee presentation from his staff of nearly 1,000 employees, a remarkable tribute to the pluck and skill of the young draper's apprentice of 1878.

Mr. Gamage was a keen sportsman, and was president of many athletic clubs. The athletic outfitters' side of his great store reflected his own love of games and he was a generous donor of challenge shields, cups, etc., and a warm supporter of workmen's clubs.

Mr. Gamage married in 1888 the second daughter of Mr. J. G. Murdoch, late of Camden Square, London, and had two sons —Mr. Eric Gamage and Mr. Leslie Gamage —and one daughter—Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. Cyril Hammond, by whom he is survived.

Mr. Eric Gamage succeeded his father as governor of Messrs. Gamage, Ltd., on his retirement last year. He married Miss Nora Fletcher, daughter of Mr. Robert Fletcher, of Hampstead. Mr. Leslie Gamage's wife is a daughter of Sir Hugo Hirst.

The provisional arrangements for the funeral are that a service will be held at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on Tuesday, and afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium.

12,000 *MILES FOR A HOLIDAY.*

The majority of the 700 passengers, who arrived at Southampton yesterday by Aberdeen Commonwealth liner Moreton Bay, have made 12,000 miles journey from Australia in order to spend their holidays in the Homeland.

Many saw shores of England for the first time, as there were no fewer than 136 children on board.

WAR STOCK FOR NURSES.

Miss Marsh, the last of an old Leigh (Lancashire) family, has given £7,500 5 per cent. War Stock to the governors of Leigh Infirmary, the interest to be used for maintaining the nurses' home.

She had previously given £15,000 for the Leigh Infirmary extensions, and supplemented her late youngest brother's gift of £10,000 for the new Leigh swimming baths by an additional £6,000.

CENTENARIAN'S TEA PARTY.

Miss Helen Thackrah, of St. Ronans, Winkfield, near Ascot, yesterday celebrated her hundredth birthday by giving a tea to the village children, at which a cake with a hundred candles was cut. Miss Thackrah is the daughter of Mr. George Thackrah, of Feltham House, Middlesex, and she has lived at St. Ronans for the last seventy years. Miss Thackrah last night entertained a dozen nieces, covering four generations.

DR. T. E. PAGE.

AN EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE.

A GREAT CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

A birthday tribute of unusual interest has just been paid by the presentation to Dr. T. E. Page of an address, bearing over 500 signatures, to mark his eightieth birthday.

The address of congratulation, which is in Latin, was signed by three archbishops, about a dozen bishops, the heads of practically all the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, leading politicians of all parties, and others prominent in art, scholarship, and letters.

Dr. Page is one of the greatest living authorities on the classics. As Sixth Form Master at Charterhouse for thirty-seven years, from 1873 to 1910, he inspired many generations of Carthusians with a love of the humanities. The copious notes to the text books for which he was responsible made easier many a schoolboy's path to the writings of antiquity.

Since he retired from Charterhouse, Dr. Page has played a great part in the service to literature begun by Dr. James Loeb, the American banker and scholar, in the creation of the Loeb Classical Library. He is one of the three editors of the Library—Dr. E. Capps and Dr. W. H. D. Rouse are the others—which in recent years has opened the treasures of Greek and Roman letters to those unacquainted with the classical languages.

About 250 volumes have so far been issued. Text and English translation are on opposite pages, a plan of special helpfulness to those whose impulse to culture is checked by the barrier of language, but also one calling for critical exactitude which only scholars of high distinction can provide. Some of the volumes have been reprinted many times. Horace, Catullus, Homer, Virgil and Cicero have proved specially popular.

CLASSICS IN EDUCATION.

Dr. Page was president of the Association of Assistant Masters in 1903, and in an age when classical studies have been challenged by concentration on other things, he has fought consistently and successfully for the recognition of the classics as an integral part of a general education. In writings and at meetings of educationists, too, he has been a vigorous opponent of the tradition that the headmasters of the public schools should be selected from those in holy orders; he has lived to see the virtual passing of the tradition.

By his election as a member of the governing bodies of three schools—Charterhouse, Cranleigh and Shrewsbury—he has won recognition in places with which he has had almost a life's association. He was head of the school at Shrewsbury in 1866, and Cranleigh is only a few miles from Godalming, where Charterhouse School occupies a notable position on the hill overlooking the town. At Godalming, too, Dr. Page has for many years taken part in municipal and educational advancement. He is a magistrate and a member of the Surrey County Council.

In London his tall and scholarly figure—he has often been mistaken for the late Lord Balfour—may frequently be seen in Pall Mall when he is on his way to the Reform Club, of which he has been a member for forty years. Hanging in the club is his portrait, painted by Mr. Clive Gardiner. This in itself is an unusual distinction; no other man has received such an honour in his lifetime.

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.

DOLLS' HOUSE BOOK FOR BODLEIAN.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has received from the Queen a copy of the "Queen's Dolls' House Book," in two volumes: volume one, by A. C. Benson and the late Sir Lawrence Weaver, devoted mainly to the "House," and volume two, by E. V. Lucas, pertaining in the main to the "Library." These volumes are now on exhibition in the Bodleian Picture Gallery.

Sir Harry Verney, K.C.V.O. (Private Secretary to the Queen), in a preliminary letter, informs the librarian that it would give Her Majesty great pleasure to present these volumes to the library, as she thinks that this illustrated record of the building and furnishing of the Dolls' House will be of interest to readers, and may give pleasure to young and old of present and future generations

GRAND MUFTI ON PALESTINE.

Lord Brentford will preside on Thursday, at 5.30, at the House of Commons, when members of both Houses will hear the Grand Mufti make a statement on the Palestine Report Kazim Pasha and the Mayor of Jerusalem, and other members of the Palestine-Arab delegation, will accompany the Grand Mufti.

QUICK AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An L.C.C. ambulance, answering a call, reaches the scene of the accident in six or seven minutes after the call is received. The average time for 1929 was 6.7 minutes.

The fact is mentioned in the report of the L.C.C. Fire Brigade Committee. Calls received in 1929-30 totalled 44,178, against 42,879 in the previous year.

Control of the service has now been transferred from the Fire Brigade Committee to the Central Public Health Committee. Because of the increasing number of street accidents, another ambulance station is to be provided, making a total of fifteen.

THE PAGEANT FOR BART'S.

So successful has been "The Acts of Rahere," the historical pageant play staged in St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, that the daily performances at 6 p.m., Sundays excepted, are to be extended until next Saturday. There will be a special performance this afternoon at three o'clock.

The pageant has been seen by the Lord and Lady Mayoress, the Bishop of London, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Viscountess Sandhurst, Viscountess Harcourt, and many other well-known people, and visitors from the provinces and overseas.

SUMMER BIRDS ARRIVING.

The summer birds are beginning to arrive, and it is reported that the cuckoo has been heard and seen at Hothfield, near Ashford (Kent). A report received yesterday from the Norfolk Broads states that the willow wren was seen there for the first time this spring on April 3, and the yellow wagtail has also been met with.

The chiff-chaff has been heard at Tooting Bec Common, and a wheatear has been seen in Richmond Park. Swallows and sand-martins have reached various parts of the country.

A big influx of summer migrants should be observed during the next fortnight.

HISTORICAL INVENTORIES.

A series of plates showing prisoners' inscriptions in the Tower of London, the fine collection of monuments at Southwark Cathedral, and the interior views of important mansions like Charlton House and Eltham Lodge, is included in the coming volume on East London, which concludes the Inventories of the County of London made by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

A biographical interlude entitled "Warriors Dead," contributed by Mr. E. V. Lucas, gives a more personal impression of the monuments than is possible within the confines of the Inventory.

BIG WINDFALL FOR THE EXCHEQUER.

£904,000 ESTATE TO PAY £290,000.

GOLD REFINER'S GIFTS TO HOSPITALS.

Over £290,000 will be payable to the Treasury in respect of the Estate of Mr. Frederick George Nutting, of Kilphedir, Sutherland, N.B., and of Queen Anne's Mansions, London, who left unsettled property valued at £904,401 gross, with net personalty £885,093.

Mr. Nutting died domiciled in England, and probate of his will has been granted to his nephews, Sir Harold Stansmore Nutting, Bart., of Quenby Hall, Hungarton, and Capt. Arthur Ronald Stansmore Nutting, M.C., of Castleknock, Co. Dublin. Mr. Nutting left:

£1,000 to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.
£1,000 to St. Dunstans Hospital for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers.
£500 to his keeper, James Cameron, of Kilphedir.
£250 to his housekeeper, Janet Sutherland.

LIVED OVER HIS BUSINESS.

Though a wealthy man, Mr. James John Blundell, of Wardour Street, a gold and silver refiner, continued until the end of his life to live over his business premises. His will deals with estate valued at £144,639 gross, with net personalty £141,044, and bequests include:

£5,000 to the Freemasons Hospital and Nursing Home.

£1,000 each to the London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, Royal Northern Hospital, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, Dr. Barnado's Homes, Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Haverstock Hill, and the National Institute for the Blind.

A life annuity of £150 to his housekeeper, Harriet Norton.

£2,000 (in addition to professional charges) as executor to his solicitor, Ernest Edward Bird, "as a memento of my long friendship and association with him."

FOR THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. David Jessop Smith, of Worksop, who left £19,832, with net personalty £911, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his son for life, with remainder to his children. On failure of issue the estate is left to the Crown towards the reduction of the National Debt.

BUSINESS FOR WORKERS.

Estate valued at £43,903, with net personalty £41,626, was left by Mr. Robert Neal Tough, of Scarth Road, Barnes, who carried on the lightermen and tug and barge business of Tough and Henderson. Subject to various personal legacies he bequeathed:

The goodwill of his business, with the tugs, barges, gear, etc., and £3,000 to be turned into a company, and the shares given to his sister, the executors and over thirty captains, mates, barge builders, bargemen, watchmen, tug drivers, clerks, and others, if continuing in the employ of the Company.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
Miss LILIAN WILSON, of Somerset House, St. Aubins Road, Jersey, and formerly of Boston House, Eastbourne (net personalty £62,308) (estate in England)	£62,407
Dame LILIAN GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, of Birchgrove, Haywards Heath, and of Eaton Square, S.W., wife of Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart. (formerly private secretary to the Viceroy of India and Chief of Staff of the King when Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1905-6) (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £49,556)	49,893
Mrs. SUSANNA MARGARET NEWALL, of Madingley Rise, Cambridge, wife of Professor H. F. Newall (net personalty £31,943)	32,035
Sir ARCHIBALD CHARLES PHILIP MURRAY, Bart., of Harewood Glen, Selkirk, and of the Bath Club, Dover Street (unsettled property) (net personalty £6,450)	7,223
Mr. JAMES HOUSTON CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., of Fitzroy House, Newmarket, private trainer for Sir Victor Sassoon (net personalty £1,089)	2,410

SURREY COUNTY HALL.

OPENING TO-MORROW BY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The Duke of Gloucester will, to-morrow, open with a golden key the extension to the Surrey County Hall at Kingston, which has cost over £110,000. Nearly 800 guests will be accommodated in a giant marquee in front of the building.

The old and new parts of the County Hall will make the building one of the finest of its kind in the South of England. For several years the work of the Council has far outstripped the accommodation of the original county hall. Many departments have had to be housed in army huts and in private houses on the opposite side of the road, but all departments will now be accommodated under one roof.

The older part of the County Hall will, in future, be used principally for the work of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, and from next July, of Surrey Assizes, which are then being removed from Guildford.

DAME EMMA ALBANI.

FUNERAL TRIBUTES TO A GREAT ARTIST.

"In loving memory of a great artist" appeared over and over again on the floral tributes placed on the grave of Dame Emma Albani, whose funeral took place at Brompton Cemetery yesterday. The prima donna died on Thursday at the age of 77. She was buried in the grave of her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye.

The Rev. A. M. Arthur, of St. Mary's Priory, Fulham Road, conducted the brief service at the graveside. Among the singer's old friends present were Mme. Amina Goodwin, the pianist, Mr. Dettmar Dressel, and Mrs. William Arkwright. Among those who sent wreaths were Mr. John Coates, the Royal Academy of Music, and the Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

The first part of the funeral service took place at the Servite Church, Fulham Road, in the morning. A low mass of requiem was said by Father H. Morris. The congregation included Mr. Ernest Fredk. Gye (son), Mlle. La Juesse, Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Lady Philip Gregory, Mr. Henry D. Prescott (representing the Royal Musical Society), Mr. J. Mewburn Levien (representing the Royal Philharmonic Society), Capt. Yeomans, Miss Julia Pinto-Leite, Lady Williamson, and Mr. A. A. Bell (secretary and representing the Royal Academy of Music).

SLEEPING CARS AS HOTELS.

Six hundred and fifty sleeping cars will provide living accommodation for 13,000 people when the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine of Toronto meets in June.

The Canadian National Railways, says *Modern Transport*, will park 350 sleeping cars in which accommodation will be provided for 7,000 people. The Canadian Pacific will use 300 for a similar purpose, and in all 13,000 people will be "housed."

"CORPORATE LIFE" SUBURB.

The Marquess of Crewe, opening an exhibition of students' work at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute yesterday, said that the Hampstead Garden Suburb differed fundamentally from others.

Some were inhabited by the wealthier classes, others almost exclusively by working classes, but the Hampstead Garden Suburb was principally for comfortable business people.

It was a centre of corporate life in a more perfect and designed form, where people, differing in many respects, could live side by side in sombined life and develop local patriotism.

BACK TO COLD WEATHER.

NORTHERLY WINDS AND GROUND FROST.

DEPRESSIONS MOVING TO BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.—Light or moderate northerly winds; mainly fair, but local showers; rather cold, ground frost locally at night.

IRELAND.—Light northerly to variable wind; fair; rather cold, ground frost locally at night.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate northerly breeze; mainly fair; visibility moderate to good; sea slight.

AIR ROUTES.—Wind northerly, 10 m.p.h. at surface and 20 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet, becoming north-westerly, 18-20 m.p.h. at surface and 30-35 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet towards Cologne. Weather mainly cloudy, with local rain. Visibility 2,000 to 4,000 yards.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

A drift of cold air from North-West Russia, which had invaded all except the southern districts of Britain on Friday, advanced over nearly the whole country yesterday, and made an unpleasantly chilly end to a week that had opened in summerlike warmth.

The brunt of winter's belated attack was reserved for the north; snow fell over a wide area in Scotland and upland regions of Northern England and North Wales, where it lay to a depth of several inches in the morning, and sleet extended into the Midlands. Glasgow had 12 deg. of frost on the ground at dawn, while an air temperature of 4 deg. below freezing-point was registered there, as well as at Nairn. In London and many other districts skies were persistently overcast, however, and the gloomy character of the weather suggested November rather than April.

Apart from Hampshire and Cornwall, where 55 deg. was reached at Bournemouth, Bude, and Penzance, temperature was everywhere low for the time of year. At Douglas the maximum was only 40 deg., and the 1 p.m. reading of 44 deg. at Kew fell 7 deg. short of the normal. In Central London the thermometer at the Air Ministry marked 47 deg. at 3.30 p.m. compared with 67 deg. at the same hour on Tuesday. The last occasion on which London's temperature failed to mount above 50 deg. on April 5 was in 1911.

RARE DEER AT ZOO.

GROWING NEW ANTLERS TWICE A YEAR.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

A small collection of African animals which has just arrived at the Zoo consists of a pair of bay duikers (small antelopes), a civet cat, Barbary mice, wood owls, doves, and a number of waxbills, and other tiny birds.

The Barbary mice are the only creatures among these new arrivals that were not already represented in the Gardens. They are large-sized mice of quaint appearance. Their ears, noses, and tails are very long, and their brown fur is striped with black.

The Zoo has also been presented with two pet monkeys, one being a mona and the other a capuchin. Both have been sent to the menagerie under a cloud, as they had a habit of biting if displeased; but they have settled down in their new surroundings, and seem willing to become Zoo pets.

The deer are now shedding their antlers, and consequently the Père David's stag, a rare deer from China, is being carefully watched, for this animal has begun to grow two pairs of antlers a year. The other deer in the Gardens begin to grow their new antlers six weeks after the old ones have dropped off, and their antlers are not fully grown until autumn when the velvet covering peels off, leaving them hard and ready to be used as fighting weapons until spring arrives and they fall off. But the Père David's deer grows a new pair of antlers both in the spring and autumn, and as soon as one pair is shed the new ones appear, while, instead of taking six months to grow, they take only two.

The Zoo's Père David's deer has been in the menagerie for six years, but not until last year did he show this peculiarity of his species. He differed from his housemates only because he grew his antlers in the autumn instead of the spring. But last April, when he shed his antlers, he grew thin and refused to feed, and it was then noticed that he was growing a second pair; these were again replaced in the autumn, and, as in the spring, the animal felt the strain of producing his new growths. Therefore, at present he has to be encouraged to feed, and the greatest care has to be taken of him.

The Australian black swans have hatched their eggs, and are now proudly exhibiting five fluffy greyish-white cygnets. Their success has aroused the envy of the South American black-necked swans, with the result that these birds have decided to start a rival nursery. They have built an enormous nest, but so far they have not filled it with eggs.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Miss June Ford Pearce, who had lived at Bristol all her life, has died there in her 103rd year.

The Mayor of Watford (Councillor Mrs. A. F. Broad) is lying gravely ill at her residence, Earlsgate, Watford.

A reunion dinner of the Rifle Brigade will take place at the London Rifle Brigade headquarters, Bunhill Row, E.C., on April 26.

Four Vickers-Armstrong Siddeley fighting planes, built for the Irish Free State Air Force, have arrived in Ireland after a flight from Weybridge.

John Thomas Brain (68) was yesterday found dead with a bullet wound in his head, at Clifden Road, Clapton. Brain had been suffering from an internal complaint.

The Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund and Institution state that no plans whatever have yet been made for a Royal Command Variety performance in aid of the Fund this year.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

ON NEW SHAMROCK'S CHANCES

IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead, have received an order for a passenger and cargo liner fitted with triple expansion engines for the South American service of the Booth Steamship Co., Liverpool.

The battleship, Queen Elizabeth, at present undergoing refit at Portsmouth, will sail on May 27 with Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield to resume duty as flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

A few minutes after seeing a motor accident in Chiswick, Thomas Whistler, of Cressy Avenue, Strand on the Green, Chiswick, was knocked down by a motor-car, and died shortly after admission to the West Middlesex Hospital.

An estimated expenditure of £60,000 to complete improvements to the River Graveney is suggested by the Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council as part of a scheme for the provision of work for men transferred from depressed areas.

When a Carhampton farmer was fined £1 at Dunster yesterday for allowing the carcase of a sheep to remain unburied on his farm, he said that foxes had been attacking his lambs and he had to turn his farm dogs loose at night to protect the sheep and lambs.

Following a burglary alarm at the Piccadilly Arcade, New Street, Birmingham, yesterday, a police cordon was formed round the area, and it was found that the plate glass door of a jeweller's shop had been broken; but the intruder had been disturbed by the alarm and had taken nothing.

SUPERB COLLECTION

FURS

Presented on the return of the Buyer from Paris .. .. ..

A FITTING prelude to Easter is this new collection of Spring Furs. As an opportunity to secure Furs for holiday motoring and travel it constitutes a most important shopping event.

THE stock exampled in the designs depicted comprises a variety of Parisian models—the results of last week's visit to the Continent by Barkers fur buyer. Also designs by a leading London furrier. A collection which well merits a personal inspection

BARKERS

FUR SALON 2ND FLOOR

Here are single examples from a big selection:

NATURAL PONYSKIN

This original design in the new length is of Ponyskin and Fox. Beige Fawn Russian Pony with natural Rust Fox to tone; harmonise perfectly.
PRICE, EACH GNS 21

In Squirrel Colour Grey Caracul Lamb Paw, or Marten Fawn Paw.
PRICE, EACH GNS 19

MINK MARMOT

This design in Russian Marmot in shadings of Mink or Sable Brown featuring the newest collar and sleeve workings.
PRICE, EACH GNS 19

MODELS in natural Mink or Kolinsky.
PRICE, EACH GNS 245

BEIGE SQUIRREL

MODEL illustrated is in Beige Fawn Squirrel lock suitably designed for day or evening wear. Designed for the average figure from pelts of reliable quality in a lovely shade of Beige.
PRICE, EACH GNS 15

O.S. sizes from 18 GNS.

In Clear Grey natural Squirrel
PRICE, EACH GNS 30

In Platinum Grey Squirrel Flanks. PRICE, EACH GNS 10

FUR TIES for the Spring SUITS

SELECTED FURS for Spring—from Barkers new collection.

2-skin FOX Scarf

Delightful new style fur scarf made from two perfectly matched skins of reliable quality. Supplied in three shades. Beige Fawn, Sable Brown, or Platinum Grey.
PRICE, EACH GNS 10

Similar design in Real Silver Fox
PRICE, Each, GNS 29

NATURAL SKUNK . .

These smart Cross-over Fur Scarves are in real Skunk of natural colour, each finished with tails to blend. Skunk designed style as sketch. Recommended for durability and smart wear.
PRICE, EACH £4

Canadian Sable, or real Marten, same style.
PRICE, EACH GNS 18

NATURAL SILVER FOX

Real Silver Foxes, each designed in the animal effect from reliable quality soft pelts. This is a direct purchase of unrepeatable value.
PRICE, EACH £9.10

Lustrous Natural MINK

A model of style and distinction, designed on graceful lines from perfectly matched natural Mink in a dark shading. The colour of the coat is unusually beautiful
PRICE, GNS 245

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Fashions for Easter

Here are two models which portray the distinctive line of the new modes. Many others are on view in Gorringes Fashion Salons.

K.A.123.
5 Gns

K.A.123.—TWO-PIECE SUIT with a smart frock of figured Marocain and bindings of the same material as the coat. The distinctive coat is made in a plain corded silky material. Obtainable in Black/Blue, Black/Beige, Black/White. Also in Black with colour. Sizes S.W., W.O.S. 5 Gns

"ETON."
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"ETON." Smart COAT in an exceptionally pretty style, made in Wool Georgette with trimming of Beige Hare. Lined throughout. Stocked in Black or Beige. Medium and large sizes. 7½ Gns

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To-morrow and throughout the week Gorringes will offer Hosiery and Underwear from their regular stocks at specially reduced prices.

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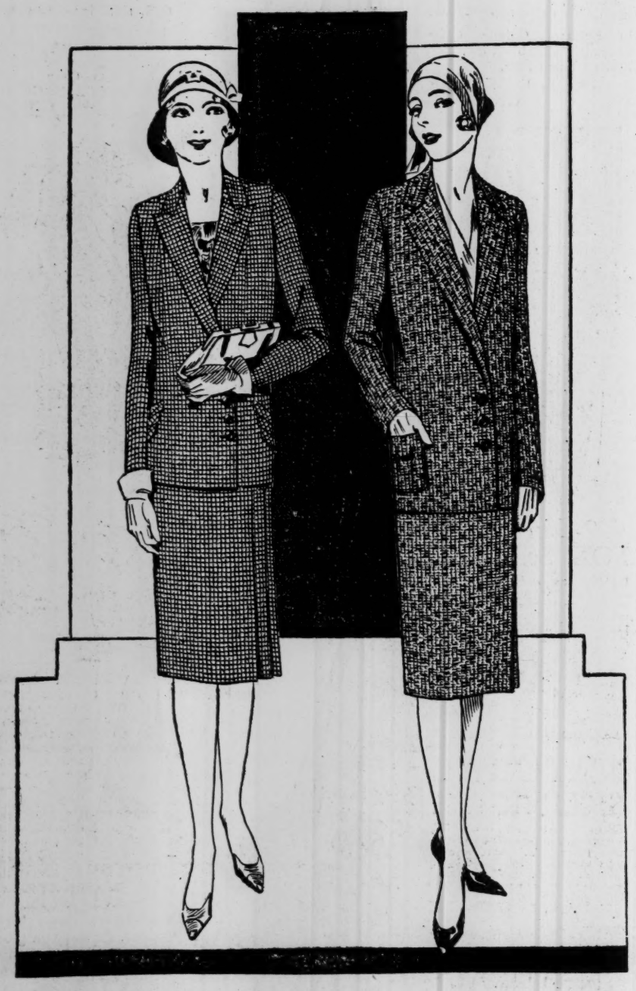


509.—Tailored COAT and SKIRT of Worsted Suiting. The Coat is lined with Crêpe de Chine. In several shades of brown.
Sizes: S.W. and W. 6 gns

508.—Tailored COAT and SKIRT of checked Suiting. The skirt has two deep pleats at the left side. Obtainable in two shades of brown, also in fawn and green.
Sizes: S.W. and W. 5½ gns

Peter Robinson, Ltd., Oxford Street and Regent Street, W.1.

Court and Society

The King and Queen are at Windsor Castle, and will remain in residence there over Easter; in fact, it is unlikely that their Majesties will return to Buckingham Palace before the second week in May. The King and Queen went down to Windsor by motor car on Monday afternoon, his Majesty having transacted state business at the Palace in the morning, during which he received Lord Passfield, the Secretary for the Dominions. The Duke of Gloucester arrived at the Castle on Wednesday on a short visit, and the much-coveted "dine-and-sleep" invitations for distinguished guests will be resumed during their Majesties' stay at the Castle. There was a small dinner party on Thursday when the Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow and her daughter, Lady Mary Hope, had the honour of being invited.

Always when the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury give a party at their house in Arlington Street the floral decorations are especially attractive, and when they entertained the delegates attending the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League on Thursday evening the flowers were lovely. Great masses of rhododendron foliage were to be seen in the corners of the stairs, and the base of the staircase was banked with red and white lilies and bright pink blooms, while in the drawing rooms daffodils and other spring flowers were lavishly displayed—all sent from Hatfield. Lady Salisbury looked a dignified figure in black tulle, embroidered in silver, and she wore some fine diamonds and pearls. Lord Salisbury, wearing the Order of the Garter, stood by her side, and later escorted Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, who was dressed in gold spotted black georgette. Mr. Baldwin was detained by the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill in the House of Commons, as was Sir Henry Page Croft, who is the Chancellor of the League. However, there were many ardent Primrose Leaguers present, and among those I came across were Lord Ebbisham, with his wife, in black velvet, and their twin daughters, the one in pale pink and the other in white; the Earl of Onslow, who was in conversation with Viscount Brentford; and Viscountess Brentford, in black lace, and wearing a *sautoir* of pearls, was also near by. Lady Fitzgerald, in black velvet, Mr. Gerald and Lady Louise Loder, Mrs. Patrick de Bathe, who kept on a short fur-trimmed coatee over her black frock, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, and Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham were also present.

The Duke of York is much to the fore in presiding at functions nowadays, and Wednesday found his Royal Highness at the Mansion House at the festival dinner of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, when he made an eloquent appeal. Wearing the ribbon of the Garter, he sat between the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, while others at the top table included Sir Arthur and Lady Greer, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Dame Madge Kendal, Mr. Sheriff Bowater, with his wife in blue brocade; the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, who made one of his humorous speeches. Other supporters were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Romer, the latter in white taffetas; Sir Frederick Gorell-Barnes, Mr. Norman Forbes, Sir Gordon and Lady Campbell, and Lord Charnwood.

Lady Wavertree lent Sussex Lodge on Friday afternoon for the production of a talking film of the Italian Picture Pageant, but the elements being unkind enough to provide torrents of rain, it was found impossible to do more than photograph the participants in the drawing room. Lord Wavertree was present, and Mr. Shane Leslie was active in posing the performers. The Countess of Birkenhead, in black trimmed with beige fox, was an onlooker, and those taking part included her two daughters and Lady Moira Combe and Lady Cynthia Asquith. Lady Camrose, Lady Juliet Duff, and Lady Cunard have taken tickets for the performance, which takes place on Friday next.

Much interest was aroused by the marriage of Lady Hermione Lytton to Mr. Cameron Cobbold on Thursday, and hundreds of friends and relatives motored from London to Knebworth, where the ceremony took place in the tiny church of St. Mary, which lies within the park gates of the bride's home. The persistent downpour of heavy rain unfortunately prevented the bridal party from proceeding on foot to the church, as had been intended, but in spite of the terribly inclement conditions tenants and villagers lined the route and cheered the happy pair. The bride made a pretty picture in her quite plain dress of ivory satin, which was almost concealed beneath the folds of the veil of old family lace, and her long retinue of little people dressed in apple-blossom pink, headed by Lady Davina Lytton, behaved perfectly. The bridegroom presented his new sister-in-law with a brooch of black enamel and diamonds with the monogram "L. C.," and similar ones on a smaller scale to the little bridesmaids, the pages receiving cuff-links. The Countess of Lytton, now walking quite well again, wore a coat and dress of mignonette green, with a turban toque to match, and her good-looking sons, Viscount Knebworth and his sailor brother, were energetic as ushers.

The presents were set out in two of the fine oak-panelled reception rooms, and the cake was cut in the picture gallery. The tall glass case containing the jewellery was crowded with attractive things, the most important, perhaps, being the emerald and diamond brooch, pendant earrings, and ruby and diamond brooch from the bride's parents; the antique necklace and brooch of emeralds and diamonds from Viscount Knebworth, Lady Davina Lytton, and the Hon. John Lytton; pearl and garnet earrings from Viscount and Viscountess Ridley; sapphire brooch, bracelet, and necklet, *en suite*, from the Hon. Mrs. Forbes Adam; and the sapphire and diamond ring from the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. A moleskin coat with a squirrel collar is also a present from the bride's parents, as is a dressing-case with engine-turned silver fittings. The bridegroom's father has given a canteen of ivory-handled knives, silver candelabra and trays, and a string of pearls which the bride wore with her wedding gown. Although comparatively few were accommodated in the church, there was a large crowd at the reception, where I saw the Duchess of Rutland, in a little turban of gold-spotted black; the Marchioness of Anglesey, in black trimmed with strips of ermine; the Ladies Caroline and Elizabeth Paget, wearing stone-coloured felt hats; Viscount Hambleden—receiving congratulations on the birth of a son and heir that very day—accompanied by his sister, the Hon. Edith Smith, in cornflower blue; the Countess of Oxford, in all black with a long fur stole; Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, the latter in black, and her sisters, Mrs. Euan Wallace, in a fur coat, and Mrs. Sewell, in a tweed coat.

Lady Chamberlain and her daughter, Miss Diane Chamberlain, left town last Sunday for Paris, where they were joined on Friday by Sir Austen Chamberlain, prior to going to Cap Martin, where they have been lent a villa. Before their departure Lady Chamberlain has been busily engaged in getting into their new house in Rutland Gate. This has a large double drawing-room decorated in clouded blue, both as to walls and ceiling, and is treated to curtains of green-blue floral chintz.

MAYFAIR.

Spring Frocks

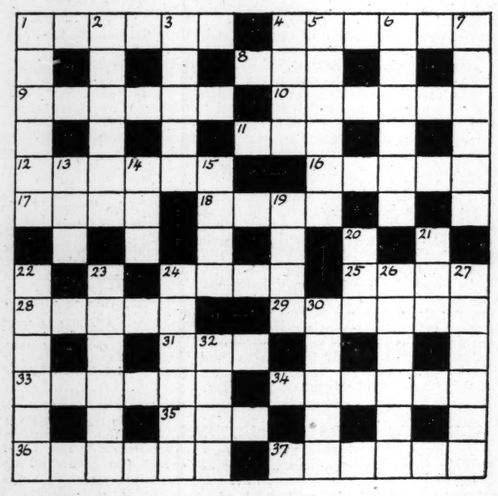
A FORETASTE of coming fashions in the new spring collections shows many silk muslin, crêpe and chiffony textures.

The sketch to the right shows a frock in the newest shade of dull green crêpe (green is very popular) with figured patttern. A graceful small shoulder cape is gathered i. the centre front in fichu fashion with a soft bow. The nearly-fitting corsage buttons down the back and the belt also. Many godet panels form the lower part of the skirt, put on the slim fitting hip-line in scalloped lines.

The sketch to the left shows a little 2-piece suit in navy "Madiana" crêpe. The front of the frock is godet in cut, but it has a plainer back. The cuffs and collar are of white muslin.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 275.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 275," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Developed.
4. "The Lover . . . with a woeful —— made to his mistress' eyebrow." ——"As You Like It."
8. This bear we may meet away from the Zoo, to our displeasure.
9. Oriental levee.
10. Part of the trunk, but of something much smaller than an elephant.
11. This man is a sailor.
12. Correctly.
16. Soothing after a burn, suggesting saving after the fire.
17. Who wrote "Hope springs eternal in the human breast?"
18. Wither.
24. River of Italy.
25. One of the U.S.A.
28. Due to make the voice of the herd after half a century.
29. The cry of the triumphant inventor.
31. The kind of skin that is useful at 11 across.
33. "Greatly to find quarrel in a straw when ——'s at the stake."—"Hamlet."
34. Siam, Ma! (anag.).
35. This bird is supremely indifferent to being turned round.
36. Hence the May-fly.
37. Mediterranean island.

DOWN.

1. My old-fashioned great-aunt says that this name suits both the beret and its wearer.
2. Vegetable.
3. Fish.
4. Scottish Shire.
5. Amazed.
6. Grand.
7. This is right in heraldry.
13. The sound of growling.
14. If the strata were above this the plan would be plain.
15. "It is the specious that win earthly renown" (hidden).
19. West country resort.
20. A kind of dog.
21. Tree.
22. Kind of architecture.
23. The kind of food that one may get at the place that is in it.
24. One of the guinea-pig family.
26. What one calls that which one cannot do with the middle of it.
27. Worry.
30. The strength of the saw (beware).
32. Flower.

CROSS-WORD No. 274 PRIZEWINNERS.

E. G. HUGHES, 27, Heath View, Lodge Lane, Grays, Essex; Mrs. J. L. SEDEN, 61, London Road, Peterborough; H. B. COOPER, The Oxford House, Bethnal Green, E.2; Miss W. HEATH, 75, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone; SYDNEY BUCHANAN, Artro House, Harlech, N. Wales.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Lotus; 5, Squad; 8, Adapt; 9, Caleb; 10, Allot; 11, Other; 12, Egypt; 15, Tench; 18, R.A.F.; 20, Controversial; 21, Den; 22, Kenya; 25, Amber; 28, Islam; 29, Ought; 30, Peony; 31 Crawl; 32, Ketch; 33, Yokel.

DOWN: 1, Lucre; 2, Tally; 3, Sabot; 4, Machiavellian; 5, Start; 6, Uhlan; 7, Dutch; 13, Grove; 14, Petty; 16, Epsom; 17, Crane; 18, Rod; 19, Fen; 22, Kiosk; 23, Night; 24, Aitch; 25, Amply; 26, Brook; 27, Royal.

A Woman's Corner

School-trains.

Beauty in Age.

By PANDORA.

Lent, which seems so long in anticipation, is fast speeding away, and in two weeks we shall be celebrating Easter Sunday, which marks so definite a division of the year. Next week we begin official Summer-time by the clocks, and with one thing and another we are realising that the season is well established.

As usual, Easter eggs and Easter cards are much in evidence. It may be imagination on my part that there are fewer of the more absurd eggs than usual. Huge yellow chickens, dressed as no self-respecting chicken would dress, are displayed to amuse the children, and big chocolate eggs are there to tempt those who have given up sweets in Lent and are eager to begin again. But there are not so many "comic" eggs, and there is not so much insistence laid on gifts for Easter, which after all suggested a burden upon the generous.

Canadian Moving Schools.

I wonder if the headmasters of big public schools who are to visit Canada this spring will be interested to hear how education goes to the child when it is impossible for the children to walk a few hundred yards to school, or even to take a bus. Perhaps they will be too occupied seeing the large schools and the universities to have the time and energy to investigate the conditions in the out of the way places, but it would pay them to do so.

For example, although Ontario has excellent schools in the towns and villages, there are parts of that great province where the population is small and scattered, and the children would suffer if enterprise had not made allowance for these difficulties. A school on wheels was invented, I do not know by whom, and railway coaches equipped with desks and seats are taken along the railway lines in northern Ontario (where there are hunters and lumbermen who have to move about with their families), and the children are collected for a course of study. Only a few days per month are possible, but lessons are set the children upon which they work in between the visits of the school train. There are at present four of these railway car schools, which serve about 600 miles of railway.

In many places, also, the children are collected by motors where the population is scattered and taken to the school every day, but I think I am right in saying that this is also done in some parts of Scotland as well.

Growing Old.

Some remarks in this column last week on the fading of the old in sympathy with the decline of the year—taking spring as the beginning of the year—brought me more than one charming letter from an elderly reader.

A lady who sends me a copy of Mary Darmesteller's sonnet "Spring and Autumn" tells me she is old in years, but not in feeling, loves spring's delights, and watches trees with renewed interest every year. In case there are readers who have not read the sonnet referred to, I quote one verse:

> But for the consolation of the old
> He made the delicate, swift, tumultous spring;
> That every year they might again behold
> The image of their youth in everything,
> And bless the fruit-trees flowering in the cold
> Whose harvest is not for their gathering.

A few days ago I read in a newspaper a verse of whose author I have no knowledge, written evidently to put heart and courage into those who look upon the approach of age with sadness and dismay:

> Let me grow lovely, growing old;
> For many fine things, too,
> Laces and ivory and gold,
> And silks need not be new.
> There is great beauty in old trees,
> Old streets and ruins old,
> Why should not I, as well as these,
> Grow lovely growing old?

Those Labels!

Almost on the same day that I read this verse I also read a paragraph regarding a lady of 83 who, at an entertainment for charity, played the side-drums with great vigour and ease. The lady (Lady Emily Hart Dyke) is one of the best amateur drummers in the country, and certainly an example to all who consider that their day is done at 80 or even earlier.

After all, as has been said many a time and oft, age is a matter of temperament, of feeling, of tastes, of the individual, rather than of years. We have suffered too long from labels. We are tired—or we should be—of appropriate tags neatly applied to the person of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and onwards. Actually they describe nothing; they give no clue to the mentality, the ability, the health, the vigour, the enterprise of the persons whose ages are dragged into the glare of publicity. They only mention a number of years. In these days when there are so many interests and no one need be on the shelf, it is old-fashioned to continue to record the ages of persons doing things in the world as if one might have reasonably expected them to be dodderers in bathchairs (not that the two things are necessarily compatible). Such obsession is more suited to the time when women wore caps at 30.

And now I feel decidedly better after that outburst.

Public "Making-up."

A man reader who agrees with me about synthetic tulips and other flowers that never grew in any earth, asks me to say something about the unpleasant habit of "making-up" in public. But is it likely that the women and girls who can bring themselves to attend to these intimate details of the toilette in theatres and restaurants will be deterred from doing so by criticism?

Powdering and using lipstick where all may see has become a commonplace to those who do it, but not always to those who look on and are involuntary witnesses of what they do not wish to see. There are still many people who, while admiring frankness and lack of pretence, like to cling to the idea that the pretty complexions around them are entirely natural, that the lips are really red, and that the hair had been attended to once and for all in the privacy of a bedroom. But it is hard to cherish these illusions.

Trimmer figures are coming back, longer dresses and more feminine styles have arrived, many women are growing the hair which they ruthlessly cut off a few years ago. Perhaps reserve will become fashionable as well, and we shall be allowed to speculate about complexions and lips once more, instead of knowing all there is to know.

London's Chronicler.

On April 6, 1605, John Stow, the chronicler of London, died. What those who came after him owe to this devoted Londoner, whose Survey shows us what London was like in Elizabethan days, can never be estimated.

Stow, as is well known, was born in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, was the son of a tailor, and was considered by many of his contemporaries a lazy person because he travelled about asking questions, gathering material, and carefully putting together his facts instead of working at his trade. When he reached the age of 80 years he was so badly off that he applied for a licence to beg, "having left his former means of living, and only employing himself for the service and good of his country." James I., by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, agreed, in "recompense of these his painful labours . . . thereby authorising the said John Stow to collect among our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities," but alas, the "voluntary contributions" were very, very small, as the King seems to have overestimated the gratitude and enthusiasm of his loving subjects, and Stow died poor in money, yet leaving a great legacy to all interested in London and her history.

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TOURIST VISA FEES.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ABOLITION.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS.

WHY AGREEMENT IS DELAYED.

In the midst of the problems connected with the Naval Conference, Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State, have taken opportunity to talk over an issue which has been discussed between Great Britain and America on various occasions since the war—that of visas needed for the admission of tourists and others to the two countries.

At present the visa fee is £2, and an agreement for its reciprocal abolition has been considered, but the SUNDAY TIMES learns that no relief is likely to be available this year.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

Both countries are favourable to the principle of abolishing or reducing the fees. The stumbling block to agreement is that America is unwilling to relinquish the fees in the case of immigrants, while Great Britain declines to assent to any arrangement, from the benefits of which British immigrants would be excluded.

British good will in the movement for the abolition of visas is indicated by the fact that mutual agreements abolishing them have already been concluded with :—

Austria.	Morocco.
Belgium.	Netherlands.
Czecho-Slovakia.	Norway.
Cuba.	Portugal.
Denmark.	Spain.
France.	Sweden.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Italy.	Uruguay.
Luxemburg.	Venezuela.

And in a number of other countries the fees have been reduced to a nominal figure.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

America has reciprocal agreements with thirty-three countries abolishing the visa fee in the case of non-immigrant travellers, but the United States attitude in regard to immigrants remains firm in regard to all countries.

These fees, it is claimed, cover the cost of medical examination and other expenses which the tide of immigration involves at Ellis Island. In 1928 America collected £3,712,149 in visa fees and a slightly lower figure in 1929.

From the standpoint of encouraging tourist traffic the abolition of the visa fee is regarded as a great inducement, and British and American shipping and tourist organisations have repeatedly made representations to the two Governments on the subject.

THE LOSS TO BRITAIN.

Great Britain loses many tourists, particularly American, who disembark at the ports of countries who have abolished the fees.

In 1914, American visitors to Europe numbered 282,586; in 1928, the number was 430,955. According to an estimate of the United States Department of Commerce these tourists spent in Europe in 1928 no less than £155,000,000; only about a quarter of them visited Great Britain.

An official of the Travel Association expressed the view to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that more visitors from America would visit Great Britain if the visa conditions were the same as in Continental countries.

ARMY AND NAVY WEDDING.

YESTERDAY'S BRIDES.

Major Reginald George Reynolds Davies, M.C., late 16th The Queen's Lancers, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Reynolds Davies, of Glenlaggan, Parton, Kircudbrightshire, was married yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to Miss Heather Hannay, daughter of the late Mr. A. I. Hannay, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Hannay, of 6, Egerton Terrace, London.

Canon Hannay officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, and Captain Claude Nicholson, 16th/5th Lancers, was the best man.

Captain A. P. C. Hannay, M.C., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, gave his sister away. She wore a gown of pearl tinted satin cut to mould the figure closely, the ankle length skirt falling to the ground at the back and forming a short train. Antique lace belonging to the bride's great-grandmother formed her train, and over it depended a long pearl tinted tulle veil from a halo headdress of mother-o'-pearl leaves and orange blossoms

Her five bridesmaids were Miss Margaret MacLaren, cousin of the bride, Miss Gaie Neufville-Taylor, cousin of the bridegroom, Miss Marjorie Stern, Miss Rhona Henniker-Hughan, and Miss Frances Lee-Norman. With halo headdresses of dark green leaves, they wore frocks of primrose yellow chiffon. Their gifts from the bridegroom were petit point bags.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 57, Cadogan Square, and among the large number of guests present were :—

Lady Sinclair, the Master of Sinclair and the Hon. Patricia Sinclair, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, Lady Brindley, Sir Hubert and Lady Gough and Miss Gough, Margaret Lady Parsons, Lady Poole and Miss Poole, Mrs. A. L. Hannay, Mrs. Patrick Hannay, General and Mrs. C. C. Hannay, Colonel G. Hannay, Mrs. James Owen Hannay, Mr. John and Mr. Julian Hannay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Petherick, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser, Mrs. Godfrey Faussett and Miss Godfrey Faussett, Mrs. Arthur Du Cane and the Misses Du Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Nielson, Major and Mrs. Stewart Roberts, Mrs. Lenox Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Durnford, Mr. and Mrs. John Playfair.

Colonel and Mrs. Beddington, Colonel and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Mansell Pleydell Mrs. Harry Dewhurst, Mrs. Pickersgill Cunliffe, Major and Mrs. Trevor Horne, Major and Mrs. Geoffrey Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Alistair King, Colonel and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Frank Sartoris, Colonel Reynolds Mitchell, Mrs. James Akers, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tomkin, and Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffy.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Spain.

LIEUT. G. H. BEALE, R.N., AND MISS JESSIE CLUTTERBUCK.

Naval officers formed a Guard of Honour at the wedding of Lieutenant George Henry Beale, R.N., second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beale, of Montenote, Cork, and Miss Jessie Clutterbuck, only daughter of Major L. St. J. C. Clutterbuck, R.A., and Mrs. Clutterbuck, of 157, Cromwell Road, London, which took place yesterday at St. Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington. The Rev. Percy Gordon officiated, with the Rev. C. Barraclough. The best man, Lieutenant J. Kitcat, R.N., was, like the bridegroom, in uniform. The bride was given away by her father, who wore the uniform of the Royal Artillery. She was dressed in a simple frock of cream satin, cut with a fitting, square-necked bodice with long sleeves, and a long fluted skirt. Her satin train was gauged to her shoulders, and over it fell a long veil of old Honiton lace (belonging to her mother), mounted on tulle. Her veil was secured by a bandeau of pearls and orange blossom.

Three tiny girls, Miss Rosemary Marriage (cousin of the bridegroom) and the Misses Judy and Susan Love, were in attendance. They wore dainty frocks of maize-coloured taffeta, fashioned with short skirts, composed of three frills edged with blue, and tight-fitting bodice, with puffed sleeves.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 157, Cromwell Road, and later the bride and bridegroom left for the South of Ireland.

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE AT FILM FIRE INQUEST.

STUDIO MANAGER QUESTIONED ABOUT RADIATOR.

THE DRESSING ROOM RULES.

The death of Miss Anita Fay Tipping, the young London actress, who was found with her crinoline dress in flames at the Twickenham Film Studios last Tuesday, was inquired into at the Richmond Coroner's Court yesterday. Miss Tipping's dress caught fire in a dressing-room while she was waiting her call before the camera.

The coroner, Dr M. H. Taylor, sat with a jury. Mr. Donald Calthrop was represented by Mr. Charles B. Shepherd, while Mr. Tristram Beresford watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Carter. A number of theatrical people were present, including Miss Rosie Young, ballet mistress of the Piccadilly Theatre.

Mr. Ernest Edelston, of Maida Vale, the uncle of Miss Tipping, gave evidence. He said that the girl had lived with his wife and himself at Maida Vale for eight or nine years. She left home between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening to go to the theatre, and he knew that she was taking part in a film after the show. He heard nothing more until next morning, when he was told his niece was in Richmond Hospital suffering from burns, and she died at 11.30.

APPEARED AS CONJURER.

Mr. Donald Esme Clayton Calthrop, who said that he was an actor living in Chandos Street, and who was injured, was the next witness. "I came down to the studio," he said, "about 10.30 in the evening. I am rather hazy on the point of time. The studio has been left in the day time, and for this particular production we have had to work during the night until eight or nine o'clock in the morning. After I made up, I went out on to what we call the 'set,' and asked Mr. Samuelson, our director, which clothes he wanted me to wear, and he told me certain clothes only without my coat. I was appearing as a conjurer in this film. Miss Tipping was already made up. She was looking very tired. I said, 'Oh, you look tired,' and she said, 'Yes, bored,' as we all of us feel at that hour of the night."

That was as far as he could remember. He was hazy after that point. Miss Tipping was then standing up, and leaned forward to pick up a little brush as he was turning to the door. "I was going to call out to the property master, when there was a flash behind me, not a scream or anything as far as I can remember. It was almost an exclamation, and I turned round and saw that Miss Tipping was a sheet of flame. I took off my dressing gown to put round her. I looked again to see if there were anything. There was nothing, except my stage clothes, and I noticed her skirt was still burning. The next thing I can remember is Miss Tipping coming out. A lot of people came round, and Lester Garde brought oil at once."

THE RADIATOR GUARD.

The Coroner questioned Mr. Calthrop as to what protection there was around the radiator. Mr. Calthrop said there was the usual form of guard, consisting of narrow strips of zinc wire. It surrounded the radiator. He was certain it was round the radiator on the night of the tragedy. Miss Tipping was wearing a gauzy kind of material which, he believed, was known as tulle.

The Coroner: It was material which would soon get alight?—I don't see why it should. We use it frequently in the theatres. But in bending down, owing to the length of the dress, the material must have brushed across the radiator.

Mr. Joseph Owner, an inspector of factories, also questioned Mr. Calthrop as to what protection there was around the radiator, and especially in front of the filament wires. Mr. Calthrop said that he could swear the guard was around the radiator that night.

Mr. Owner: Is the same radiator there now as was there at the time of the accident?—That I can't say.

Mr. Owner: I have been shown this morning the radiator, and it is entirely devoid of any guard over the filament.—I would have said there was zinc wire.

The Inspector: If a reasonably effective guard had been put in front of this filament this accident might have been prevented?—I don't know. I have used this room for several productions with old and thin dressing gowns crossing it and nothing has ever occurred.

The Inspector: Would it, in your opinion, have been prevented if there had been a fairly substantial fireguard in front of the radiator, not too close to the filament?—Oh, yes, I should say so.

GIRL IN FLAMES.

Mr. Robert Coote, of St. John's Wood, the assistant producer, then told a dramatic story of how he went to summon Miss Tipping to take her part in the set. "I told her she was wanted, and she said she would be on the set in a minute. I walked away, I suppose it would be about six yards, to Mr. Lester Garde's room, and I heard a noise. I turned round and saw the girl coming out of Mr. Calthrop's room in flames.

"When I arrived the flames were out. I went over the road for a doctor, and asked him to come over, but he said he would have to get dressed first. I tried to persuade him to come immediately, as it was important, but he would not come. I went back to the studio and told them what I had done, and we waited for the doctor."

Mr. George B. Samuelson, of Hendon, said that he was a director of the picture. For the purpose of certain scenes he wanted to take "close ups" in the studio, and instructed Mr. Kemp, his assistant, to engage six of the girls from the Piccadilly Theatre, because he thought it would be easier than to teach new ones. He arranged for two cars to go to London and bring them down. Shortly afterwards he heard some screams in the distance, but they were very, very faint, because the studio had been shut off to keep out the sounds from the outside. A quarter of an hour later one of the actors told him there was an accident and that one of the girls had been burned.

PRODUCER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Samuelson said that he did not know there was a radiator there. Except for the time when he went to Mr. Calthrop's room after the accident he had never been in any of the dressing rooms.

The Coroner: You see, the whole thing hinges on that radiator?—Certainly. He added that his experience of other studios was that there were radiators of the same type there. The only protection was that on the radiator itself. He had never seen an independent guard such as one might find in a children's nursery.

Mr. Owner: Did you go in and see what was the initial cause of the fire?—The only time I went into the room was when I went in after the accident.

Mr. Owner: Can you say whether in addition to the filament wires there was any protection in front of it?—There was no independent protection. My impression is that there were guard wires in front of the filament wires.

If there were that would be a normal type of radiator?—Yes.

And if they were not in place that would be an abnormal type of radiator?—I should think so; yes.

OUTSIDE HIS PROVINCE.

Mr. Owner: Having had an accident, did you take any steps to see that there was no other chance of a girl being burnt that morning?—No; I thought it was for the studio. It was absolutely outside my province. It was impossible to look after every individual girl, Mr. Samuelson said. Sometimes he had 3,000 to look after, and there were people whose duty it was to do that.

The Coroner: Surely it is better to look after them than to have a death?—Certainly.

The Coroner (quietly): I have seen some of your pictures, Mr. Samuelson, and I think this will be a lesson to you. Excuse me putting it in this way.

Mr Samuelson: It is outside my province.

The Coroner: You can surely go outside your province sometimes. This was outside the province of everybody?—I was simply engaged there to produce the picture.

The Coroner: I am afraid I don't go so far with you.

Mr. James Carter, of Twickenham, the manager of the studio, said that he was certain that the radiator in the room had no guard. It was a standard type of radiator throughout the whole of the men's dressing-rooms. In the women's dressing-rooms the radiators had wire mesh in front, and they were generally turned out before the women came in.

The Coroner: What do you do on a particularly cold night when a girl is half-naked?—We make some provisional arrangement.

Mr. Carter explained that the radiator had been in the room about two years, and a fortnight ago was taken out to have new elements put in. In future they would have special guards made.

PASSED BY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Owner: Why were instructions given to turn the radiators off in the girls' room before they used the room?—Because it is a common practice.

Why?—I suppose it is a matter of fire precaution.

With regard to the possible danger to Mr. Calthrop's clothing, can you explain why, when the new filaments were put into this radiator the guard which forms a constructional part of it was not replaced?—No.

You are the manager of this place, are you not?—Yes, that is so, but with regard to all this kind of thing—lighting and heating of the studio—while I am responsible I leave matters to the electrician.

Does it mean that as manager of this studio you cannot tell the coroner and the jury whether this radiator has ever been protected?—I am afraid I cannot, but the last time the fire inspector came round he passed it.

Are you putting the responsibility for the maintenance of your equipment upon the fire inspector?—No, I said the radiator was as I believe it has always been, and if there had been anything wrong with it I take it I should have been told.

Is there any rule about the girls using the dressing-room of the men, having regard to the difference in the protection of the radiators?—The rules of the studio are that no woman shall go into the men's dressing-rooms. With regard to this, two or three nights previously I had a slight complaint about a bit of noise upstairs, and I put a special notice up asking gentlemen kindly to keep out of the ladies' dressing-rooms, and vice-versa.

PRECAUTIONS IN FUTURE.

Mr. Carter, answering Mr. Shepherd, said that the only reason for putting that message up was because the management did not like the sexes mixed together in the same rooms. It never entered his head about the question of fire.

The Coroner: It is not a question of saving expense or anything of that kind?—Oh, no. We want every possible protection, and I agree there should be some guard, and in future there will be.

Mr. Carter said that there was every excuse for Miss Tipping going into Mr. Calthrop's room, as he thought she was ill. No objection could be taken to a little breach of that kind.

Dr. P. D. B. Spence, of the Royal Hospital, Richmond, said that there was scarcely any area of Miss Tilling's body which was not in some way either burned or singed. Death was due to shock and collapse, as the result of the burns.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and when they returned the foreman said, "Our verdict is unanimous. It is 'Accidental death,' without any rider or any censure."

Mr. Shepherd expressed on behalf of the film studios his sympathy with the relatives of Miss Tipping, an expression in which he was sure the jury joined.

£1,000 FOR GLIDING.

CHANNEL CROSSING PRIZE OFFERED.

Mr. A. J. A. Wallace Barr, on behalf of Messrs. Cellon, Limited, of Kingston and Richmond, has offered the British Gliding Association a prize of £1,000, to be competed for under the rules of the Royal Aero Club, for the first all-British glider flown by a British pilot which crosses the English Channel between June 1, 1930, and May 31, 1932.

Mr. Wallace Barr, who has taken great interest in aircraft since the very early days, offered a prize in 1922 of £50 for a glide of fifty miles in a straight line. This prize, which has not been won, is still open.

INFORMATION ON INDIA.

Mr. Hugh MacGregor, who has been appointed Information Officer at the India Office in succession to Mr. Edwin Haward, is well known in journalistic circles.

Educated at Perth Academy and Glasgow University, he received his early journalistic training in Scotland. He was for ten years member of the staff of the *Times*, in the foreign deparment, and latterly Imperial and foreign news editor, and for the past six years he has been associate editor of the *Review of Reviews*.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO HUNT ELEPHANTS.

KHARTOUM, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Mongala yesterday afternoon by air, and rejoined the steamer Omdurman, which had proceeded down the river from Juba. Having taken the Royal party aboard, the Omdurman left later for Bor, where she is due to-day.

Bor is a small Government station on the east bank of the Nile, originally established by General Gordon in 1874, and is a stopping place for the river steamers. Excepting a few officials, the population is composed of lanky Dinka natives, whose picturesque dwellings flank the central, parched square, in which, however, a few trees manage to survive and provide a welcome shade from the scorching sun.

Large herds of elephant roam in the surrounding country, and it is expected that the Royal party will leave the steamer en route to go into the bush in search of some shooting.—*Reuter.*

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT ?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 31.

IMPOSING ON THE STATE.

HEALTH INSURANCE MALINGERERS.

SIR W. KINNEAR'S WARNING.

BENEFITS THAT MAY BE LOST.

A warning against malingering on the part of persons drawing benefits under the National Health Insurance scheme was given yesterday by Sir Walter Kinnear, Controller of the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health.

Sir Walter quoted figures which showed that in the short space of six years sickness claims had increased by 60 to 100 per cent. "It is difficult," he declared, "to believe that with all the efforts made to improve the health of the country cases of real sickness have increased to this extent.

"If the present rate of expenditure continues, a considerable proportion of approved societies are bound to experience a steady diminution in their surpluses, and ultimately in many cases surpluses, and consequently additional benefits, will disappear." Viewed from the standpoint of the sociologist, economist or administrator, the figures caused disquietude, and it was impossible to predict that the peak had yet been reached.

The members of every society were entitled to demand a standard of administration which would ensure that the additional benefits were not sacrificed because of laxity.

CONTINUOUS RISE.

Sir Walter was addressing the annual conference of the Faculty of Insurance, at the Hearts of Oak Buildings, Euston Road. He said that the Government Actuary, Sir Alfred Watson, had recently completed an actuarial investigation into the claims from a representative group of half a million insured persons for the years 1921-27.

It was found that in respect of both men and women the claims for sickness and for disablement benefits had continuously risen during those seven years.

Claims of men for sickness benefit had risen by 41 per cent.;

Claims of unmarried women had increased by 60 per cent.; and

Married women's claims had grown by 106 per cent.

As regards disablement benefit the increases were 85 per cent., 100 per cent., and 159 per cent.

Sir Walter said that an analysis of the claims of a considerable number of persons who passed for sickness benefit in the year 1927 to the lower rate of disablement benefit showed that about two-thirds of the persons concerned recovered their capacity for work in a comparatively short time after the rate of benefit had been reduced.

DEBILITATED BY UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Many insured persons," Sir Walter stated, "work as long as work is available even though their state of health would justify a claim for sickness benefit. When work is not available these persons automatically come on the funds, and their ranks are increased by some whose physique is debilitated by prolonged unemployment.

"It is impossible to measure the extent to which the growth of the sickness claims has been accelerated by economic forces. It is obvious from the figures that the growth has been out of all proportion to the increase in the burden of unemployment, and that a complete explanation will have to be sought elsewhere."

MEDICAL DEGREES IN INDIA.

DOCTORS' DEMAND.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An influential meeting of medical practitioners, under the chairmanship of Sir N. H. Choksy, after reiterating the demand for the abrogation of privileges of persons qualified under the British Medical Acts, to-day passed a resolution urging on the Government of India the necessity for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council.

They also suggested the appointment of a board representative of all the Universities for supervising and determining medical qualifications and standards in India.—*Reuter.*

ESCAPED ON EVE OF EXECUTION.

MAN OF MANY ARRESTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOFIA, Saturday.

Josef Ljubenoff, the Bulgarian champion international gaolbreaker, escaped last night from Varna Prison, on the eve of his execution, with two life prisoners.

Five years ago Ljubenoff murdered a journalist named Petkoff, and was arrested; escaped to Vienna, where he lived for two years and opened a fashionable Bulgarian restaurant; was arrested, but escaped to Berlin; again escaped; went to Budapest, was arrested and extradited.

Ljubenoff is the chief agitator of the Bulgarian Peasant Party.

ARRESTED HOLY MAN.

RELEASE DEMANDED ON THREAT OF BLOODSHED.

KARACHI, Saturday.

A hand-written poster, signed Sher Khan Daku Khoistani, and threatening bloodshed if the arrested Pir of Pagaro is not released, was found on a lamp standard behind the police station at Sukkur this morning.

The magistrate dealing with the case has decided to hold the trial inside the jail to avoid possible rowdy scenes.—*Reuter.*

[The 22-year-old Pir, who is one of the most influential religious leaders in Sind, is charged with murder, housebreaking, theft, and being a member of an unlawful assembly. A search of his stronghold revealed a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and the body of a young man was found shut up in a large box.]

SEIZED BY BANDITS.

THREE MISSIONARIES STILL PRISONERS.

The China Inland Mission yesterday received a cable from China stating that their missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous and Miss Gemmell, who were captured by bandits last week at Yuanchow, in Kiangsi Province, have not yet been released.

Mrs. R. H. Glazier, an American missionary, and Miss G. A. Rugg, who went to China from Clapham in 1906, were seized at the same time, but escaped, and have now arrived safely at the City of Changsha, Hunan Province. Mr. Glazier, however, is waiting at Tingsiang, in the Province of Kiangsi, so as to keep in touch with the prisoners.

Mr. Porteous is a Hawick man, and his wife and Miss Gemmell are American. He went to China in 1904. The Society have had no further news concerning the murder of Mr. Eric Yorke Scarlett, who was shot by bandits near Tientsin on Wednesday.

BROADCASTING OF CUP FINAL.

BISHOP'S APPEAL TO THE F.A.

INVALID LISTENERS.

Dr. Philip Eliot, Bishop of Buckingham, who responded to the toast of "The Guests" at the luncheon of the Council of the Football Association at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, before the England v. Scotland match yesterday, made a strong appeal for the broadcasting of the coming Cup Final at Wembley.

Dr. Eliot first congratulated the chairman (Sir Charles Clegg) on his restoration to health, and said that he was a striking example of what football could do for a man.

He spoke next of what he described as the "absolutely unjustifiable attack" on the Football Association in the *Radio Times*, and the association's "dignified reply." "The last thing we want the world to imagine is that the Football Association desired to get the better of the B.B.C. That is entirely erroneous. They have taken up a position which they were bound to do for their own self-respect.

FOR SICK AND INFIRM.

But he wished to make an appeal to them. He was chairman of a hospital, and he knew what it was to the patients to listen in. "Having behaved as you had a perfect right to behave, I am going beyond what I ought to say as a guest, but, through your chairman, I am going to ask you not to deprive the general public—especially the sick and the infirm—not to stand in their way, but nobly and generously to give the public what they want—a running record of that game at the Stadium."

It was because he loved the game and did not wish the association to be misunderstood by the general public that he made that appeal. If they did what he asked, the public would say that they were what they had always believed them to be—gentlemen and sportsmen. He wanted them to remain firm in the respect of their country.

General applause greeted the Bishop's speech. From conversations with members of the Council afterwards, a Press representative gathered that it only remained for the B.B.C. to recede from its attitude for arrangements to be made for the broadcast.

EX-SHAH'S BURIAL.

ANCIENT AND MODERN IN CONTRAST.

PARIS, Saturday.

The ex-Shah of Persia, who died in the American Hospital at Neuilly on February 27, is to be given a burial strangely contrasting in observance of ancient custom and extreme modernity.

The body, which has been lying in the Paris Mosque, is to be interred at Kermela, the Holy City of Irak fifty miles south-west of Baghdad, where numerous Moslems of the Shia sect are buried.

In order to reach this spot, hallowed by tradition, the most modern means of transport will be used. The body will be removed to-morrow to Marseilles, and thence will be taken by ship to Beirut. At Beirut it will be carried by motor-car across the whole expanse of the Syrian desert, to its last resting-place in the Holy City.—*Reuter.*

Practical Three-Piece for Easter

An Attractive 3-piece Suit for present wear. The Cardigan neatly fitting and the Skirt smartly box pleated, are in light weight fancy woollen material. The Jumper of plain Stockinette with strappings of fancy material can be worn tucked in or outside Skirt as desired. Colours: Brown / Cinnamon, Fawn / White, Nigger/White, Rust/ Camel, Blue/White. PRICE **63/-**

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Lightweight WOOL FROCK AND KNICKER SET with kilted skirt, finished design of birds in contrast colours. Good shades of Scarlet, Saxe, and Almond. Length 18in. PRICE 20in. **10/6**. 22in. **11/6**. 24in. **12/6**. *Postage 6d. Salon, 2nd Floor.* **9/11**

DUROFLEUR FROCK AND KNICKER SET. Muslin collar and cuffs, finished pipings to tone, giving very pretty effect. Length 18in. PRICE 20in. **7/6**. 22in. **7/11**. 24in. **11/**. Large variety of **Cotton Frocks** always in stock, **4/11** to **25/-**. *Postage 6d. Salon, 2nd Floor.* **6/11**

3-Piece Suit in SILK AND WOOL. The fancy design on front of jumper shows up the contrast silk of gold shade, which gives a flecked design to suit. The shirt has 1in. rib. Made on bodice. In shades of Fawn, Almond, Saxe and Scarlet. Sizes 33, 36 and 39. PRICE **52/6**
Rising **3/-** per size. *Dept., 3rd Floor.*

NAVY SCHOOL COAT of excellent quality All Wool Admiralty Serge, fashioned with newest design, collar, belt and pockets being finished several rows of fine stitching. Belt right round. Strongly lined throughout. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40in PRICE, first size **43/9**
Rising **3/-** each size. Also in Best Quality Cream Serge. Sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 ins., **45/9**. Rising **3/-** each size. *Dept., 3rd Floor.*

REEFER COSTUME, reliable quality All Wool Navy Coating Serge. Skirt has pleats right round back with plain centre panel at front, made to button on White Washing Bodice. Coat is well tailored and strongly lined throughout. Sizes, length complete, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 in. PRICE for first size **35/6**
Rising **2/-** each size. *Dept., 3rd Floor.*

COAT OF ALL WOOL HOPSACK. Excellent cut showing distinctive line at back with deep inverted pleat. Belt slotted through back panel fastening at front with good inside wrap. Lined throughout Artificial Silk. Shades: Beige, Brown Green, Saxe. Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 in PRICE ROUND **49/6**
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DISTINCTIVE NAVY SCHOOL COAT of All Wool Indigo Serge, with pleats at back, stitched in with hem. Front has slightly shaped seam over pocket. Strongly lined throughout. Sizes: 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 in. PRICE, for first size **33/9**
Rising **2/-** each size. Also in excellent quality Cream All Wool Serge in same sizes and prices. *Dept., 3rd Floor.*

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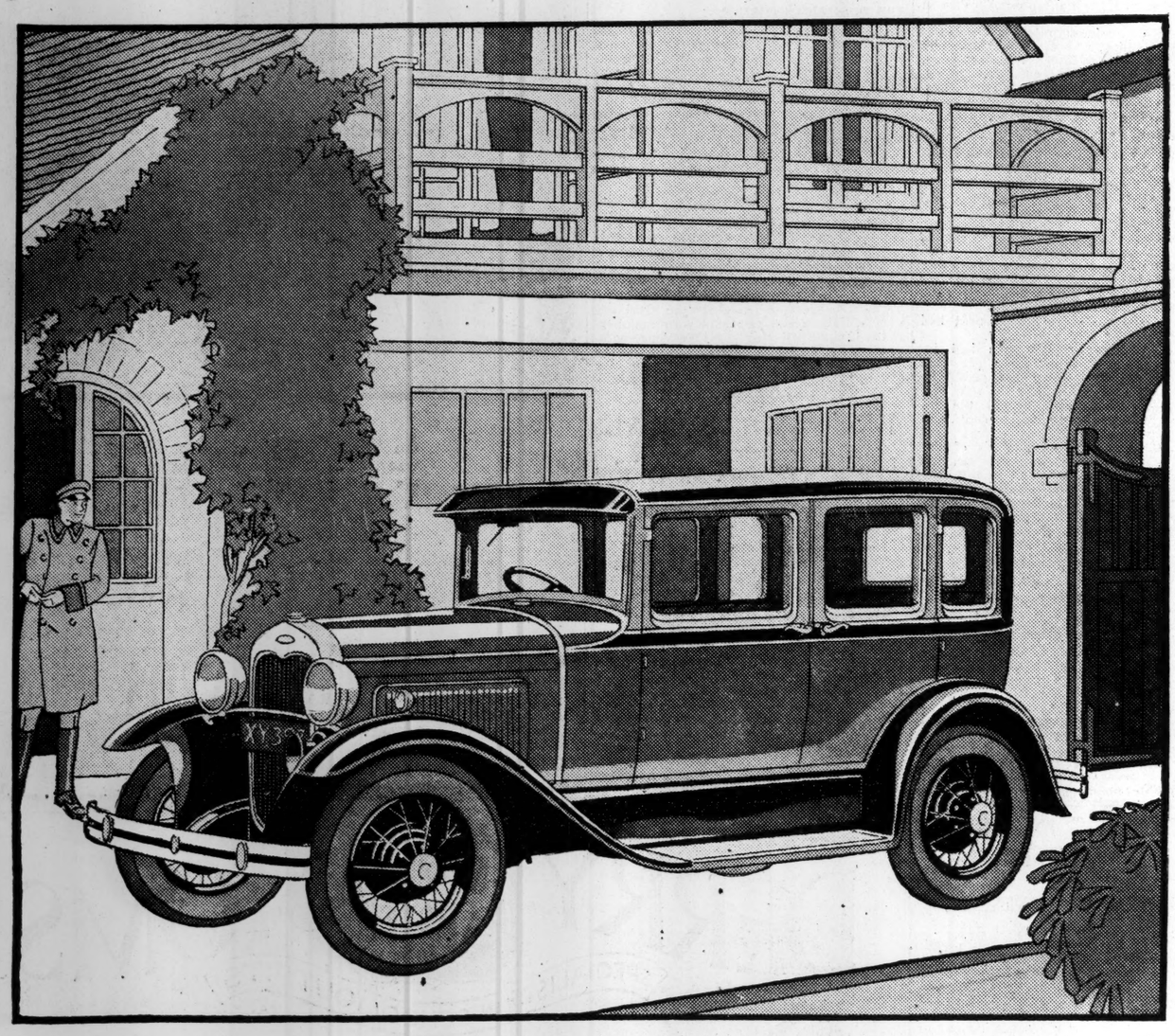

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THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

ORDERS FOR COURT MOURNING.

WARSHIP TO CONVEY BODY HOME.

The following official announcement was issued yesterday from the office of the Lord Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace:

"The King commands that the Court shall wear mourning for ten days from Monday, the 7th instant, for her late Majesty the Queen of Sweden.

"The Court to go out of mourning on Thursday, the 17th instant."

A Reuter message from Brussels says that the Belgian Court will go into mourning for fifteen days, and will go out of mourning officially on April 18.

The Italian Court, says the Exchange, has also gone into mourning. Signor Mussolini called at the Villa Svezia yesterday and signed the visitors' book.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

The programme for taking the remains of the late Queen to Sweden has been arranged through a telephone conversation between the King, now in Rome, and the Crown Prince. On Wednesday there will be a service in the German Church in Rome, the Chaplain of the Swedish Legation in Rome officiating. The special train conveying the coffin, together with the King, Prince William, and Princess Ingrid, will start in the afternoon.

On the funeral train reaching Berlin, the party will break up, Princess Ingrid going on direct to Stockholm, while the others will proceed to Swinemuende, whence the remains and the King and Prince William will go in a Swedish warship to Stockholm, arriving on Saturday afternoon.

The further programme has not yet been fixed, but the funeral will probably take place on the same day in the Riddarholmskyrk, the Swedish pantheon.—*Reuter.*

PUBLIC SORROW.

TRIBUTES TO LIFE OF GRACE AND DIGNITY.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

The official statement announcing the death yesterday of Queen Viktoria was read in the Riksdag this morning. The Presidents of the Chambers delivered orations in which they paid special tributes to the will-power of the late Queen, which enabled her to endure years of suffering, and to her kindness of heart, which led her to help all others in distress.

The debates were suspended at 3 o'clock, and the senators and deputies proceeded to the Royal Palace Chapel to attend the service for the late Queen.

The Governor of Stockholm has issued an announcement stating that no restrictions will be placed on public amusements. Only dancing in public places will be forbidden. The royal theatres will remain closed on Saturday and Sunday.

Newspapers of every complexion emphasise the great intelligence, grace, and dignity of the Queen, whose kindness of heart was shown by her considerable philanthropic work, often done in secret.—*Reuter.*

THE NATIONAL FUND.

£574,761 FOR REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

A statement of the position for 1929 of the National Fund (Accumulative) for the eventual redemption of the National Debt shows:—Amount as constituted November 10, 1927, £499,878 4s. 11d.; since contributed by forty-seven donors, £12,706 8s. 11d.; amount with accumulations on December 31, 1929, as certified by the auditors, £574,761 8s. 7d.

Contributions during 1929 amounted to £11,505 10s. In addition, a sum of £5,000 was bequeathed to the fund subject to certain life and other interests.

Donations to the fund may be sent to the trustees, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN DEVONSHIRE.

Messrs. Mudge and Baxter, of Queen Street, Exeter, have in the market, on the outskirts of that city, an attractive residence in a secluded position with country amenities combined with town conveniences, which will appeal to anyone looking for a freehold property at a reasonable price. There are a well-laid-out garden and grounds of 1¼ acres, and vacant possession on completion. The same firm offer a country estate with 13 acres of grounds within a mile of Totnes. The property is freehold—stabling, farmery, lodge, and garage.

On the Knoll Park Estate, Orpington, Kent, there are a few detached freehold houses, with garages and about ¼ acre of gardens and hard tennis courts.

Five minutes from Heridon Central Station is a modern detached residence at 32, Brampton Grove, partial central heating, charming garden and full-sized garage. The owner of this has also a freehold residence overlooking the common at Bushey Heath, which is worthy of attention.

Osborns (Surbiton) Estates, Ltd., St. Andrew's Square, Surbiton, offer some residential flats in Surbiton Court. This building is grouped round a beautiful courtyard. A few furnished flats are also available.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 389.] LONDON SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1830. [Price 7d.

The celebrated tortoise, which had been for nearly 200 years an inhabitant of the Bishop's gardens of Peterborough, died on Friday last.

The outdoor paupers of the parish of St. Saviour's, in the Borough, are employed in carrying bags of sand backwards and forwards to Norwood, for which they receive 9d. a day.

On Wednesday afternoon upwards of 150 of the New Police were "reviewed" in Wellington Street, between the turnpike-gate of the Waterloo Bridge and the Strand. They were all armed with painted staves, bearing the King's arms and the letter and number of their division. Several of them had pistols.

A letter written by the late Mr. Tierney, when he was a boy at Eton School, to Dodsley, the bookseller, is still extant, and proves that he was, even at that early age, the author of a satire called the "Refutation," and also a poem entitled the "Windsor Stag."

An account has been laid before Parliament of the salaries and other allowances made to Receivers-General of counties. These amount to about £60,000 per annum, and might, we should think, be wholly saved if the collectors were enjoined to pay their receipts into the Bank of England, the branch or other banks giving security. There are two Receivers for London and Middlesex at £1,200 per annum each.

DEATH PACT VERDICT.

CHEF FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

PRISONER UNMOVED BY SENTENCE.

JURY'S RECOMMENDATION.

Henry Walter Fleming (24), formerly chef of an officers' mess at Aldershot, was at the Old Bailey yesterday found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of Marjorie Brown Hill (20). Mr. Justice Hawke was the judge, and the jury, which included two women, made a strong recommendation for mercy.

Miss Hill was found dead in rooms at Aldershot from gas poisoning. Fleming, with whom she had lived, was found dazed but conscious. He was alleged to have stated that he and the girl had agreed to die together, but in the witness box, denied any suicide pact. He said that he had agreed to die with her last December when she came to live with him, but he had done that believing he could persuade her from her idea of suicide. She was distressed at the thought of becoming a mother.

When the trial was resumed yesterday it only remained for Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. Beagley to address the jury and for Mr. Justice Hawke to sum up before the verdict was taken.

THE CROWN CASE.

Mr. Clarke, for the Crown, first dealt with the submission of the defence that if Marjorie Hill was insane, Fleming could not be convicted. "Have you heard any evidence," he asked, "to justify you in thinking her insane? I do not think that that submission can be taken seriously. I suggest the facts clearly establish that there was an agreement between these two persons to commit suicide, and in consequence the gas was turned on and the girl is dead."

Mr. Clarke referred to events immediately prior to the girl's death. "If that young woman had made up her mind to commit suicide," he said, "would she not at least have told the man she loved, and with whom she had a death pact she believed to be still in existence? If his story is true she must have made elaborate and extensive preparations for taking her own life and murdering him. She must have scraped out the gas tube to make it fit the bracket, raked out the fire, and closed the ventilator, brought down a lamp to see to do the work and then have turned on the gas. If he was not a party to it why did he not get up at once to do something for the girl he loved?

"He says he was too dazed. I suggest that as his courage failed to keep the pact in December, so it failed again, and he turned off the gas after it had done its deadly work so far as the girl was concerned."

Mr. Beagley, replying for Fleming, urged that the evidence did not justify a verdict of guilty. Fear that she was to become a mother had led the girl to threaten suicide and to suggest that after they had spent a week-end together they should take their lives. Fleming acceded to that because it was in his mind that, with her close to him he would be able to turn her from her thought of suicide. A pact had never existed in reality, and when she arrived in Aldershot he was able to persuade her to his view.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Hawke, summing up, said that if two persons made an agreement to take their lives and encouraged each other to do so, and one survived the attempt to commit suicide, he was guilty of murder according to our law. He could not say that the mere presence of the man was not a sufficient encouragement. If a woman would not cross the bourne without the man she loved, and he agreed and gave her the comfort of his presence, he could not hold that that was not encouragement.

Dealing with the suggestion of the defence that if Miss Hill was insane Fleming could not be found guilty, the Judge said that he did not propose to give his view of the law on this point if there was no evidence that the girl was insane. Insanity does not mean a woman in trouble and afraid to take the consequences; it means disease of the mind which renders her not responsible for her actions. I take the responsibility of saying that I see no evidence that the girl was insane."

If they accepted Fleming's defence, whether there was an agreement or not last December, they would, of course, find him not guilty, but if they were satisfied that there was an agreement and that Fleming took part in the preparations and encouraged her to take her life, then what the law required was proved.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 4.5, and returned at 4.32 with the verdict as stated

Fleming received the sentence unmoved.

A NEW AERODROME.

AIR PAGEANT THRILLS AT READING.

Another link in the chain of private aerodromes in various parts of the country under the auspices of National Flying Services, Ltd., was forged when a new aerodrome for the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Aero Club was formally inaugurated by Sir Leslie Wilson, at Woodley, four miles from Reading, yesterday. Sir Leslie was formerly Governor of Bombay, and his interest in flying brought about the formation of an aero club in that city.

The opening ceremony was marked by an air pageant and a thrilling display of flying which lasted for three hours and thrilled a large attendance of spectators. After opening the club house, Sir Leslie started the pageant by firing a signal light from an aviator's Verey pistol.

Among the visitors, several of whom flew from the Hanworth Aerodrome, was Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation.

A thirty-miles race for the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Cup, open to private aircraft owners, was won by Miss Winifred Spooner, who finished 300 yards ahead of Mr. M. Bainbridge, after leading all the way. Mr. A. A. Jackerman was third, some 400 yards behind Mr. Bainbridge. Miss Spooner flew a Gypsy Moth.

MR. WHITLEY'S RETURN

WORK OF INDIAN LABOUR COMMISSION.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, who is in charge of the Indian Labour Commission, arrived at Victoria Station yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Whitley, who rejoined her husband in India after her serious illness. The sea voyage has been of great benefit to Mrs. Whitley's health.

They were met by Mr. Wedgwood Benn and representatives of the India Office.

Mr. Whitley said that the Commission had been very well received in India, and they were grateful to all who had been concerned with it. As the Commission had not yet completed its work, he was unable to say much about it at present. "The members of the Commission worked very well together, and that is a very important point," he added.

A HIGHER MORAL STANDARD.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT FOR PRIMATE.

SANE SEX VIEWS.

Women leaders of social movements yesterday welcomed the outspoken views on the new freedom of the sexes which the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed on Friday.

"We want to liberate the sex impulse—which is part of the heritage of humanity—from the impression that it is always to be surrounded by negative warnings and restraints, and to put it in its rightful place among the great creative and formative things of every healthy and joyous boy and girl," said the Primate. "I would rather have all the risks which come from free discussion than the greater risks which we run by a conspiracy of silence."

Miss Alison Neilans, secretary of the Association for Social and Moral Hygiene, said she agreed heartily with Dr. Lang. "It is a subject that this Association has been pressing forward for some time, pointing out that the double standard of morals is actually passing away in front of our eyes," she said. "Because of this knowledge of birth control it has put women for the first time in almost exactly the same position as men in regard to morals, and you cannot enforce a different standard on women any longer.

"We feel that that makes a situation where it is absolutely essential to teach both men and women the necessity for a high moral code. We believe, although there is bound to be rather a difficult transition stage, that ultimately the higher standard will be found scientifically the best."

THE HUMAN VIEW.

Miss Florence Underwood, of the Women's Freedom League, said: "We welcome the fact that the head of the great established Church of England has taken such a human view of life. We are glad from that point of view that the Archbishop has shown that he does understand human nature and that he is abreast of the times and is not bound by all the worn-out prejudices which surrounded the lives of women and men in the past."

Miss Margaret Brooke, secretary of the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London, expressed gratitude to the Archbishop for his inspiring speech.

"Our work here at the Central Council is to meet the special needs that arise partly owing to the increased freedom when girls come to London," she said. "They have far less supervision and care than used to be given, and we feel in those circumstances that it is immensely important that they should have an opportunity of making friends of the right sort, and not be left to the mercy of chance encounters, which are much more easily made than they used to be.

"If a girl or her parents will write to us before she comes to London we can recommend thoroughly satisfactory hostels and good social clubs."

TRANSATLANTIC CONCERT.

CANADIAN CONDUCTOR

When Mr. Reginald Stewart, the Canadian musician who arrived in London yesterday, conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall this afternoon, his music will be heard by wireless listeners all over Canada. Arrangements have been made for the concert to be relayed via the Toronto station.

Although a native of Edinburgh, where he was a choir boy at St. Mary's Church before his departure at an early age for Canada, this is the first time that Mr. Stewart has conducted an orchestra in England. This, indeed, will be the first occasion on which an overseas musician has ever conducted the London Symphony Orchestra.

One of the items of the programme will be "Through the Looking Glass," a musical version of Lewis Carroll's book, by the American composer, Deems Taylor.

"After touring the whole of the North American continent," said Mr. Stewart to a SUNDAY TIMES representative yesterday, "I consider the standard of music there is very high. Even in prairie towns people take a most intelligent interest in classical music, and as a consequence, radio programmes in Canada are far superior to those heard in England."

MUSIC AND WIRELESS.

"The radio has hit concert workers badly in America," he went on, "and there is a great falling-off in the sale of pianos."

Thirty per cent. of the value of music, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, is lost over the wireless. At the same time, he believes that broadcasting has had the effect of educating people to appreciate good music.

"Music," he said, "appeals first to the emotions, and then to the mind. Therefore the person untrained in music is able to criticise the classics just as much as is the technician.

"I like jazz, but there is far too much of it. Jazz should be like the dessert of a meal."

Mr. Stewart said he had often been asked whether a conductor was really necessary to the success of an orchestra—a question to which he always returns an emphatic affirmative. He mentioned, however, that there is in New York a conductorless orchestra. With the violins sitting in a semi-circle facing the other players, he said, the orchestra keeps perfect time. But this orchestra has to do four times as much rehearsing as is necessary with a conducted band.

OIL IN GERMANY.

SOCIALIST WARNING TO PEASANT INVESTORS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

In connection with the formation of the North European Oil Company in America to exploit the oil deposits of Northern Germany, Socialist newspapers circulating in the Hanover district warn their readers against buying shares.

These newspapers say that the whole affair is obviously merely speculation and that, in offering shares of 2 dollars each the promoters clearly hope that they may catch many thousands of the peasants who farm these extensive moor lands, who, it is imagined, may feel safe in investing in dollar securities.

Oil has been found under various parts of this great northern plain, but the wells are struck only by chance, and those that have been tapped have yielded too little oil to give them particular importance

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

LIBERAL LOSSES.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.

Scrutiny of the votes cast in the triennial elections in South Australia, which are now proceeding, is slow and complicated owing to the preferential system which has been introduced for the first time in South Australia. The indications are that the Liberals will lose seats without securing gains anywhere.

It is too early yet to be able to forecast the results, but the seat of Mr. Butler, the Liberal Premier, at Wooroora seems doubtful. Mr. Cameron, Leader of the Country Party, is leading at present.—*Reuter.*

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NORTH LONDON TRAFFIC.

L.N.E.R. £4,000,000 PROJECT

INTERVIEW WITH SIR R. L. WEDGWOOD.

It was stated at the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee which dealt with the proposed Tube north of Finsbury Park that the directors of the London and North-Eastern Railway had submitted a scheme of electrification to the Development Act Committee.

The scheme includes the electrification of the main lines of the Great Northern system leading out of London via Hatfield and Enfield, as far as Welwyn Garden City and Hertford, twenty miles from King's Cross. The suburban branches leading from Finsbury Park to Alexandra Palace, High Barnet, and Edgware will also be electrified. The length of line to be electrified is sixty miles of route, equal to 173 miles of single track. The cost is estimated at £3,700,000, but to this there should be added £650,000 for widening three tunnels which lie in close succession between New Barnet and Potters Bar. This widening will involve the rebuilding of Hadley Wood and Potters Bar stations.

Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, chief general manager of the L.N.E.R., explained in an interview that in connection with the scheme there would be a number of alterations to stations and sidings, and amongst these is included the provision of new platforms at Palmers Green Station.

DOUBLING THE FACILITIES.

"The carrying out of the scheme," he said, "will in some measure depend upon negotiations which are in hand with other railways with a view to arrangements being made for through electric trains to be run from the L.N.E.R. lines to Broad Street, to Moorgate Street via the Metropolitan Railway, and to Moorgate from Finsbury Park through the G.N. and City Tube. North London will then have, in addition to King's Cross, three terminal stations in the City of London with through electric services. These facilities will be equal or superior to those provided for any other suburban district.

"The method of electrification to be adopted is the direct current low voltage system, with third rail current collection, the power to be obtained from existing supply companies and taken direct to nineteen substations. Approximately 165 miles of cable will be required.

"If the electrification is carried out, the intention is to double the train service over the area served, and further intensification will be possible as the traffic develops. At present the company run 1,945,000 train miles per annum on the area to be electrified, and when the electrification is complete the mileage will be increased to 4,000,000 per annum.

HUGE PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

"At the present time the L.N.E.R. carries 28,000,000 suburban passengers a year through Finsbury Park on their way to and from London. During the peak period 60 per cent. of these passengers travel to or from the City of London, 30 per cent. to or from King's Cross for the West Central districts of London, and 10 per cent. to the West End.

"The traffic to and from King's Cross and the West Central districts shows a surprising development in recent years, due to the overflow of business from the City. Gray's Inn Road and the Bloomsbury squares lie within easy distance of King's Cross, and it is perhaps not realised how largely office development has taken place in that district recently. A bus or tram ride of one mile from King's Cross takes in Great Portland Street, Tottenham Court Road, and Holborn. King's Cross itself is an excellent centre, and has connections with the Metropolitan Railway Inner Circle trains and with the Piccadilly and City and South London tubes. The L.C.C. trams also serve King's Cross and Islington, Holborn, and the City.

THE DAILY SCRAMBLE.

"In connection with Finsbury Park, it may be mentioned that the morning and nightly scramble for buses and trams is not a railway problem, but is caused by the interchange of road and tube traffic. It is understood that neither the tube companies nor the bus and tram authorities were in a position to provide adequate waiting-room and exchange accommodation at Finsbury Park, and an extension of the tube to Manor House to overcome this difficulty has long been advocated, and would meet with the support of the railway company.

"The question of electrification is one which the L.N.E.R. directors have had under their consideration since the formation of the company, but until last year the financial difficulties have been prohibitive, and the return too speculative for the company to undertake the work.

GOVERNMENT AID.

"These difficulties have not been peculiar to the L.N.E.R. No other traffic agency has been able to come forward with a scheme for the provision of improved facilities in the northern suburban district until the current Session of Parliament, and for similar reasons. Last year, however, the Government announced, under their Development Act, that they were prepared to grant subventions in aid of works of this character, and this offer introduced a new factor. The L.N.E.R at once appreciated the possibilities thus offered of carrying out their electrification scheme, more especially as it required no further Parliamentary powers. The scheme was overhauled and extended, and although it is still in some respects incomplete so far as concerns the terminal arrangements in London, they have now submitted their proposals as a whole to the Committee which is responsible under the Development Act for the consideration of such schemes, and they have good hope that a subvention will be offered on lines which will enable them to proceed.

"The same Development Act facilities have enabled the Underground Company to put forward a proposal for a tube extension to serve the northern suburbs, and this proposal is at present under the consideration of Parliament."

A MEDAL MYSTERY.

MAN THREE WEEKS DEAD, BUT NOT REPORTED MISSING.

The body of a man found in a pond in Parliament Hill Fields on Thursday has not been identified, although he had been dead about three weeks.

At the inquest at St. Pancras yesterday it was stated that there was no money in the clothing, but a watch and a medal were found. The medal bore the inscription, "E.G.C.L.," which, it had been found, stood for "East Grinstead Cricket League."

The Coroner: But because he had the medal, it doesn't necessarily mean that he was the owner.

Sergeant Byre: No, but we have discovered that some of the clothing was purchased at Tunbridge Wells.

He added that the Metropolitan Police had searched their records for six months, but had found no one of this man's description missing. They had also read through the *Police Gazette* for the whole of the provinces, but had discovered nothing.

The inquest was adjourned until April 17 for further inquiries.

GOLF GREEN MALICE.

Officials of Sheffield and District Golf Club state that the fairways and greens of their course at Lindrick Common, near Worksop, have been damaged by the use of caustic soda or some other chemical. They are prepared to offer a reward for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.

THE KIDNAPPED GENERAL.

STATEMENT BY PARIS POLICE CHIEF.

MOSCOW AGENTS.

CLOSER WATCH ON FOREIGNERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

There is no longer any doubt that General Koutepoff was kidnapped in Paris and taken to the Normandy coast, where he was embarked on a mysterious ship.

This statement can now be made on the authority of M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police. In reply to a question at a meeting of the Municipal Council, he declared that the police were in possession of details of the kidnapping and embarkation of the General and of the route followed by the two motor-cars which conveyed the General and his captors to the coast. There is still a certain amount of doubt as to the identity of the kidnappers, but this, it is promised, will very soon disappear.

M. Chiappe and his officers know a good deal more about the affair than they are prepared to disclose at present. The Prefect has intimated that the visits to Paris of agents of Moscow armed with instructions and money with which to pay their servants have not been unnoticed.

Some of these emissaries were expelled from France. Others, for reasons best known to the police, were simply watched.

One result of the Koutepoff affair is that foreigners in France are to be more closely watched than ever. Honest people, however, do not mind disclosing their identity and their business, and they will be only too grateful for police precautions which protect them from the activities of undesirables.

In consequence of this decision there has been established a system under which every foreigner arriving in Paris will be either personally questioned or have his papers overlooked within forty-eight hours of his arrival.

It is emphasised by the police that these measures will cause no annoyance whatever to honest visitors. Such persons will, they think, feel an increased sense of security from the knowledge that the rogues and adventurers have to pass through a police filter before being allowed to stay here.

PULLING A CHILD'S EAR.

FATHER ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

At St. Albans Police Court yesterday Charles Cyril Francis Howe (25), an unemployed labourer, of Horseshoe Village, near St. Albans, was committed for trial on a charge of causing the death of his six months' old male child. The proceedings followed an inquest, at which the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Howe.

Dr. Kenneth Bates said the child's death was due to poisoning of the system, which, in his opinion, was due to a wound where the left ear had been torn. Considerable force must have been used to cause it. There was also an old fracture of the upper left arm.

Constable McDonald said that Howe made a statement, in which he said: "About three weeks ago the child was crying. I caught hold of its ear and pulled it, and it came away from its head a little bit. I did not mean to do it. I was in a bit of a temper. I was worried."

Howe stated to the magistrates: "I am very sorry that it happened, but I had neuralgia and toothache so badly that I did not realise what I was doing. The pain was awful, and I had a headache as well. I did not mean to do it. I reckon it was that I could not stand the noise of the baby crying."

The chairman said that Howe would be admitted to bail if he could find surety. Howe's father, who was in court, declined to stand bail, but later he returned to the court and consented.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

LINK WITH SIR FRANCIS BACON.

Lord Verulam has decided to sell the Gorhambury Estate, St. Albans, famous as the home of Sir Francis Bacon, and has instructed Knight, Frank and Rutley to dispose of the property during the forthcoming season. For the present, Lord Verulam is not offering the Mansion House and the Park. The area will comprise about 5,355 acres.

At Hanover Square to-morrow, Knight, Frank and Rutley offer by auction Millfield, Stoke D'Abernon, a freehold property of some thirty acres, within a mile of Cobham Station.

Lord Stalbridge has decided to sell Warsash House, which overlooks the Hamble River and Southampton Water. This property has been placed in the hands of Knight, Frank and Rutley, who have also received instructions from Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge to dispose of his estate at Christchurch. This estate comprises 700 acres, and includes Hengistbury Head and the cliffs, with nearly two and a-half miles of coast frontage to the Channel.

One of the largest auction sales ever held in London takes places next month, when Knight, Frank and Rutley, having sold the freehold of the Hotel Cecil, begin the dispersal of its enormous quantities of furniture and catering equipment, and so ends a history of over thirty years of one of the best-known rendezvous of visitors to London from all over the world. There will be much competition to obtain souvenirs from amongst the hundreds of thousands of articles to come under the hammer. The auctioneers have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the world from old patrons desirous of purchasing souvenirs. From May 5 the sales will be held two sessions a day every Monday to Friday until the end of the month. There is a catalogue of some 500 pages enumerating nearly 12,000 lots. The sale will include the furnishings of some 650 bedrooms four Masonic temples, restaurant, grill room, and ten banqueting rooms, including costly silk tapestry curtains and hangings, the Royalty service of plated ware with crest, and the cut-glass en suite—3,300 pieces; 50,000 other articles of plated ware, half a million articles of china and glass, 2,000 chairs, 1,500 tables, while there are 100,000 pieces of household linen and 5,000 blankets.

Formerly belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, Mayor House Farm, with nearly 100 acres, between Pitch and Holmbury Hills, Surrey, is for sale by Wallis and Wallis, of Guildford. This delightful little property is away from all motor traffic, and will appeal to anyone fond of farming and country life.

At St. James's Square on Tuesday, Hampton and Sons will offer a number of freehold residences, including Langsmead, Blackdown Avenue, Pyrford; Yateley Hill, near Farnborough, Hants; Broad Dene, Haslemere; and Manor Lodge, Thames Ditton.

During the past month Harrods have sold country properties exceeding in value £100,000. Among these were Forwood, Whyteleafe, which went for £10,000, and Shirrenham, Horsmonden (in conjunction with Hampton and Sons and Harris Stacey); Frith Lodge, Northwood; Clothall House, Baldock, and Shord Hill, Konley (in conjunction with Hampton and Sons).

NIGHT AIR MAILS.

Beginning on April 14, a number of night air services will be inaugurated between London and the Continent. The Air Union are to run regular night air mail and goods services between Paris and London, and a service of triple-screw air liners, which will operate between Brussels and London, will save as much as twenty-four hours on the time of transit of mails between Belgium and the provinces.

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THE TIMES, TUESDAY,

"Stylishly Stout"

"Size F. Just a little extra fullness," or "Size P. Our Well-Proportioned Outsize," or "Size H. The Elegant Outsize"? But the greater the difficulty, the subtler grows the art. "Size M. The Queenly Size" is good; but better still, subtlest and sweetest compliment perhaps of all, is "Size G. Our Stylishly Stout." To be stout with honour, candidly, gladly, proudly stout—stylishly stout! It is a masterpiece. It is even, perhaps, better than an almost defiantly clever escape from a trap. "Size K. No one need despair being fitted." In the picture she does not look deformed. She is not so tall as L nor so stout (stylishly stout, of course) as G. What secret lies hidden behind her majestic calm? When she goes into a shop will a whisper run round: "Size K"? Even if she has to breathe the words herself, that is better than waiting to be measured and then —as she would have been in old days—politely but definitely told that for ready-made purposes she is a monster. Salesmanship, in fact, has not only won for woman the right to be any size and shape she pleases: it has presented the language with a new code of description, which is so apt and so concise that it may be commended earnestly to the consideration of our novelists.

OUTSIZES WEEK

Including COATS, GOWNS & SUITS

The famous Outsizes at Shoolbreds are specially featured during this week of extraordinarily attractive values. These new models have all been designed on those long 'slimming' lines so flattering to the figure of fuller proportions. A splendid opportunity for choosing Easter Fashions from a size range that ensures immediate and perfect satisfaction. Come and see!

The above is an extract from a leading article in the 'Times' on February 25, referring to the famous Specialised Sizes (introduced by Shoolbreds)

SHOOLBREDS SPECIALISED SIZES

SIZE F Just a little extra fullness Bust: 40 Hips: 44 Length: 45

SIZE G Our Stylishly 'Stout' Bust: 42 Hips: 46 Length: 46

SIZE M The 'Queenly' Size Bust: 46 Hips: 48 Length: 47

SIZE SS The American 'Short Stout' Figure Bust: 48 Hips: 45 Length: 45

SIZE H Our Elegant 'Outsize' Bust: 48 Hips: 50 Length: 48

SIZE K No one need despair being fitted Bust: 52 Hips: 56 Length: 50

SPECIAL OFFER OF ENSEMBLES

All one Price each 6½ Gns

'MIQUETTE' This Dress and Coat Ensemble is man-tailored in the softest weight Crepe-de-Chine Tweed; it has a full length Coat and is finished with pipings of a contrasting shade. Colours: Fawn grounds with Blue, Green & Brown Mixture, also Grey. Sizes: F, G, M, H, and K. COMPLETE 6½ Gns

'MAGICIENNE' Dress and Cape Ensemble in Printed Crepe-de-Chine, copied in our own workrooms from an exclusive 1930 model. In fancy designs in the very latest colourings, on Black, Brown and Navy grounds. Sizes: F, G, H, M, and K. COMPLETE 6½ Gns

The Easter Coat

This charming Coat is expressed in Tricotine, attractively finished with collar of Beige Squirrel and lined throughout Celanese. In Black and Navy only. Sizes: M, G, and SS. 6 Gns

SHOOLBREDS

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W. 1

JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO., LTD

WE ALL WANT PEACE FOR OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN, SO DO THE FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF EVERY COUNTRY IN THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS.

The best guarantee of peace we can give the world is a united and prosperous British Empire. Every man and woman can help to provide that guarantee by buying Empire produce.

- ASK FIRST FOR HOME PRODUCE
- ASK NEXT FOR THE PRODUCE OF THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS

Write for a copy of the leaflet 'Why should we buy from the Empire?', obtainable, post free, from the Empire Marketing Board, Westminster, S.W.1 —an official body, on which all the three political parties are represented.

ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

FORTY YEARS IN BED.

WEALTHY WOMAN'S STRANGE VOW.

KEPT UNTIL HER DEATH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Forty years ago Mrs. Mary Wickham, living at Tipton, near Cedar Rapids (Iowa), went to bed vowing that she would never get up again as long as she lived.

Yesterday she died, at the age of 75, having kept her vow religiously.

Several explanations have been advanced to account for this strange vow. The most credible suggests that Mrs. Wickham came to this country from England to marry Mr. Wickham, senior, but that instead she married the son. In revenge, Wickham, senior, married the housemaid, which so piqued Mrs. Wickham, junior, that she decided to take to her bed.

Her husband cared for her devotedly until he died many years ago. Since that time the widow has been attended by a married couple who lived in her home. Mrs. Wickham was a wealthy woman who could afford to indulge her whim.

Until her last illness she enjoyed good health, although, because of her inactive life, her knee joints refused to function some years ago.

It is believed that her will, which is to be admitted to probate on Monday, will reveal the cause of her vow.

ESTATES IN BRAZIL

EX-VICE-CONSUL ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

William Pope Chitty, aged 39, a former British Vice-Consul in Brazil, now a poultry farmer, of Ropley, Hants; Brunel White, 38, agent, of Barrington Road, Brixton; and Frederick Price, 32, estate agent, of Cavendish Gardens, Clapham Park, were charged on remand at Bow Street, yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, with conspiring with others to defraud persons entering into employment agreements with the Bahia State Land and Produce (Parent) Co., Ltd., of Cannon Street, E.C., and Imperial House, Regent Street, London.

Mr. Lawson-Walton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. C. Grobel, solicitor, appeared for Chitty, and Mr. J. Hugh Jones, counsel, for the other defendants.

It was alleged that within four months £4,000 was obtained by way of deposits from a number of men who answered advertisements for employment at £500 a year. The applicants were informed that the company owned large estates at Bahia, in Brazil, and some of them were sent there at the expense of the company. It was alleged that they found no assets and no possibility of carrying on business.

It was represented that Chitty had been British Consul at Bahia for seven and a-half years, but, in fact, said counsel, he was Vice-Consul there for four months only.

The defence was that the Bahia company was engaged in a sound business.

"£300,000 COMPANY."

Evidence was given by three applicants. Robert Maltby, of Colwyn Bay, said that Price stated that they had an option on an estate called Mutumpiranga, and were going to form a large company, the flotation figure of which was to be £300,000 to £350,000.

On the representtions maed he accepted the position offered, and paid £500 and went to Brazil. He also bought his own kit and paid other expenses. His position was that of general manager, and as such he was compelled to pay money out of his own pocket because promised payments from London never arrived. When he arrived at the Mutumpiranga estate he fondu one native in charge. There was nothing to do business with. It was pure virgin ground, principally forest land. He was constantly cabling for money, and altogether he received £550.

Thomas Smith Mason, of Newport, Mon., said that, believing everything he was told to be true, he parted with £500, and later on went to Bahia. He found that the company had no land or premises there, nor had they any options. All the money he received as wages was £10. Altogether the venture had cost him £700, which included £35 or £40 for kit. He had also lost the business which he had in this country.

Sir Chartres Biron: You seem to take it very cheerfully.—Well, You can't do anything else (Laughter.)

William John Hall Chesterton, of Camden Road, Richmond, Surrey, who also invested £500 in the scheme, said that it had cost him a further £140 for expenses, and he had had no return.

The hearing was again adjourned. Chitty was allowed bail, but bail was refused in the case of the other defendants.

FARMERS AND FOOD PRICES.

INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS.

Agriculturists from every part of Wiltshire and from six adjoining counties attended a mass meeting yesterday on the sheep fair ground at Salisbury to call attention to the plight of agriculture. It was estimated that 10,000 persons, of all political parties and all grades in the industry, were present.

The Duke of Beaufort, a big county landowner, was chairman, and on the platform were country squires, tenant farmers, and representatives of the National Farmers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The meeting called upon the Government to take measures to assure farmers of a remunerative price for cereals, and urged that unless there was a sinking of all party differences and immediate action calamity must overtake the industry.

Mr. George Dallas, M.P., chairman of the Labour Agricultural Group in the House of Commons, said that no industry could successfully face competition such as agriculture now had to face from bounty-fed cereals from Germany, bounty-fed flour from France, and potatoes grown by convict labour in Algeria. Every country in the world which had an exportable surplus of agricultural products sent it here at prices not only below the cost of production in this country but below the cost of production in the country of origin.

"We all believe," said Mr. Dallas, "in cheap food for the people, but we want it to be known that no section of the community has any right to get cheap food at the expense of the people who produce it." (Applause.)

Captain E. T. Morris, president of the National Farmers' Union, declared that the campaign for fair play for the farmer and farmworker was only just begun, and that they were determined to continue until they had won their fight. (Applause.) One great reason why agriculture and the people in the villages should be encouraged was that we could not breed an A1 nation in the towns.

TYPIST AS LEADING LADY.

Miss Dorothy Edwards, one of the typists at Paddington, will leave her seat in the office to become the leading lady in "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," the comedy that is to be presented by the G.W.R. Dramatic Society at the Park Theatre, Hanwell on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The part of Ambrose, made famous by the late Sir Charles Hawtrey, will be taken by Mr. James Turner, a clerk in the accountant's office.

CAR DAZZLE DANGER.

"DIP AND SWITCH" MAY BE COMPULSORY.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY PROBABLE

OLD VEHICLES PROBLEM

The fitting of apparatus on motor-cars and motor-cycles for dipping or swivelling headlights may, it is understood, be made compulsory.

It is probable that a Government inquiry will be held to decide on the best method of doing away with the dazzle danger. The Royal Commission on Transport recommended that all cars should be fitted with headlamps that can be dipped or swivelled to the left side of the road.

"If it becomes compulsory for all motor vehicles to be fitted with dipping or swivelling devices," an official of the Royal Automobile Club said yesterday, "it will affect 720,000 motor cyclists and 900,000 motor-car owners. We would welcome any solution of the dazzle problem, but it is hardly practicable to insist that a certain type of anti-dazzle device should be adopted by all existing cars or motor-cycles. That would involve a great financial hardship on over one and a-half million road users.

CONFERENCE OF INTERESTED PARTIES?

"A solution of this very grave problem with which we would heartily concur would be as follows: That at a conference of all interested parties a certain form of anti-dazzle device should be approved for use on all new vehicles from a certain date. There would then be no hardship to owners of existing vehicles. The Ministry of Transport should give to manufacturers the option of fitting any of the approved type of anti-dazzle devices. The R.A.C. could not give its blessing to any scheme which would involve considerable financial hardship to road users, much as we wish to see a solution to the dazzle problem. It is a very serious matter indeed."

An official of the Automobile Association said: "The problem of dazzle has occupied the attention of the authorities ever since the war. A committee of the Ministry of Transport sat for two years to consider the problem, but their conclusions were never put into effect, because they were not sufficiently definite. This association has, for a long time, been in favour of cars being fitted with dipping devices, but we feel that a great deal more can be done by education than by legislation.

THE DIFFICULTY.

"Here is the difficulty. Although a statute may be passed enforcing the fitting of such devices, how can motorists and motor-cyclists be compelled to make use of them? Who is to say when, exactly, it is necessary to dip the lights or for what period of time they should be dipped?

"Many devices have been tried to reduce glare, but it is so difficult to strike the mean and obtain a light which is both safe and adequate. It must be remembered that the average motorist to-day is a person of moderate means, who has to think twice before he decides to add another gadget to his motoring equipment."

HUSH-HUSH ENGINES NO SECRET.

"OLE BILL'S" INDUSTRY

The new mystery engines of the L.M.S. and the L.N.E. Railway Companies are not "hush-hush" experiments in the sense that the rival engineers have kept their features a perfect secret.

This was brought out yesterday during an exchange of "chaff" between Sir Henry Fowler, chief mechanical engineer of the L.M.S., and Dr. Northcott, who was chairman of the conference at Oxford of Works Directors, Managers, Foremen, and Forewomen.

Speaking in a discussion that followed an address by Major L. Urwick on "What other countries are doing to promote industrial efficiency," Sir Henry Fowler urged that to secure better dissemination and acceptance of progressive ideas in industry in this country, it was necessary to break down the natural jealousy which existed, for instance, among engineers, and had come down from times when special knowledge and processes belonged to particular firms.

Dr. Northcott: "But why do the L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. make us 'hush-hush' engines?"

Sir Henry: The engines are neither of them "hush-hush." That term applies simply to the way in which the exhaust comes out of the chimney. (Laughter.) Mr. Gresley (chief mechanical engineer of the L.N.E.R.) showed me the whole of his drawings and I did the same with mine.

Major Urwick, in his address, likened the attitude of British industry to that of "Ole Bill," the imperturbable old soldier of Bairnsfather's war-time cartoons.

That attitude, he said, in so far as it represented a refusal to be rattled, was of priceless value, but part of it was lack of imagination and part a profound dislike of change. There might have been a "better 'ole," but it was clear that "Ole Bill" would never have taken the action necessary to find it unless he had been blown into it.

There was a great deal of loose talk and looser thinking about rationalisation. People seemed to imagine that by merely amalgamating a dozen factories in this or that trade, England's economic position was going to be restored.

"There is no magic in amalgamation. You cannot reform ten undischarged bankrupts merely by making a decision that they shall set up house together," said Major Urwick.

TEXTILE DISPUTE.

UNION'S OFFER TO ACCEPT LOWER WAGES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRADFORD, Saturday.

A conference of the full Executive Committee of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade here to-day gave the Joint Executive authority to negotiate a settlement with the employers. The unions proposed reductions of 5.8 per cent. for time workers and 5.34 for piece workers.

These proposals mean that the male time workers now receiving 54s. 10d. per week would be reduced 3s. 2d., and piece workers' reductions would be about 1s. in the £. The National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade were authorised to make agreements with any firm or federation on these terms.

About 200 delegates attended the conference. Mr. G. Whitaker, chairman of the Wool Textile Employers' Council, discussing the later developments, said the employers would insist on the full reduction as recommended in the MacMillan report. "Our policy," he said, "is very definitely to maintain the position we took immediately the MacMillan report and recommendation were published."

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Few posters issued by the London Underground have attracted greater attention than their latest production, which is aptly entitled "The Sights of London." All the principal features of London, from Kensington Palace in the West to Aldgate Pump in the East, are outlined. The poster is the work of Mr. John Dixon.

AERIAL THRILLS IN AFRICA.

VISCOUNT AND HIS WIFE BOMB REBELS.

FORCED LANDING AMONG CANNIBALS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NAIROBI, Saturday.

Vicomte de Sibour and the Vicomtesse de Sibour, formerly Miss Selfridge, arrived here to-day, having concluded an adventurous aerial tour, which included:—

Two forced landings owing to sandstorms;

A landing among a cannibal tribe;

A bombing expedition against rebel Abyssinian tribesmen.

They reached Nairobi to-day by train from Mombasa—their first railway ride for four years. This reversion to so prosaic a means of travel was brought about by the action of King Taffari.

Flying a Gipsy Moth aeroplane from England, the Vicomte eventually reached Abyssinia, but he experienced great difficulty in securing the necessary permission to proceed. Entrance to the country was only granted by the Negus on condition that the Ethiopian flag was painted on the machine, and that on the conclusion of the trip King Taffari was given an opportunity to purchase the machine. This option the King decided to exercise.

During their stay in Abyssinia the travellers were invited to carry out an air expedition to Lake Tsana, where 30,000 troops were engaged against rebel forces. This was successfully accomplished in company with M. Maillet, a French pilot engaged by King Taffari to take charge of the Abyssinian air force of two aeroplanes. Bombs and pamphlets were dropped.

On their return to Addis Ababa the Vicomte and Vicomtesse were presented with a gold coin specially struck to commemorate the occasion of their visit. The coin was stamped with the King's head on one face and an aeroplane on the other.

The Vicomte and Vicomtesse were allowed to proceed to Djibuti by air, and then came on to Nairobi by sea and train. They wish to remain for some time in Kenya, where they own a farm in the Songhor district.

COUNTY CHESS.

SURREY'S DEFEAT OF MIDDLESEX.

By OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT.

A sixteen-boards match, between Middlesex and Surrey, to determine the destination of the Championship for 1929-30 of the Southern Counties Chess Union, was contested yesterday, at St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street.

The counties concerned in the competition are: Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex. Middlesex had defeated Essex, Kent, and Sussex during the season; while Surrey had won from Essex and Kent, and drawn with Sussex. A drawn match with Surrey would therefore have sufficed Middlesex yesterday to secure the Championship. But, alas!

Both sides had first-rate teams, Middlesex having the support of Messrs. A. West, V. Buerger, W. Winter, E. S. Sergeant, E. T. Jesty, R. C. Griffith, S. W. Richmond, and H. Saunders, all strong players of note. Surrey had the services of Messrs. H. C. Griffith, R. P. Michell, R. J. C. Walker, W. Gooding, and several strong players lower down in the team, as, for instance, the veteran Mr G. A. Hooke—who was known in London as a first-rate player before many of the men in yesterday's teams were born—and W. L. Brierley, who played at the last board, and would doubtless have troubled an opponent much higher up the line.

The first game finished, at Board 4, ended in a draw; and Surrey scored first "blood"—at Board 6. Here Mr. R. C. Griffith had obtained a good game, with the "Caro-Kann" defence, when he made an oversight which lost a Knight. This loss to Middlesex was soon made good at Board 10, where Mr. P. I. Wyndham defeated Mr. R. V. Newman.

Very soon after, however, Surrey forged ahead rapidly, with wins at the top board and at boards 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and a draw at Board 3, making the score 9 to 3 in favour of Surrey!

At the call of "time," Middlesex had improved somewhat, Mr. Buerger, at Board 2, having defeated Mr. R. P. Michell, but a victory for the Surrey team was assured, and with the adjudications of the unfinished games, the final figures are: Surrey, 10½; Middlesex, 5½. An unpleasant surprise for Middlesex, but a splendid achievement for the men of Surrey.

The full score is as follows:—

MIDDLESEX.		SURREY.	
A. West	0	H. C. Griffith	1
V. Buerger	1	R. P. Michell	0
W. Winter	½	R. J. C. Walker	½
E. G. Sergeant	½	W. Gooding	½
E. T. Jesty	½	F. F. L. Alexander	½
R. C. Griffith	0	J. Butland	1
S. W. Richmond	½	H. G. Felce	½
H. Saunders	0	C. F. Cornwall	1
H. V. Buttfield	½	A. Fletcher	½
P. I. Wyndham	1	R. V. Newman	0
W. H. Watts	1	F. Nettleton	0
W. E. Bonwick	0	G. Tregaskis	1
J. H. Morrison	0	L. Alexander	1
Dr. F. E. Duncan	0	G. H. Hooke	1
J. Strackstein	0	G. A. Shoobridge	1
E. M. Jellie	0	W. L. Brierley	1
	5½		10½

A FINE GAME.

Appended is the game played at Board No. 8.

	White. C. F. Cornwall.	Black. H. Saunders.		White. C. F. Cornwall.	Black. H. Saunders.
1	P—Q4	Kt—KB3	15	KR—Q sq	QR—B sq
2	P—QB4	P—K3	16	P—Kt3	R—KB2
3	Kt—KB3	P—QKt3	17	R—Q2	P—Kt5
4	P—KKt3	B—Kt2	18	Kt—Q4	Kt x Kt
5	B—Kt2	P—B4	19	Q x Kt	P—K4
6	P x P	B x P	20	Q—K3	R—Kt2
7	Castles	Castles	21	QR—Q sq	B—B3
8	Kt—B3	Kt—K5	22	R—Q6 !	Q—B2
9	Q—B2	Kt x Kt	23	B—B sq !	R—KB sq
10	Q x Kt	Kt—B3	24	P—QR4 (b)	Q—R4
11	B—P4	P—Q3	25	P—B5 !	P x P
12	P—K4	P—KKt4? (a)	26	Q x P	R—Kt3
13	B—K3	B x B	27	B—B4 (ch)	K—R sq (c)
14	Q x B	Q—K2	28	R x B !	Resigns

(a) A premature onslaught which leads to nothing.
(b) If 24. P—B5, P—Kt5 !
(c) If K—Kt2; then, 28. R x B ! P x R; 29. R—Q7 (ch), and wins.

BLIND PLAYERS' SUCCESS.

Past and present pupils of Worcester College for the Blind yesterday beat opponents representing the Imperial Chess Club, Brook Street, Mayfair, where the tournament was held.

Sixteen games were played, and Worcester scored 10 points to 6 by the Imperial Club. Mr. T. H. Tylor, the well-known chess international, led the Worcester College team and the Imperial Club were captained by Major Sir Richard Barnett.

CLOTHES FOR THE TROPICS.

In an effort to cater for those going out to the tropics, Austin Reed, Ltd., Regent Street, have established a Tropical Department, the inauguration of which by Sir Alan Cobham was attended by a large company.

An Oriental setting has been given to the red lacquer room, in which the department has been established. Chinese panels, surmounted by pictures of the East by Mr. Fred Taylor, make the purchaser feel that he is already in some distant part of the world. The department is only one of the many in the building, which has cost £500,000.

Sound and Natural Sleep

SLEEP induced by drugs or sedatives is neither natural nor refreshing. "Ovaltine" is the recognised best "night-cap" all over the world because it ensures sound, refreshing sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Of equal importance is the fact that, while you sleep, the food elements richly supplied by "Ovaltine" are busily restoring the nerves and creating new energy. You wake refreshed and invigorated.

Every need of the brain and body is supplied by delicious "Ovaltine." Only from this extraction of Nature's best restorative foods—malt, milk and eggs—can you obtain concentrated nourishment which is correctly balanced in all the essential food elements and vitamins.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE.

Prices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

1/3, 2/- and 3/9 per tin. P67

Debenham & Freebody
(OPENHAM LIMITED)
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.1

WONDERFUL VALUE IN

TAILORED

SUITS

FOR EASTER

Our stock of Ready-to-wear Coats and Skirts is of exceptional interest. Many of the models are designed by our own artists, and the cut and workmanship are of a distinctive character. A visit of inspection to our Fashion Salons is cordially extended, and if customers are unable to call, orders received by post will be dealt with by our experienced mail order staff.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILORED SUIT of coloured fancy tweed skirt, box-pleated all round, the coat in a plain tweed to tone with well-tailored flap pockets, collar finished fancy tweed. In new Spring colours. Stocked in three sizes.
PRICE **7½ Gns**

Sent on Approval.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-PIECE SUIT in flecked georgelaine, pleated skirt, pointed hip yoke giving a slimming effect; attractive cape coat to match. In all Spring colourings.
PRICE **8½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

POLICE RAID ON NATIVES.

ILLICIT LIQUOR IN CAPE PROVINCE.

ARREST RESISTED AND SHOTS FIRED.

WORCESTER (CAPE PROVINCE), Saturday.

Serious alarm has been caused here following upon a police raid at 2.30 this morning on a body of illicit liquor traffickers in the native location, which nearly ended in a tragedy.

The angry natives tried to prevent the entry of a search party of four police, and a fracas followed. Bottles, knobkerries, and sticks were used by a raging crowd of non-Europeans.

Eventually the police were compelled to fire shots in order to effect their safe withdrawal from the place with four men whom they had arrested.

The natives were belligerent later this morning, and when a Press Correspondent visited the location he was immediately set upon by a number of them But for the timely intervention of Elliott Tonjeni, provincial secretary of the African National Congress, who exercises complete authority over the natives, the correspondent would have been roughly handled by the mob.

Two natives and two policemen were injured in the raid, and four police bicycles were wrecked.

Following upon the raid three natives appeared this morning in the magistrate's court and were charged with being in possession of intoxicating liquor. The magistrate imposed a fine of £5 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The natives elected to go to gaol.

Tonjeni said this afternoon that while he was on his way to the location early this morning to stop the trouble he was fired on by a civilian with a rifle, but the shot missed.

This afternoon the non-Europeans became more truculent, and armed police are now patrolling the town. The police realise that another visit to the location might only precipitate an ugly situation and that bloodshed might follow. Tonjeni is doing his utmost to pacify the angry mob.

The African National Congress meets tomorrow afternoon.—*Reuter.*

MR. WILL THORNE

FOURTH MARRIAGE AT 72.

Mr. Will Thorne, Labour M.P. for West Ham, who is 72, is to be married to Miss Beatrice Nelly Collins, of West Ham. His bride is 42.

This will be Mr. Thorne's fourth marriage. His first wife was a Miss Hallam, of Saltley, Birmingham, whom he married in 1879. The first Mrs. Thorne died twelve years later.

His second marriage to Miss Emily Byford lasted twenty-five years, and in 1925 he married Miss Rebecca Sinclair, the daughter of a Newcastle shipbuilding designer and draughtsman, who died in November, 1926.

The Rev. A. W. W. Wallace, vicar of All Saint's, West Ham, stated last night: "I know that Mr. Thorne is to marry Miss Collins, but I am pledged to secrecy, and I cannot tell you the date of the wedding or the church at which the ceremony will take place."

Mr. Thorne is the General Secretary of the National Union of General Workers, which he founded over forty years ago.

EMPIRE TRADE.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The twelfth congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will be opened by the Prince of Wales on May 26. The sessions will be held at the Guildhall, London.

The Federation numbers among its members nine Associations of Chambers of Commerce and 158 federated Chambers in all parts of the Empire. Plenary sessions have been arranged, and at these delegates will debate wide questions of economic policy.

The object of the congress, among other things, is to find the best method of rationalising trade and industry within the Empire; to bring about, as far as possible, uniformity in commercial law; to improve methods of communication and transport; to substitute arbitration for legal procedure in commercial disputes; to remove the trade barriers which hamper the free exchange of goods within the Empire; and to develop Empire production.

Arrangements have been made whereby groups of delegates may visit the principal industrial centres in the United Kingdom and inspect shipbuilding yards, factories, and any industry in which they are particularly interested.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ALIPORE (P and O.) Kobe f. Bombay l. Colombo, 5.
BARRABOOL (P. and O.) Brisbane f. London p. Perim, 5.
BEAVERBRAE (Canadian Pacific) London f. St. John, N.B., a. Havre, 5.
BERLIN (N.D.L.) fr. New York a. Southampton, 5.
CARNARVON CASTLE (U.C.) fr. Southampton p. Ushant, 5.
CITY OF BENARES (Ell.-City) Liverpool f. Calcutta a. Port Said, 5.
CITY OF POONA (El.-City) f. Karachi l. Mersey, 5.
DAGA (Henderson) Rangoon f. Liverpool p. Perim, 5.
DEIDO (African) f. West Africa l. Mersey, 5.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Canadian Pacific) cruising p. Gibraltar, 5.
HAKOZAKI MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Gravesend, 5.
HATIPARA (B.I.) Bombay f. London l. Port Said, 5.
KAGA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Thursday Is., 5.
KAKO MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Hong Kong a. Manila, 5.
KARAGOLA (B.I.) f. Bombay a. Kilindini, 5.
KARAPARA (B.I.) fr. Bombay a. Kilindini, 5.
KASHGAR (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 5.
KASHMIR (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London a. Marseilles, 5.
MALDA (B.I.) London f. Beira p. Perim, 5.
MATADOR (Harrison) Demerara f. London p. Lizard, 5.
MONTCALM (Canadian Pacific) Hamburg f. St. John, N.B., a. Southampton, 5.
MORIOKA MARU (N.Y.K) f. Osaka l. Singapore, 5.
NARKUNDA (P. and O.) Sydney f. London l. Hobart, 5.
NUDDEA (B.I.) f. Melbourne l. Adelaide, 5.
ORAMA (Orient) London f. Brisbane l. Adelaide, 5.
ORMONDE (Orient) fr. London a. Colombo, 5.
OXFORDSHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Mersey, 5.
PORT ALMA (C. and D.) fr. Launceston a. Hobart, 5.
PORT BOWEN (C. and D.) f. London l. Melbourne, 5.
PORT CAROLINE (C. and D.) f. Auckland l. Wellington, 5.
PORT HUNTER (C. and D.) f. London l. Sydney, 5.
PORT NICHOLSON (C. and D.) fr. London a. Melbourne, 5.
PORT VICTOR (C. and D.) f. Napier l. Auckland, 5.
RAJPUTANA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Kobe, 5.
TENYO MARU (N.Y.K.) f. San Francisco l. Shanghai, 5.
TOBA MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Hong Kong a. Shanghai, 5.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

CLAN MACBRIDE Galle f. London p. Perim, 5.
CRISTALES Santa Marta f. Bremerhaven p. Lizard, 5.
IDOMENEUS fr. Liverpool a. Singapore, 5.
INSULINDE Rotterdam f. Sourabaya p. Ushant, 5.
MANISTEE Tela f. Bremerhaven p. Lizard, 5.
OCEAN PRINCE f. New York l. Shields, 5.
PALEMBANG Hamburg f. Sourabaya p. Gibraltar, 5.
PERSEUS fr. Swansea a. Shanghai, 5.
PYRRHUS Manila via Amsterdam f. King George V. Dk. p. Gravesend, 5.

GERMANY AND DREYFUS.

NEW LIGHT ON A FAMOUS CASE.

THE KAISER'S NOTE

"THIS DREYFUS IS INNOCENT."

PARIS, Saturday.

New light on the obscure German aspects of the Dreyfus affair has been thrown by Dr. Bruno Weil, the historian and legal adviser to the British and French Embassies in Berlin, in a statement published by the *Matin*.

Dr. Weil, who has consulted the archives of the Wilhelmstrasse, and is writing a book on the Dreyfus case, shows that a word from the German Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, would have saved Dreyfus at his first trial The Chancellor, he says, then knew that Dreyfus was innocent, and that the real culprit guilty of communicating French military documents to the German military attaché in Paris was Major Esterhazy, an officer in the same department of the War Office as Dreyfus.

The German Chancellor, however, held that for reasons of State a Government should not give away its secret agents, and although the French Prime Minister, Waldeck-Rousseau, five or six times "implored" the German Government to afford proof of Dreyfus's innocence, these appeals were without avail.

Dr. Weil says that Maître Labori, Dreyfus's counsel, telegraphed to the Kaiser, then in Strasbourg, asking that permission should be given to the German military attaché, Major Schwarzkoppen, who knew the truth, to give evidence at the trial at Rennes.

EMBARRASSED KAISER.

The Kaiser, embarrassed, telegraphed to Prince von Bülow in Berlin, but the Chancellor was adamant, and his ruler submitted. In one of his marginal notes on the reports of the case, however, the Kaiser wrote "This Dreyfus in innocent."

Later, Schwarzkoppen, who had sworn that he knew nothing of the facts, wrote to Graf Von Muenster, the German Ambassador in Paris, a confession, which has just been published by the former military attaché's widow. "As soon as I had returned to Berlin from Paris at this time," he wrote "I told my superiors the whole truth about the affair, but I was given formal orders to do nothing, whoever might be the person who asked me to do something. I strictly carried out this order as it was my duty to do. I had great esteem for Dreyfus . . . but reasons of state prevented my doing anything for him."—*Reuter.*

[Captain Dreyfus was sentenced in 1894 by court-martial for having communicated secret French documents to Germany and was imprisoned on Devil's Island. Major Esterhazy was court-martialled in 1898, but acquitted. Subsequently the accusation was made that Dreyfus had been found guilty because he was a Jew, and after a violent controversy a member of the Intelligence Department, Colonel Henry, confessed that he had forged leading documents in the case. He was arrested, and was found shortly afterwards in prison with his throat cut. Esterhazy fled the country, and later confessed his guilt.

Another court-martial, held in 1899 at Rennes, again pronounced Dreyfus guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," and sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. President Loubet, however, granted him a pardon, and in 1906 the Court of Cassation at last pronounced his innocence. Dreyfus wa promoted to the rank of major, and later, as lieutenant-colonel, was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour.]

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

"ST. MATTHEW" PASSION BY BACH CHOIR.

While secular music not unusually admits of two or more readings quite legimate but divergent in trend as well as in detail, Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, perhaps most of all among sacred music, does not. But it is not to be thought that, because they must tread the devotional way, clearly marked for them, the task of the interpreters is therefore made more easy.

The two performances at Queen's Hall, of which the second is to take place this afternoon, may be expected not only to sustain but to enhance the reputations of the Bach Choir and of the conductor, Dr. Adrian Boult. It could truly be said of him that he enjoined nothing that could possibly offend the most devout while, on the technical side, everything was very expertly done. If the reading did not rise to the heights of inspiration, it was perhaps the more valuable in maintaining a level of veracity surprisingly high when the difficulties of the score are recognised In a word, it was obvious that the work had been most carefully rehearsed.

We were early put at ease on this ground by the steadiness with which the various choirs fitted their mosaic together in the first great chorus There, and thereafter, the only noticeable blemish was a tendency of the sopranos to cut in with their leads a shade before the beat. A moment's reflection will show that this implies high praise. At first blush, the chorale "'Tis I; whose sin doth bind thee" wore too lusty a complexion, but for that the very form of the work, with its chorales intended to be sung by the whole congregation, was responsible.

The choral portions, then, were rich in virtue. And the organist, Mr. C. Thornton Lofthouse, is entitled to special felicitation upon his address in this connection.

THE SOLOISTS.

Very moving work was contributed by the soloists. Miss Dorothy Silk brought her special gifts to bear on the soprano recitatives and airs with the particular effect of which she retains the secret. Miss Margaret Balfour sang the contralto solos with eloquence and pure tone. Out of the onerous part of the Narrator Mr. Steuart Wilson made a continuous series of graphic pictures: there were thought and emotion behind every line. Mr Keith Falkner won especial esteem for the serene richness of tone and poignant dignity of delivery he commanded in enunciating the words of Jesus. Messrs. Hubert Eisdell and Arthur Cranmer dealt conscientiously with the numbers for alternative tenor and bass voices And with Mme. Wanda Landouska supplying the continuo at the harpsichord, the utmost smoothness was necessarily assured.

It remains only to add that the orchestra's part was fully in keeping with the standard in the choir, and that the accompanying, by the leaders of its various sections, who included many illustrious musicians, of the solo voices, was finely wrought.

MISS IRENE SCHARRER

For her recital at Wigmore Hall earlier in the afternoon Miss Irene Scharrer had chosen a scheme of well-known piano works—the Mozart and Schumann Fantasies, in C minor and major respectively, the Bach Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue, and a Chopin group. She can always be trusted to give weight to the outlines of the music she attacks, and to captivate the ear with her touch in softer passage-work. It was perhaps not always quite clear upon what plan she arranged her tonal contrasts; and there were more than a few slipped notes in the Schumann But her readings never lacked a peculiarly feminine grace and strength, and were very much to the taste of her audience.

H. F.

ONLY TWO WEEKS TO EASTER! Start the season well! Drain your sump now and refill with Wakefield CASTROL. Your engine, too, will then enjoy a carefree holiday.—C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

MOTOR MATTERS.

NEW CARS ON THE ROAD

STREET LIGHTING.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Many rumours have been current since the beginning of the year concerning the progress of the British motor industry, but at last we have some definite figures. These are furnished by a return issued by the Ministry of Transport giving particulars of motor vehicles registered for the first time in January. These refer exclusively to new cars. As compared with the corresponding month in 1929, there is an increase of 1,151 of all classes of vehicles, the figures being 25,362, as against 24,211 for last year. Car sales have, therefore, definitely increased.

An analysis of the registration of the different classes of motor vehicles is of interest. The number of cars taxed according to horse-power, that is, private cars, is less than in 1929 by about 700. This shows that the private car trade is not doing so well. On the other hand the number of goods vehicles registered has increased by over 1,200, indicating that the commercial vehicle trade is in an even stronger position.

Increases are also to be found in the number of motor cycles, hackney vehicles, and other vehicles.

From a survey of these figures as a whole it will be seen that more motor vehicles are on the road than last year, but the increase is chiefly in those that are used for commerce. The increase in the number of motor cycles is interesting in view of the proposal to raise the age limit for the issue of a driving licence to a motor cyclist.

The Ministry return contains a mass of useful information, and copies may be obtained from the Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.

SAFER STREET LIGHTING.

The safe lighting of busy streets after dark is a problem which is receiving the attention of illumination engineers all over the country. Too often one reads of an accident that may be directly attributed to a dimly lit street. The question presents many problems, chief of which, perhaps, is the provision of powerful illumination without dazzle. Further difficulties are to be found in the cost of installation and maintenance.

An attempt to approach a solution is being made in the South-East of London. Two miles of the Hastings road through Lewisham have been selected. Half of this length is lit by a special system of gas illumination, while the other half is lit by electricity. The cost of installation and the upkeep of both systems is stated to be about the same.

In the case of the gas system the single mantle high-pressure burners are slung over the middle of the road by wires, while the electrical system makes use of lamp-posts at the side of the road, at about fifty yards apart. The electric lamps have special glass reflectors to concentrate the light on the roadway. The lamps are placed 18 ft. above the street and project 6 ft. over the roadway.

In company with experts and prominent motorists, I was invited late one night to inspect the two rival systems. After a careful inspection, it appeared to me that the better arrangement of the lamps was over the centre of the roadway. The bends of the road could be seen a long distance ahead, a useful feature in fog, and the major portion of the light was concentrated on the roadway.

With respect to the quality of the light, the advantage appeared to lie with the high-pressure gas system. The light given was more mellow than that from the electric system, and consequently was less trying to a driver's eyes.

It is quite possible that with a different arrangement of reflectors and a central position for the lamps, the electrical system would have been the more satisfactory.

At present, the lighting of the Thames Embankment is one of the best in London. In this case expense was of very little object, and the aim was to secure the best results possible. The experiments of the Lewisham Borough Council are being watched by other municipal bodies.

NEW FORD MODELS.

The latest Ford models were introduced to the public last week on the official opening of the magnificent new showrooms in Regent Street, London. The ceremony was performed by Sir Percival Perry, K.B.E., the chairman of the British company, who conducted a large party over the eight-story building, which is one of the finest motor showrooms in Europe.

The latest model Ford has several modifications compared to the original model A, chief of which is the use of rustless steel for all exposed bright parts. This has the appearance of the best nickel-plate.

The appearance of the car has been considerably improved by a higher radiator and the fitting of new type wings. Smaller wheels and larger tyres are provided, and the bodywork has been also improved, and the car, as a whole, conforms very closely to the best European ideas of appearance. The prices are, of course, still low, the tourer costing £180, while the Fordor De Luxe saloon is priced at £245.

The main showroom in the new building is of striking design. The walls represent a continuous seascape, made of innumerable pieces of varicoloured marble and mosaic. There is a profusion of dark polished granite, and throughout the various floors the decorations are carried out on the same noble scale.

All models of the Ford are exhibited, together with examples of the Lincoln and the Fordson tractor.

THE HUMBER "SNIPE."

The introduction of a new Humber model, known as the Snipe, attracted considerable attention at the last Show. These cars are now in full production.

The car has a six-cylinder engine, rated at 23.8 h.p., four speeds and a reverse with a silent third, half elliptic springs and, of course, four wheel brakes. It sells complete, with a most comfortable five-seater saloon body, for £535.

The chassis is practically identical with that of the 16-50 h.p., but the engine of the Snipe is a special production to give high speed with ease of control and economy of running.

After several hundred miles on the car, which included Brooklands track, main wide roads and twisty lanes, I had only one point of criticism to make. This was in respect of the speedometer, which, owing to a slight internal complaint, made inaccurate guesses at the speed on many occasions. However, a good watch gave me exact speeds.

The Snipe is very fast, but a safe car to handle. The brakes require somewhat heavier pressure than one expects nowadays, but they are smooth and powerful and absolutely sure. The silent third is a most useful gear, giving rapid acceleration and fast hill-climbing, while the suspension at all speeds is first rate. The steering I found much to my liking, even when exceeding seventy on a rain-flooded track. My passengers commented unasked on the comfort of the body.

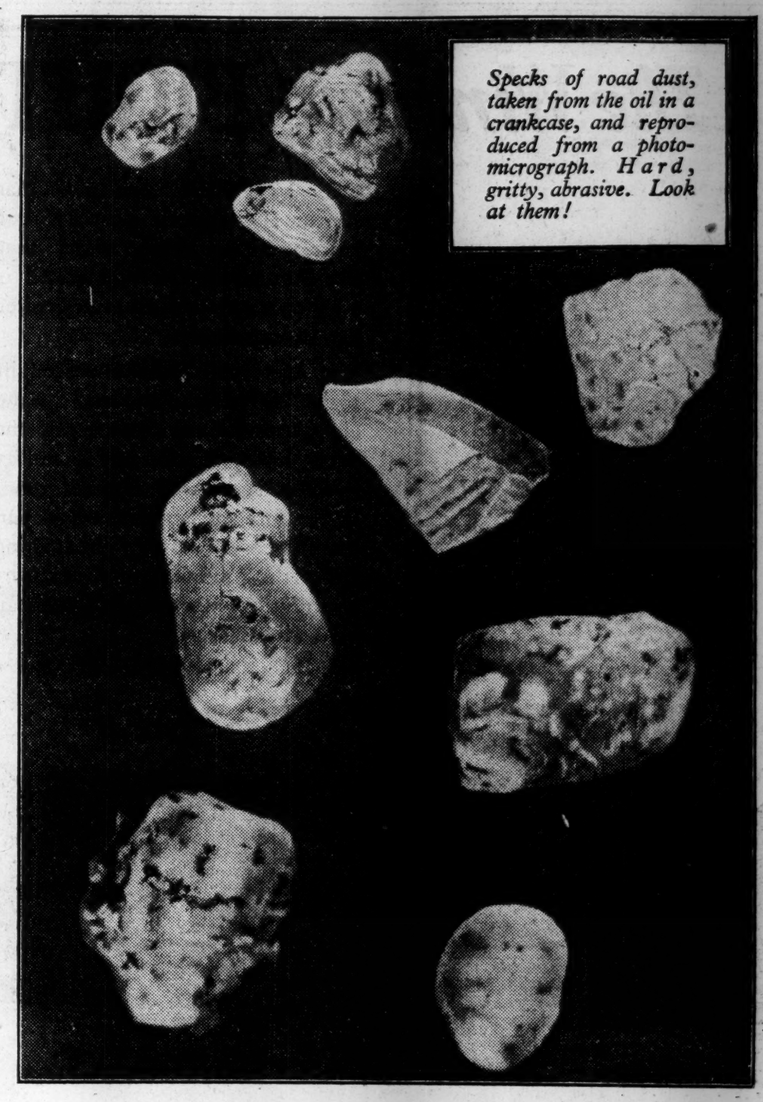
Humber, Ltd., of Coventry, to sum up, have produced a car which is up to date in every respect, which has a remarkable road performance, and which sells for a reasonable figure.

Light lamps (London): 7.10 p.m.

MEMORIAL TO HICKMAN.

Sir St. Clair Thomson, vice-president of the Anæsthetic Society, yesterday unveiled a memorial tablet in the parish church of Bromfield, near Ludlow, to the memory of Henry Hill Hickman, the pioneer of anæsthesia, who was born at Bromfield in 1880.

The tablet was dedicated by the Bishop of Hereford.


Specks of road dust, taken from the oil in a crankcase, and reproduced from a photo-micrograph. Hard, gritty, abrasive. Look at them!

Lubricating Oil or Grinding Compound?

Thousands of these destructive particles are bound to find their way into the crankcase. They mix with the oil and circulate through the lubricating system. They turn the lubricant into a veritable grinding compound, score cylinders and wear down bearing surfaces—shorten the life of your engine.

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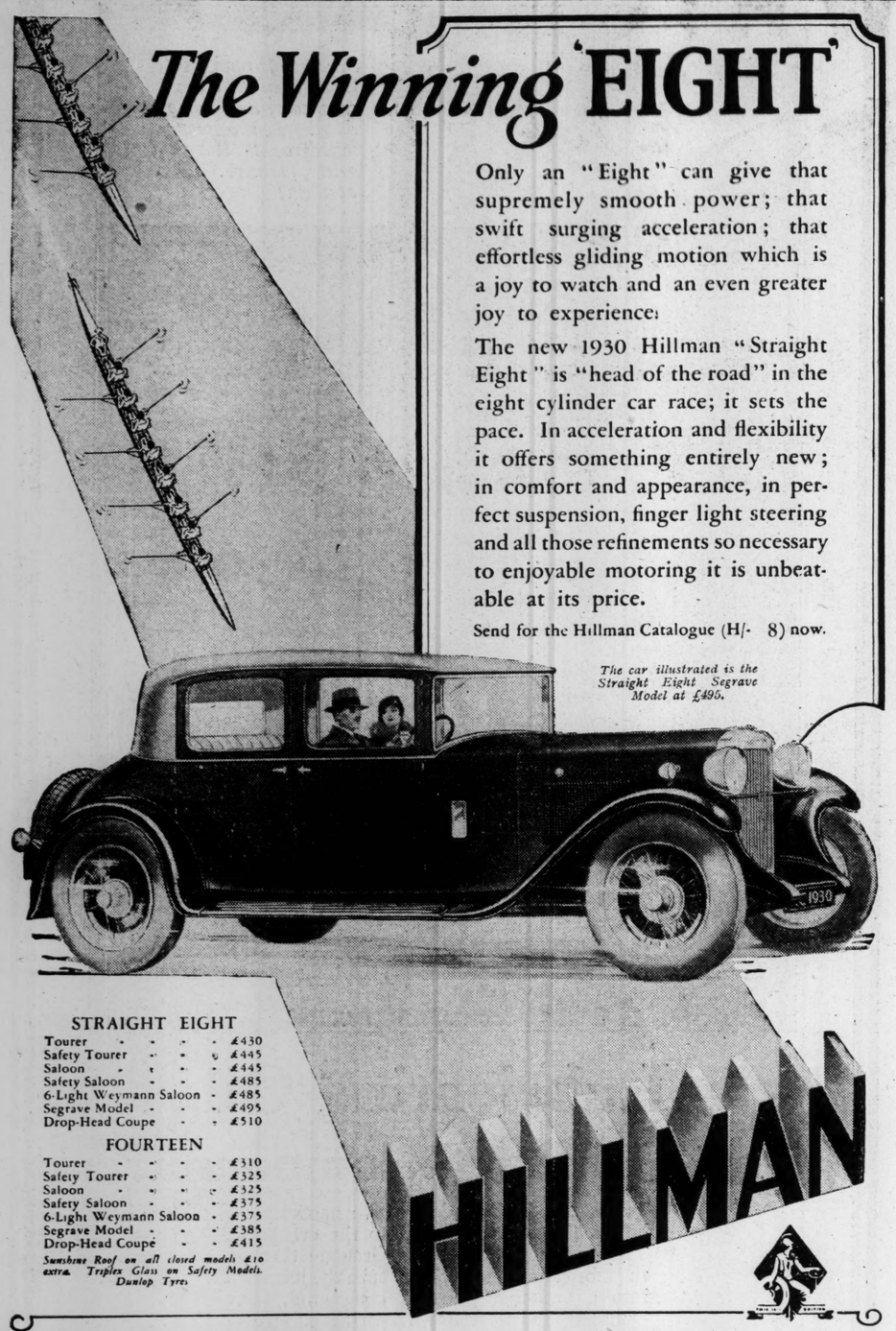

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Send for the Hillman Catalogue (H/- 8) now.

The car illustrated is the Straight Eight Segrave Model at £495.

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STRAIGHT EIGHT

Tourer	£430
Safety Tourer	£445
Saloon	£445
Safety Saloon	£485
6-Light Weymann Saloon	£485
Segrave Model	£495
Drop-Head Coupe	£510

FOURTEEN

Tourer	£310
Safety Tourer	£325
Saloon	£325
Safety Saloon	£375
6-Light Weymann Saloon	£375
Segrave Model	£385
Drop-Head Coupe	£415

Sunshine Roof on all closed models £10 extra. Triplex Glass on Safety Models. Dunlop Tyres.

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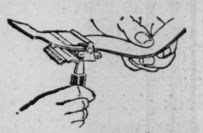

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PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

WATSON GORDON CHAIR OF FINE ART.

The UNIVERSITY COURT has received intimation that Professor BALDWIN BROWN, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., intends to RESIGN from the WATSON GORDON CHAIR of FINE ART as from the end of the academical year, September 30, 1930.

The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court and the President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,000.

Those who desire particulars may obtain these on application to the undersigned.

W. A. FLEMING,
Secretary to the University.

March 25, 1930.

CRADLE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

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BRISTOL TOURING CENTRE FOR THE GEMS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

RACING NOTES.

JUVENILES OF PROMISE.

CLASSIC CANDIDATES.

A STAGE OF UNCERTAINTY.

By "FAIRWAY."

Numerous suggestions are made during the year to improve the sport, and most of them come to nothing. But the one put forward that the season should start at some other venue than Lincoln might easily develop into a reality within a couple of seasons, for, it is well recognised that the Carholme falls short of being an attractive spot for reasons over which those responsible for its management have no control. A private company might be able to tackle the matter of improvements more satisfactorily than the Corporation of Lincoln, since there are so many other matters requiring all the available cash; but in any case there is hardly sufficient space to deal with such a crowd as one could reasonably expect to be attracted if the venue were brought up to date. In addition, it is one of Lincoln's troubles that their racecourse stands were exposed to the icy March winds that are not so noticeable elsewhere. And, as we live in an age of progress, it is possible that a new jumping-off mark may be found without the Lincoln authorities being out of pocket over the transfer of what we can call their right to start the season. Such a scheme might easily be more profitable without any liability, for Lincoln might take over more convenient days. As I understand it, this matter is but a suggestion, although an interesting one, since the change would, I fancy, be much appreciated. No better spot could be selected for the opening of the season than Doncaster, whose executive would, no doubt, gladly give up their May fixture. Liverpool could very well take over the whole week if the fact that there is no straight mile for the "Lincolnshire" could be overcome. There are other race tracks equally as attractive as Liverpool, but they hardly come up to what Doncaster will have to offer when its extensive improvements are completed, for there is little doubt that, next to Ascot, which is something apart, there will not be a more up-to-date or extensive racecourse in the country than the one on Doncaster's town moor when their scheme is finished.

A CLASSIC CANDIDATE.

The sport seen last week was bright, and, if there was a slight disappointment, it was on account of the fact that R. C. Dawson did not introduce Blenheim, considered his best colt for the Classics, in the Spring Stakes at Lingfield Park on Friday. In his place he saddled Rustom Pasha, who is a nice colt, but, from all accounts, inferior to his stable-companion. And so we were denied the chance of sizing-up the Whatcombe colt's chance in the "Guineas" or the Derby. S. H. Darling won the event with another of his team that had to be set aside through unfavourable conditions last year. There are, no doubt, many other trainers as happily placed as he, possessed of so many ready-made winners to exploit, but none more so. Darling ran Ardglass, a colt that had but one race last season, and, although it was found necessary to shake him up when danger from Stingo was threatened close home, he answered gamely enough and scored. The rider of the second, Stingo, made the winner's task all the easier by sitting up close home, apparently either through mistaking the winning-post or else through interference. To the crowd it appeared to be a combination of both. An objection followed, but this was overruled, the complaint against the winner being for bumping and boring. I fancy Ardglass will show signs when next seen out of having benefited a lot by his outing on Friday.

It seems that the Lingfield Park executive would make their Spring Stakes more attractive to the owners of the top class three-year-olds if they confined the race only to the second-season horses and did not allow a four-year-old to figure in the race on terms of a stone better than the weight-for-age scale. But for this we should no doubt have seen Blenheim risked, and the race would have been more attractive. The two-year-olds continue to interest racegoers, and the latest that has come up for discussion is Canossa colt, a youngster by Stratford, who won the Spring Plate, also at Lingfield Park on Friday. As is usual, his outing at Lincoln brought about considerable improvement, for he was not drawn any too favourably, being placed on the far side, from which few winners ever come, but this disadvantage he easily overcame and won in good style. Few of the two-year-old winners that have attracted attention were expensive purchases. Canossa colt cost but 380 gns. at the Ballsbridge show, where Mr. Boyd Davis purchased him. Another nice youngster that won during the week was Banned who beat Backward Glance at Derby. This colt should more than hold his own, for the experience is certain to have done him much good. I fancy stamina will pull him through from time to time, as it did for his sire, Obliterate, who also left a good impression in his first season.

A TENDER YOUNGSTER.

Of the youngsters that were beaten last week, the best performance appeared to be that of Nile, a filly Donoghue rode tenderly in a finish with Pergamena when he realised he could not win. In a way, the winner, Pergamena, gave a slightly disappointing show, for she showed that only over the easiest of tracks would it be advisable to follow her. She was losing ground to the second, Tom Tit III., in the last hundred yards, just as she did the week previous at Lincoln, where Backward Glance beat her. But it will not be long before most of the so styled smart youngsters we have so far seen out will be relegated to the background, for from all quarters there are reports of many useful performers being prepared.

It is quite possible the Aga Khan's chief Classic hope, Blenheim, will run at Newbury in the Greenham Plate, a race that usually introduces one or two with Classic pretensions.

From time to time this race has proved a little disappointing on account of the horses being only half ready, but it should not fail to interest this time on this account. Fred Darling is no doubt anxious to test his three-year-olds by getting a line to public form here. He may run Lovat Scout, but from what I have been told it will take something smart to beat Blenheim. By the end of the week there will no doubt be good reasons for becoming enthusiastic about some of the two-year-olds that are brought out at this Berkshire gathering.

THIS WEEK'S SELECTIONS.

The next important handicap is the Newbury Spring Cup, which will bring together some useful horses. Kings Oven runs, but I was not impressed with his Liverpool effort. The course will suit Ennis Bridge, who last spring gave Trigo a good race. Others fancied include Le Phare, Osiris, Grease Paint and Masked Bandit, and I make out the latter has the brightest prospects of success.

LEICESTER.—Monday.
Prince of Wales's Welter Plate.—SERVUS.
Burton Handicap.—ABELARD.
Durham Plate.—SMOKY LIGHT.

LEICESTER.—Tuesday.
Leicestershire Handicap.—WHOOPEE.
Wigston Plate.—SOLVENT.
Worksop Plate.—BANNED.

PONTEFRACT.—Wednesday.
New Stands Handicap.—SCOTTISH FUSILIER.
Pontefract Handicap.—POMMERELLEN.
Town Maiden Plate.—CAERLEON; if abs., PAL O' MINE.

PONTEFRACT.—Thursday.
Victoria Plate.—FIESOLE.
Houghton Handicap.—WALLOON.

NEWBURY.—Friday.
Greenham Plate.—BLENHEIM.
Chieveley Handicap.—OPHIR.
Juvenile Plate.—UPLIFT.

NEWBURY.—Saturday.
Newbury Spring Cup.—MASKED BANDIT.
Thatcham Long Distance Handicap.—CHERRY KING.

Yesterday's Racing.

ARCTIC LIGHT MAKES AMENDS.

LINGFIELD HANDICAP WON IN GOOD STYLE.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

LINGFIELD PARK, Saturday.

Saturday gatherings at Lingfield Park are always popular, and it was not surprising the enclosures were well filled.

There was only one absentee from the twenty-two that had been left in the Lingfield Handicap, and this was Pachalik.

The winner proved to be Arctic Light, who found this mile less tiring than the eight furlongs at Lincoln. He had to struggle to beat Porthole, who improved on his form last week. Behind these two came Regain, who was always prominent, Barbizon and West Indies. Leopardus ran well for six furlongs, where he was beaten. Others that were well in the picture for this distance were Square Rock and Aristotle.

Arctic Light made every yard of the running, and his gameness enabled him to score. Porthole did not have a clear path, but he had his chance for part of the way. San Marino was well to the fore, but had nothing to race with. Details:—

1.55.—BURSTOW (S.) HCP. (£200) (1¼m.).
Berkeley (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), b m by Sir Berkeley—Duck Point, 7 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. (C. Ray) 1
Helsby (Miss Nora Wilmot), ch g by Harry of Hereford—British Born, 9 yrs., 8 st. 2 lb. (G. Richards) 2
Bill Sykes (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), ch c by Captain Cuttle—Zena, 4 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb. (A. Smirke) 3
Also ran: Braygola, Nestorian, Marauder, Treasurer, Virgo, V.C., Pontaway, Yatho, Vyella, Glorious Diligence. (Winner trained by De Mestre.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst Nestorian, 11 to 2 BERKELEY, 7 to 1 V.C., 8 to 1 Bill Sykes, 10 to 1 Helsby, 100 to 8 Pontaway, 20 to 1 others. 3 l., 1 l.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 11s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 4,880; place pool, 4,545.

2.25.—CLUB WELTER (£200) (1½m.).
Kingsford (Mr. Eric Platt), ch g by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks 8 yrs., 12 st. (Mr. Sclater) 1
Roi de Saba (Sir F. Newson), gr c by Roi Herode—Sabla, 4 yrs., 12 st. (Mr. A. Cottrill) 2
Sobrino (Mr. S. Wootton), ch g by Pommern—Aunt Hetty, 5 yrs., 12 st. (Lord Carnarvon) 3
Also ran: Sporting Print, Blue Vinny, Cabman, Dan French, Quatorze. (Winner trained by Poole.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 agst KINGSFORD, 7 to 2 Roi de Saba, 5 to 1 Blue Vinny, 7 to 1 Sobrino, 10 to 1 Cabman, Dan French, 20 to 1 others. Short head, 2 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 7s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s.; win pool, 3,747; place pool, 3,452.

3.0.—LINGFIELD H'CP. (£1,500) (1m.).
Arctic Light (Sir Mathew Wilson), b g by Achtoi—Nell Argo, 4 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (C. Richards) 1
Porthole (Mr. Sol Joel), b h by Pommern—Fortify, 5 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (E. Winter) 2
Regain (Mrs A. Mackintosh), b c by Vineuil—Ramonda, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. (Dines) 3
Also ran: Cragadour, Aristotle, Aroostook, Stalactite, Grandisson, Bachelor's Date, Square Rock, John Silver, Barbizon, Cherrypicker, Alcester, Leopardus, West Indies, San Marino, Portraitist, Black Ensign, Last of the Dandies, Voltero. (Winner trained by Tabor.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 4 agst Leopardus, 4 to 1 ARCTIC LIGHT, 100 to 8 Porthole, Regain, 100 to 7 Aristotle, Portraitist, West Indies, 20 to 1 Square Rock, Stalactite, 25 to 1 San Marino, Grandisson, John Silver, 33 to 1 Cragadour, 50 to 1 others. 1½ l., neck.
Totalisator.—Win, 14s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 7s. 9d., 6s. 6d.; win pool, 10,174; place pool, 7,515.

3.30.—GRANGE (S.) PLATE (T.Y.O.) (£200) (5f.).
Gwalia gelding (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall), by Rose Prince, 8 st. 6 lb. (Perryman) 1
Tanit filly (Mr. Lisle Lysaght), by Blue Ensign, 8 st. 6 lb. (R. Jenkins) 2
The Limpet (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth), ch c by Limosin—Mrs. A., 8 st. 9 lb. (Wing) 3
Also ran: Fore Dean, Jimmy the One, Farlands, Marmon, Airy Wings filly, Damson Gin filly, Douceur filly, Killarney Lass, Chips. (Winner trained by Stedall.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst Farlands, 2 to 1 GWALIA GELDING, 10 to 1 Tanit filly, 100 to 8 The Limpet, Jimmy the One, 100 to 7 Fore Dean, 20 to 1 others. 4 l., 2 l.
Totalisator.—Win 7s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3d., 14s. 6d.; 21s. 9d.; win pool, 5,072; place pool, 4,504.

4.0.—MAPLETON PLATE (T.Y.O.) (£200) (5f.).
Polesden (Lord Rosebery), b f by The Winter King—Deepdene, 8 st. 9 lb. (H. Wragg) 1
Eagleray (Mr. S. W. Beer), ch c by Diomedes—Eagle's Cage, 8 st. 12 lb. (J. Leach) 2
Credenda filly (Sir Victor Sassoon), by Beresford, 8 st. 9 lb. (S. Donoghue) 3
Also ran: Bestobell, Brown Trout, Lily Edgar colt, Golden Apple Heraclid, Step Lively, Dusty Troubadour Alexander the Great, Olijaco, Pointless filly, Lydie White filly, Prince Charming, Polly's Sister filly, Mystic Star gelding, Marie Dhu, Summer Lightning, Binfield filly, The Eccentric, Phlox filly, Nitsichin, Rose Diamond, Anetis, Happy Mood, Monkey, Mischief. (Winner trained by J. Jarvis.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 4 to 1 agst Eagleray, 9 to 2 Mystic Star, POLESDEN, 5 to 1 Phlox filly, 8 to 1 Alexander the Great, 10 to 1 Step Lively, 100 to 8 Mischief, Summer Lightning, 33 to 1 others. 2 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 9d.; places, 5s., 7s. 3d., 24s.; win pool, 5,934, place pool, 4,394.

4.30.—FOUR ELMS PLATE (3-Y.-O.) (£200) (5f.).
Lumley (Mr. E. S. Freeland), 8 st. 9 lb. (A. Wragg) 1
Devonie (Lieut.-Col. O. C. Clare), b f by Phalaris—Quail, 8 st. 9 lb. (J. Kirby) 2
Doryphoros (Mr. D. Landale Wilson), ch g by Diophon—Abana, 8 st. 9 lb. (Jelliss) 3
Also ran: Chelmarsh, Jackyllis, Collingwood, Spanish Admiral, Themistocles, Belligerent, Breadcrumb, Lady Brock, Rivercraft, Spun Yarn, Oradora, Roseleaf, Diomyth, Apple Blossom, Quince, Sweet Nothings, Scylla Rock, Liar. (Winner trained by W. Nightingall.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Belligerent, 11 to 2 Oradora, 7 to 1 Liar, 8 to 1 Spun Yarn, 10 to 1 Themistocles, Devonie, 100 to 8 LUMLEY, 100 to 6 Doryphoros, 33 to 1 others. Short head, 2 l.
Totalisator.—Win pool, 50s.; places, 11s., 11s., 20s. 3d.; win pool, 4,218; place pool, 3,492.
Totalisator Investments.—Win, £3,402 10s.; place, £2,790; total, £6,192 14s.

CHEPSTOW.

CARBINEER II. RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CHEPSTOW, Saturday.

Despite the fact that the weather was very dull when racing was due to commence, a fair crowd witnessed some good sport here this afternoon.

Surprises were few, the biggest, perhaps, being the defeat of Mr. H. Savile's Lucidor in the Chepstow Handicap Steeplechase by Lord Allendale's gelding Heartburn. Lucidor was backed down to even money, but was easily two lengths behind the winner at the finish.

The race was marred by Carbineer II. falling and receiving fatal injuries. Details:—

2.0.—CASTLEFORD MODERATE H'CAP CHASE (£80) (2m.).
Dove's Pride (Mrs. Mundy), ch g by Faithful Boy, dam by Inellan, 7 yrs., 11 st. 7 lb. (Speck) 1
Chevalier III. (Maj. R. L. McCreery), ch g by Fair Knight, dam by Frontino, 8 yrs., 11 st. (D. Morgan) 2
Young Pretender (Mr. R. G. Fothergill), 9 yrs., 10 st. 10 lb. (G. Hardy) 3
Also ran: Sultan of Wicken, British Warm, Hurricane James. (Winner trained by D. Harrison.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst British Warm, DOVE'S PRIDE, 3 to 1 Sultan of Wicken, 4 to 1 Chevalier III., 10 to 1 Hurricane James, 22 to 1 Young Pretender. 8 l., short head.
Totalisator.—Win, 6s. 9d.; places, 4s., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 2,073; place pool, 1,423.

2.30.—CLEARWELL (S.) H'CAP HURDLE RACE (£80) (2m.).
The Philosopher (Mr. C. Piggott), br g by Sir Berkeley—Angel Foss, 6 yrs., 10 st. 2 lb. (G. Goswell) 1
Saighton (Mrs. Radcliffe), br g by Grosvenor—Beck and Call, 7 yrs., 11 st. 5 lb. (R. Matthews) 2
Plumado (Mr. V. Hobbs), b g by Feather Bed—La Flotte, 10 yrs., 11 st. 7 lb. (W. Gurney) 3
Also ran: Transmit, Pol Roger, Emphatic, Braemer, Bosy Bisto, Grand Trianon, Cross Hands, B Jay. (Winner trained by Owner.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst THE PHILOSOPHER, 4 to 1 Saighton, 5 to 1 Bosy Bisto, 6 to 1 Plumado, Cross Hands, 100 to 8 others. 4 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s., 5s. 6d.; win pool, 1,995; place pool, 1,041.

3.0.—FOREST OF DEAN (S.) HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (£80) (4-Y.O.) (2m.).
Eel Point (Mr. D. Harrison), b f by Hapsburg—Welsh Bride, 10 st. 13 lb. (Speck) 1
Windora (Mr. G. W. Hands), b g by Viceroy—Ural, 11 st. 10 lb. (W. Gurney) 2
Gugnunc (Mr. John Read), b g by Winter King—Astrapi, 12 st. 5 lb. (Mr. Scratchley) 3
Also ran: Periment, Green Piper, Phobos. (Winner trained by Owner.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 agst Phobos, 3 to 1 Windora, EEL POINT, 7 to 1 Gugnunc, 100 to 8 others. 6 l., short head.
Totalisator.—Win 6s. 6d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 2,239; place pool, 1,970.

Continued on next column.

WEST INDIES TEST

M.C.C. SCORE 849 RUNS.

SANDHAM'S RECORD.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), Saturday.

The M.C.C. have destroyed all chances of a West Indies victory in the Test rubber by making a mammoth score in the first innings of the match.

After the complete domination of the early batsmen, which yielded a score of 700 for four wickets, the bowlers were more successful to-day. Sandham, who had made 309 not out yesterday, was the first to go. He played a ball from Griffith on to his wicket and was fifth out after making 325 out of 720 in about ten hours' batting. He hit twenty-seven 4's, one 5, and had one 7 credited to him through overthrows. This is Sandham's record score.

Calthorpe was caught and bowled at 748, and O'Connor left at 755. He was beautifully caught by Da Costa from a hard hit to fine leg. At 813 Haig put a lofty hit into the hands of Da Costa, who was standing on the boundary at deep square-leg. Eight runs later Astill was caught, and at the luncheon interval the total was 854 for nine, and on resuming the venture quickly closed for 849.

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), st Barrow, b Martin	85
Sandham, b Griffith	325
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Barrow, b Da Costa	58
Hendren, c Passalaigue, b Scott	61
Ames, b Griffith	149
O'Connor, c Da Costa, b Scott	51
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c Griffith, b Scott	5
N. Haig, c Da Costa, b Gladstone	32
Astill, b Scott	34
Rhodes, not out	8
Voce, c Da Costa, b Scott	20
Extras	21
Total	849

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M.C.C. (First Innings).—Griffith, 2 for 155; Da Costa, 1 for 81; Gladstone, 1 for 139; Scott, 5 for 266; Martin, 1 for 128; Headley 0 for 23; Roach 0 for 21; Passalaigue 0 for 15.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

YACHTING.

UPPER THAMES SAILING CLUB.

The opening races at Bourne End yesterday were for the international 14-ft. dinghy class and the handicap class. Six 14-footers were sent off at 3.10 p.m. to sail three rounds of the long course in a light north-easterly sailing breeze. The finish was very close. Finishing times:—

Siskin (Mr. H. F. Edwards), 4 hrs. 31 min. 44 sec., 1; Pintail (Commander R. G. Lock), 4 hrs. 32 min. 46 sec., 2; Zero (Mr. H. W. Holmes), 4 hrs. 32 min. 51 sec., 3; Merlin (Mr. R. C. Freeman), 4 hrs. 34 min. 48 sec., 4; Flying Fox (Mrs. H. F. Edwards), 4 hrs. 36 min. 1 sec., 5; Kestrel (Mr. R. Scott Freeman), 4 hr. 37 min. 3 sec., 6.

In the handicap sailed over a similar course Mr. H. H. Tregonning's Elsa finished alone at 4 hr. 36 min. 30 sec.

THAMES SAILING CLUB.

The "A" class boats were catered for by the Thames Sailing Club at Surbiton, where half-a-dozen craft were sent off at 3.10 p.m. to sail five rounds of the usual course in the Waterworks Reach. The breeze was very light from the east, and in a slow race Viva led the fleet home to win by close on five minutes from Caprice. The following are the official corrected times for the race:—Viva (Mr. F. Sigrist), 4 hrs. 28 min. 55 sec., 1; Caprice (Mr. F. S. Spriggs), 4 hrs. 33 min. 40 sec., 2; Kingfisher (Mr. T. L. Turketine), 4 hrs. 36 min. 33 sec., 3; Atalanta (Mr. S. G. Selander), 4 hrs. 43 min. 47 sec.; Carina (Mr. W. R. Preston), 4 hrs. 46 min. 4 sec.; Surf (Mr. A. E. Lees), 4 hrs. 4 min. 58 sec.

Continued from preceding column.

3.30.—CHEPSTOW H'CAP CHASE (£100) (3m.).
Heartburn (Ld. Allendale) b g by Tredennis—Ingenue, 8 yrs., 10 st. 6 lb. (J. Hamey) 1
Lucidor (Mr. H. Savile), b g by Nimbus—Luciana, a., 11 st. 9 lb. (T. Morgan) 2
Mona Bridge (Mrs. M. R. Forest), b g by Bridge of Earn—Monaleen, 11 yrs., 10 st. (G. Goswell) 3
Also ran: Mixed Double, Carbineer II. (Winner trained by R. Gordon.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens Lucidor, 3 to 1 agst Mixed Double, 4 to 1 HEARTBURN, 10 to 1 Mona Bridge 20 to 1 Carbineer II. 2 l., bad.
Totalisator.—Win, 10s.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 2,613; place pool, 1,665.

4.0.—NOVICES' CHASE (£80) (2m.).
Doubtful Lady (Mr. B. C. Belcher), 9 yrs., 11 st. 10 lb. (C. Ancil) 1
Alpine Hut (Mr. D. Thomas), ch g by Mountaineer—Little Haven, 5 yrs., 11 st. 3 lb. (Mr. D. Rooney) 2
The Plumber (Mr. M. G. Hartigan) b g by Sonning—Charlady, 4 yrs., 10 st. 3 lb. (Hamey) 3
Also ran: Kariba Gorge, Clanchy. (Winner trained privately.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst Kariba Gorge, The Plumber, 9 to 2 DOUBTFUL LADY, 7 to 1 Clanchy, 100 to 8 Alpine Hut, 4 l., 10 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 18s., places, 8s., 4s. 3d.; win pool, 1,668; place pool, 1,045.

4.30.—MONMOUTH MODERATE H'CAP HURDLE RACE (£80) (2m.).
Brunel (Mr. H. T. Clifton), ch g by Cylgad—Berenice, 5 yrs., 12 st. 4 lb. (C. Ancil) 1
Dream o' Fortune (Mrs. Montague Evans), b g by Southannan—Dame Fortune, 5 yrs., 10 st. 9 lb. (D. Morgan) 2
Fireball (Lord Allendale), b h by Dynamo—Thunderstone, 5 yrs., 12 st. 7 lb. (Pellerin) 3
Also ran: Bunthorne, Friar Dominic, Marrifirth, Buck's Clover, Iron Man, Tetripipe. (Winner trained by Ancil.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst Friar Dominic, 7 to 2 Fireball, 5 to 1 Bunthorne, Marrifirth, 6 to 1 BRUNEL, 100 to 7 others. 3 l., bad.
Totalisator.—Win, 18s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 4s.; win pool, 2,880; place pool, 2,972.
Total Investments.—Win, £1,847 6s.; place, £2,448 18s.

UTTOXETER.

2.45.—MARSTON (S.) HURDLE RACE (£125) (2m.).—**Rossmint** (5 to 2 agst, P. O'Hara), 1; Stormbound (6 to 4, T. Regan), 2; Niloak (5 to 1, Waudby), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by Storie.) Neck, 10 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 6d.; win pool, 2,70S.
Dark Ray was first past the post, but was disqualified for bumping.

3.15.—TEAM HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (£100) (2m.).—**Sanpere** (2 to 1 agst, Mr. A. Marsh), 1; Gleneagles (2 to 1, J. McKay), 2; White Orb (5 to 4, K. Piggott), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by A. Marsh.) ¾ l., same.
Totalisator.—Win 5s. 3d.; win pool, 3,585.

3.45.—SUDBURY (S.) HANDICAP (£125) (2m.)—**Menario** (100 to 8 agst, Parvin), 1; Best of Luck (5 to 1, E. Foster), 2; Coole (4 to 1, R. Fawcett), 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by Pease.) 4 l., 12 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 95s. 9d.; places, 16s. 9d., 6s., 7s. 9d.; win pool, 4,177; place pool, 3,394.

4.15.—ALTON TOWERS CHASE (£300) (2m.).—**Kingsdown** (5 to 1 agst., E. Davey), 1; Ponorogo (6 to 1, J. Moloney), 2; Privit's Pride (9 to 4, Waudby), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by Davey.) 6 l., bad
Totalisator.—Win, 21s. 9d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 3,793; place pool, 3,123.

4.45.—ANGLESEY H'CAP CHASE (£125) (3m.).—**Count Dracula** (11 to 10 agst, Stott), 1; Parnell (4 to 1, Mr. Bissill), 2; Meleaston (7 to 4, J. Moloney), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by Rimell.) 15 l., 1½ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 4s.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 3,772; place pool, 1,713.

5.15.—ROCESTER HANDICAP CHASE (£125) (2¼m.).—**Suleiman** (6 to 1 agst., J. Mason), 1; Clean Sweep (20 to 1, Frecklington), 2. 6 ran (Winner trained by Bickley.) Distance. Only two finished.
Totalisator.—Win, 15s.; places, 5s. 6d., 11s. 3d.; win pool, 3,680; place pool, 2,138.
Total Investments.—Win, £2,171 10s.; place, £3,208 6s.

AYR.

2.15.—STEWARDS' (S.) HANDICAP (£150). (5f.).—**Sunny Bar** (5 to 1 agst, Caldwell), 1; Dove Syke (8 to 1, A. Richardson), 2; Instalment (8 to 1, Baines), 3. 11 ran. (Winner trained by Hammett.) 1 l., 4 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 12s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 16s. 6d., 28s. 6d.; win pool, 3,068; place pool, 2,487.

2.45.—CARRICK PLATE (£150) (1m. 3f.).—**Match** (7 to 4 on, Nevett), 1; Water Toi (20 to 1 agst., R. Crisp), 2; Pickle (6 to 1, C. Brown), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by Peacock.) 3 l., ¾ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 2s. 9d., places, 2s. 6d., 14s. 3d.; win pool, 3,198; place pool, 2,094.

3.20.—EGLINTON HANDICAP (£250) (6f.).—**Culzean** (evens, D. McGuigan), 1; Tuffan (5 to 1 agst., Baines), 2; Roigrey (5 to 2, J. Taylor), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by Owner.) ½ l., 5 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 11s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s.; win pool, 3,730; place pool, 3,551.

4.25.—AUCHINCRUIVE PLATE (£150) (1m.).—**Dombey** (8 to 1 agst, Mr. Gunter), 1; Cavalry Cloak (5 to 2, Mr. Fawcus), 2; Sprinkle Light (8 to 1, Mr. R. Renton), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by Gunter.) 8 l., 6 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 13s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 6,341; place pool, 1,700.

4.55.—APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£150) (1m.).—**Ghillie** (evens, E. Crossley), 1; Inspired (100 to 7 agst., J. Green), 2; Archil (5 to 1, Mr. Oldroyd), 3. 10 ran. (Winner trained by McGuigan.) ½ l., 1½ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 8s. 3d., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 2,650; place pool, 2,439.
Total Investments.—Win, £2,202 12s.; place, £1,429 8s.

BOAT RACE.

KEEN CONTEST IN PROSPECT

CAMBRIDGE'S CHANCE.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The final full course trials have been rowed by the rival crews, and the supporters of each have found grounds for hoping that success will attend the efforts of their crew in Saturday's contest. At the beginning of the week Oxford's prospects brightened with the settling down of the crew, and a great improvement in their form culminated in a really good trial over the four and a-quarter miles. The Cambridge crew, on the other hand, started the week showing signs of listlessness and staleness, a series of crab catching and other experiences not helping them in any way. However, by Thursday, when they went over the full course, they had in a great measure recovered.

The trials were decidedly interesting and point to the probability that we will have a great race. Both were undertaken on the flood tide on successive days, so as to secure similar conditions as much as possible. Cambridge, however, were better favoured, getting smoother water and, if anything, a slightly faster flood. They seized the opportunity to put up quite a good performance, knocking 57 sec. off Oxford's time, as will be seen by the following figures for the two rows:—

	Oxford M. S.	Cambridge M. S.
Craven Steps	2 31	2 40
Mile	4 18	4 25
Hammersmith Bridge	7 30	7 46
Chiswick Steps	12 12	11 57
Barnes Bridge	16 58	16 10
Mortlake	20 0	19 3

The feature of Oxford's row was the fast time made to Hammersmith Bridge, the figures equalling those made by Harvard on September 1, 1906, under exceptionally fast conditions. Other fast times from bridge to bridge on a trial have been made by both crews, Cambridge, stroked by Brocklebank, putting up 7 min. 31 sec. last year, and Oxford, stroked by R. C. Bourne in 1909, being credited with 7 min. 34 sec. On the other hand, Cambridge's best time was made after passing Hammersmith. The comparative times taken by the crews to cover the recognised patches were as follows:—

	Oxford. M. S.	Cambridge. M. S.
Putney Bride to Mile Post	4 18	4 25
Mile Post to Hammersmith	3 12	3 21
Hamm'sm'h to Chiswick Steps	4 42	4 11
Chiswick Steps to Barnes Bridge	4 46	4 13
Barnes Bridge to Mortlake	3 2	2 53

A VITAL STAGE.

These figures, so far as figures can prove anything, show that the Cantabs, if they manage to hold their own along the houses at the start, should win. Some of their supporters think they could afford to be a length down at Hammersmith Bridge and still win. This, however, is very problematical, as so many conditions enter into such a contest—station, temperament, morale, etc. If Oxford had anything like a winning lead at Hammersmith the chances are that the Cantabs would get flurried, and might fail to reproduce their fast finish. The indications are, however, that Cambridge will win.

There are weak points in both crews. The Cambridge bow and No. 3 have given rise to a good deal of criticism, while Collins, at No. 6, does not seem comfortable. He is certainly not quite so good as twelve months ago. Warriner, Reeve, and Brocklebank—despite his crab-catching propensity—are all good,

Association Football.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY MAKING SURE.

EVERTON'S VAIN EFFORT—GRIMSBY LEAVE BOTTOM PLACE.

CHELSEA'S BRIGHT CHANCE.

With their lead in points, Sheffield Wednesday have only to go on winning to keep ahead of other clubs who also conquer opponents.

Thus, although Derby won well at Birmingham yesterday, the Wednesday, by returning from Liverpool with both points, seem to have a tighter grip on the Championship.

Everton and Grimsby seem doomed to relegation, and, as Stoke unexpectedly won at Blackpool, Chelsea and Oldham ought to win promotion. The position at the top of the Second Division is, however, extraordinary. Oldham, Chelsea, and Blackpool each have 49 points for the same number of games (36).

Bristol City seem certain to sink lower, with either Swansea or Bradford City to accompany them.

Plymouth Argyle are playing so well that, at long last, they look good for promotion. Yesterday they beat Queen's Park Rangers by 4—0.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sheffield Wednesday's victory at Liverpool affords a striking example of their reserve power. They mastered the home side despite the fact that Blenkinsop, their left-back, Strange and Marsden, their wing half-backs, and Rimmer, their outside-left, were away helping England to conquer Scotland.

Furthermore, Seed, their inside-right and captain, left the field hurt a quarter of an hour from the end. Their goals were scored by Allen, Hooper, and Burgess. Liverpool's only goal was obtained by Hodgson.

Birmingham have been playing well recently, but without Hibbs and Bradford, who were playing for England, they struck something in the nature of a slump in form against Derby County at Birmingham. Derby had Crooks, their regular outside-right, away playing for England, but their forward work was much more virile and purposive than that of Birmingham. Bedford (3) and Barclay scored Derby's goals; Briggs and Robinson obtained goals for Birmingham.

Portsmouth's defence was too strong for Sheffield United at Bramall Lane. The United did much more attacking than their conquerors, but Portsmouth's defenders contested every inch, and their tenacity won the game. Thackeray, Weddle and Easson scored for Portsmouth; Tunstall and Radford for Sheffield United.

Aston Villa made two mistakes at Blackburn. They kept the ball too close when they were in the vicinity of the home goal, and, though some of the shots they put in were hard, many of them were not straight. Jack Bruton and Leslie Bruton scored for the Rovers, whose marksmanship was much more dangerous.

Although Huddersfield Town fielded six reserves they shared the points with Manchester City at Huddersfield. The reserves played like keen young men anxious to make the most of their chance. Smailes, deputising for Smith at outside-left, scored for Huddersfield in the first half. Busby put Manchester City on level terms in the second.

Sommerville saved Burnley from a heavier defeat on the West Ham ground. The home club were superior at half-back and forward, but time and again Sommerville's fine goalkeeping prevented what looked to be certain goals.

The goal that won the match was scored by Barrett with a terrific drive. The West Ham centre-half has a reputation for shots of this kind.

Leeds United were lucky to draw at Middlesbrough. There were times when the Middlesbrough forwards, reinforced by the reappearance of Camsell in the centre, could do anything but get goals, and they had to be content with one, which was scored by Camsell in the second half. As this was equalised by Keetley, Leeds obtained a point they hardly deserved.

Although Gallacher preferred to stand by his club in a time of crisis, instead of playing for his country against England at Wembley, Newcastle were very fortunate to have a point to show for the Arsenal's visit. It is not exaggeration to describe Newcastle's shooting as atrocious. Even Gallacher, great marksman as he can be on occasions, was futile.

Fortune was all on Newcastle's side. The Arsenal journeyed North minus two of their cleverest forwards. David Jack was playing for England, and Alex James was in the Scottish side. Then Lewis, the Arsenal goalkeeper, was injured and had to leave the field twenty minutes before the end. It was after Lewis had gone, and while Johnstone, a forward, was filling the breach, that Devine scored Newcastle's equalising goal. Halliday, who was playing centre-forward, had scored for the Arsenal seven minutes after the start.

Hoping for better things, Everton made eight positional changes for their match at Leicester. The rearranged team, with the Second Division threatening them, fought hard, but failed. They played splendid football, but they found Leicester City, who can also play splendid football, just a little too much for them. Leicester's goals were scored by Chandler (3), Lochhead, and Barry. Martin (2), Johnson, and Critchley replied for Everton.

Robson, whose benefit match it was, saved Grimsby Town a very valuable point in their home game with Bolton Wanderers. He scored five minutes from the end, equalising a goal Milsom scored for Bolton fifteen minutes after the interval. Grimsby's display did not encourage their hopes of staying in the First Division.

SECOND DIVISION.

Perhaps Blackpool treated their visitors, Stoke City, a little too lightly. They played some clever football, but there were periods when they played it in a lackadaisical manner, and during one of these periods in the first half Stoke, not so clever, but much more dashing and alive, scored two goals. Sellars obtained the first and Kirkham the second. Blackpool, who played with ten men throughout the second half owing to an injury, failed to make up the leeway. What Stoke had snatched they held.

Oldham Athletic made some amends for their recent slip by outplaying Cardiff City at Oldham. Littlewood, Gray, Taylor, and Adlam scored for Oldham; Robbins for Cardiff.

Chelsea loom larger in the promotion race as the result of their home victory over Bradford City. The City played a hard and vigorous game, but Chelsea—for whom Wilson (2), one from a penalty, and Pearson scored—were the better side. Partridge and Randall obtained Bradford City's goals.

The shadow of the Third Division hangs heavily over Bristol City. They fought hard at Southampton, but they were lacking in skill in the finer arts of the game, and the shooting powers which are necessary for the winning of matches. If grim determination alone won games, the City might have won at the Dell, but skill was the stronger suit, and Southampton held it. Jepson, Dougal, and Haines scored Southampton's goals.

Preston North End played some clever football against Millwall at New Cross, but their old fault—lack of shooting power—cost them the points. Far too much of Preston's work was wasted cleverness. Cock and Horton scored for Millwall without reply.

A goal scored by Edwards twenty minutes after the start won West Bromwich Albion their home match with Reading. The visitors often threatened danger, but their marksmanship was not at all deadly, and their attacks petered out.

Bellamy and Osborne scored for Tottenham Hotspur against Notts County at White Hart Lane. The County defended well, but the Spurs were the cleverer side.

THIRD DIVISION.

Southend United gave Brentford, the Southern Section leaders, a fright at Brentford. At half-time they were deservedly leading by a goal scored by Baron. Brentford improved in the second half, and Kayne scored twice. Therefore Brentford's wonderful record of having won every home match still remains intact. Plymouth Argyle overwhelmed Queen's Park Rangers at Plymouth. Vidler (3) and Pullen scored their goals.

Port Vale, the Northern Section leaders, who had lost two matches in succession, came back to form and beat Doncaster Rovers at Hanley.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

England	5	Scotland	2

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Birmingham	2	Derby Co.	4
Blackburn Rovers	2	Aston Villa	0
Grimsby Town	1	Bolton Wndrs.	1
Huddersfield Town	1	Manchester City	1
Leicester City	5	Everton	4
Liverpool	1	Sheffield Wed.	3
Manchester United	2	Sunderland	1
Middlesbrough	1	Leeds United	1
Newcastle United	1	Arsenal	1
Sheffield United	2	Portsmouth	3
West Ham United	1	Burnley	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	32	20	6	6	83	41	46
Derby County	36	19	7	10	75	64	45
Manchester City	36	18	8	10	81	64	44
Aston Villa	36	18	4	14	79	73	40
Blackburn R.	37	17	6	14	91	85	40
Liverpool	37	16	8	13	61	65	40
Huddersfield Town	36	16	7	13	57	61	39
Leicester City	37	16	6	15	74	77	38
Leeds United	36	15	5	14	64	52	37
West Ham United	37	16	5	16	75	69	37
Portsmouth	36	14	8	14	63	57	36
Bolton Wanderers	37	14	8	15	65	61	36
Birmingham	35	13	8	14	57	54	34
Arsenal	35	13	7	15	58	50	33
Sheffield United	37	14	5	18	80	80	33
Sunderland	34	13	7	14	56	66	33
Manchester Utd.	36	14	5	17	57	73	33
Middlesbrough	36	14	4	18	72	75	32
Burnley	38	12	8	18	68	88	32
Newcastle United	35	12	5	18	63	84	29
Grimsby Town	36	10	7	19	62	84	27
Everton	36	8	10	18	63	81	26

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Brentford	2	Southend United	1
Bristol Rovers	2	Luton Town	2
Clapton Orient	3	Exeter City	0
Coventry City	2	Northampton Town	2
Brighton and H.A.	4	Bournemouth & B. A	3
Newport Co.	0	Crystal Palace	0
Plymouth Argyle	4	Q.P. Rangers	0
Swindon Town	3	Walsall	1
Torquay United	2	Norwich City	2
Watford	4	Gillingham	1
Merthyr Town	3	Fulham	4

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts
Plymouth A.	35	24	8	3	82	30	56
Brentford	36	25	5	6	85	35	55
Brighton & H.A.	36	20	7	9	80	48	47
Northampton Tn.	35	19	5	11	64	43	43
Queen's Pk. R.	36	16	9	11	63	58	41
Fulham	36	16	9	11	75	72	41
Southend United	35	14	12	9	61	42	40
Norwich City	35	15	10	10	76	62	40
Coventry City	33	17	4	12	73	60	38
Bournem'th & B.A.	35	13	12	10	60	51	38
Crystal Palace	36	14	10	12	65	63	38
Luton Town	36	13	10	13	57	62	36
Clapton Orient	36	11	12	13	40	51	34
Swindon Town	36	11	11	14	60	65	33
Exeter City	36	11	9	16	56	58	31
Watford	36	11	8	17	47	65	30
Newport Co.	35	9	10	16	56	69	28
Walsall	34	10	6	18	55	68	26
Torquay United	35	8	9	18	53	76	25
Bristol Rovers	34	8	6	20	56	82	22
Gillingham	36	7	6	23	36	79	20
Merthyr Town	34	3	8	23	44	105	14

LONDON COMBINATION.

Crystal Palace Res.	4	Brentford Res.	3
Charlton A. Res.	1	Clapton O. Res.	1
Cardiff C. Res.	1	Leicester C. Res.	0
Fulham Res.	3	Watford Res.	0
Luton Town Res.	7	Millwall Res.	3
Portsmouth Res.	3	Chelsea Res.	0
Q.P. Rangers Res.	3	Southampton Res.	2
Southend Un Res.	2	West Ham Un. Res.	5
Swansea Tn. Res.	3	Tottenham H. Res.	2

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Mexborough A.	3	Scunthorpe United	1
Chesterfield Res.	0	Shirebrook	1
Rotherham U. Res	5	Wath A.	1
Denaby United	2	Notts F. Res.	0
Lincoln C. Res.	0	Bradford Res	4
Grantham	3	Frickley Colliery	0
Mansfield Town	1	Gainsborough Town	1
Hull City Res.	1	Barnsley Res.	1
Newark Town	3	Grimsby T. Res.	2
Worksop Town	3	Boston	2
Loughboro' Town	2	Wombwell	0

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Aston Villa Res.	7	Liverpool Res.	3
Bolton W. Res.	1	W. Brom. A. Res.	1
Burnley Res.	2	Huddersfield Tn. Res.	0
Derby Co. Res.	7	Bury Res.	0
Everton Res.	0	Sheffield Un. Res.	2
Manchester C. Res.	2	Blackpool Res.	3
Preston N.E. Res.	4	Birmingham Res.	6
Sheffield Wed. Res.	4	Stockport Co. Res.	0
Wolverhptn. W. Res.	4	Oldham A. Res.	1
Leeds Un. Res.	4	Manchester Un. Res.	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Barnsley	3	Hull City	0
Blackpool	0	Stoke City	2
Bradford	4	Charlton Ath.	0
Bury	3	Wolverhampton W.	1
Chelsea	3	Bradford City	2
Millwall	2	Preston North End	0
Notts Forest	1	Swansea Town	0
Oldham Ath.	4	Cardiff City	1
Southampton	3	Bristol City	0
Tottenham H.	2	Notts County	0
West Brom. A.	1	Reading	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	36	20	9	7	82	41	49
Chelsea	36	19	11	6	68	38	49
Blackpool	36	23	3	10	88	62	49
Bradford	36	16	9	11	73	61	41
Bury	35	18	4	13	70	58	40
Cardiff City	36	16	7	13	53	49	39
Southampton	36	15	9	12	66	60	39
Notts Forest	36	13	12	11	50	58	38
Tottenham H.	36	14	9	13	53	49	37
Stoke City	37	14	8	15	67	64	36
Wolverhampton	36	14	8	14	65	67	36
West Brom. Alb.	36	15	5	16	83	68	35
Charlton Ath.	35	12	11	12	53	51	35
Notts County	36	9	14	13	51	58	32
Millwall	36	8	15	13	50	64	31
Reading	37	10	11	16	45	60	31
Barnsley	36	11	8	17	48	62	30
Preston N.E.	36	10	10	16	52	70	30
Hull City	34	12	6	16	44	64	30
Swansea Town	37	10	9	18	47	60	29
Bradford City	36	9	11	16	53	70	29
Bristol City	35	9	7	19	48	75	25

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Barrow	0	Chesterfield	1
Carlisle United	2	Halifax Town	0
Crewe Alex.	2	South Shields	1
Nelson	0	Rotherham United	1
New Brighton	0	Hartlepools United	0
Port Vale	2	Doncaster Rovers	1
Southport	2	Rochdale	3
Stockport County	4	Darlington	0
Wigan Boro'	0	Tranmere Rovers	2
Wrexham	3	Lincoln City	1
York City	2	Accrington Stan.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Port Vale	35	25	5	5	85	32	55
Stockport Co.	36	24	7	5	95	39	55
Chesterfield	35	19	4	12	66	47	42
Darlington	37	18	5	14	92	67	41
York City	36	13	15	8	65	51	41
Hartlepools Utd.	36	15	10	11	68	59	40
Crewe Alexandra	34	16	7	11	76	56	39
Tranmere Rovers	36	15	8	13	78	68	38
Lincoln City	35	11	14	10	59	50	36
New Brighton	36	15	6	15	61	67	36
South Shields	36	14	8	14	60	66	36
Accrington Stanley	36	14	7	15	79	69	35
Southport	36	11	12	13	69	65	34
Doncaster Rovers	35	13	8	14	57	58	34
Rochdale	34	14	6	14	67	76	34
Carlisle United	36	13	7	16	78	89	33
Nelson	37	13	7	17	46	65	33
Wrexham	36	10	8	18	52	76	28
Wigan Boro'	37	11	6	20	53	79	28
Rotherham Utd.	36	9	7	20	60	102	25
Halifax Town	38	8	8	22	38	72	24
Barrow	37	10	3	24	39	92	23

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Celtic	2	Partick Thistle	0
Cowdenbeath	3	Falkirk	0
Dundee	3	Ayr United	0
Hamilton Acads.	4	Aberdeen	2
Hearts	0	Clyde	1
Kilmarnock	3	Hibernians	1
Queen's Park	1	Airdrieonians	3
St. Johnstone	6	Dundee United	1
St. Mirren	0	Motherwell	2

	P	W	D.	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	33	26	4	3	85	25	56
Aberdeen	36	21	7	8	81	61	49
Motherwell	34	21	5	8	85	45	47
Celtic	34	20	4	10	81	44	44
St. Mirren	36	18	4	14	71	53	40
Kilmarnock	35	15	9	11	75	64	39
Partick Thistle	34	14	9	11	64	52	37
Ayr United	36	15	6	15	65	85	36
Hearts	36	13	9	14	66	66	35
Queen's Park	35	15	4	16	65	64	34
Hamilton Acad.	34	13	7	14	72	72	33
Falkirk	34	12	9	13	50	58	33
Clyde	36	11	11	14	58	68	33
Dundee	35	13	6	16	48	54	32
Airdrieonians	35	13	4	18	54	64	30
Hibernians	35	9	10	16	43	58	28
Cowdenbeath	34	10	7	17	53	65	27
Morton	34	9	7	18	53	85	25
Dundee United	36	7	7	22	52	102	21
St. Johnstone	36	6	7	23	44	90	19

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Bournem'th & B. R.	5	Folkestone	3
Dartford	2	Brighton & H. Res.	1
Grays Thurrock Un.	2	Kettering Town	4
Northampton Res.	2	Peterboro' & Fletton	1
Norwich C. Res.	1	Guildford City	2

WESTERN SECTION.

Barry	2	Plymouth A. Res.	0
Yeovil & Petters Un.	1	Bath City	1

ENGLAND'S BIG VICTORY.

CROOKS' RAIDS.

SCOTS OUTCLASSED IN FIRST HALF.

By C. R. C. NIXON.

ENGLAND 5, SCOTLAND 2.

England, who beat Scotland at Association football in 1927, repeated their feat at Wembley yesterday, their win of 5 goals to 2 being the result of play of the best class.

When it is recorded that Scotland played well—as well, indeed, as she did in beating the hereditary foe at Hampden last April—those who were not privileged to be present will understand the quality of the victors' game.

When the great crowd was pouring away from Wembley many argued that England's win was due to the three goals which she scored without answer in a hectic five minutes in the first half. Then it was that Scotland floundered.

But before the disasters the visiting players were in the toils. To the impartial observer the rain of goals were merely the culmination of a relentless wearing-down process, in which the whole of the English team had participated. Strange, Webster, and Marsden, the English halves, had made the goals possible by the magnificent way in which they got hold of the Scottish forwards and pushed the ball through to their own attackers.

And when attack was the English cue, the Scottish halves and backs could make nothing of the swift-raiding, long-passing forwards, who went through them in one phase as if they were mere juniors. Law, for one, could not hold Crooks. More often than not he never knew whether to tackle Crooks or Jack, and usually he missed both the men and the ball.

Crooks was a big success. He ran, passed, and shot at times as he pleased, and Craig, as well as Law, had an unhappy afternoon. Watson was alert and direct. No finessing. When the ball came to him and Harkness was near, Watson invariably shot—hard and straight. His reward was two excellent goals. Jack, whose appearance was doubtful until the last moment, as his leg was giving trouble, was not so conspicuous as the others.

Rimmer's Début.

Rimmer had a successful match and Bradford did his share. Marsden only three times in the whole game allowed Jackson to elude him. This is a feat. Then Strange was almost as good against the redoubtable Morton; while Webster, in the time of need in the second half, when Scotland were trying to hit back, was too dominant for Fleming, and rarely too late to stop James.

Hibbs gave little away. His pluck in going down for the ball won the cheers of the crowd. Goodall and Blenkinsop were a long way ahead of the Scottish backs.

Gallacher would not have prevented this Scottish disaster. Fleming played as well as any visiting forward. Harkness often held menacing shots, and Meiklejohn was another hard-working defender. In truth, however, England had the team spirit and the snap in front of goal which their opponents lacked.

Scotland were seriously in trouble while the match was yet in its early stages. Crooks swung the ball hard across the field to Rimmer, and the Wednesday winger, without wasting a second, lifted the ball to his partner, Bradford. Gray challenged Bradford, who was within six yards of the goal, and the back won, for Bradford lost control of the ball, and it rolled out.

Then we had the first real touch of Scottish quality. Buchanan to Jackson and from Jackson to James was the order of the going. James, at a crucial moment, cleverly lifted the ball into goal, where both Stevenson and Morton were waiting. Stevenson shot—hard and low—but Hibbs fell on the ball at the foot of the post to make a first-class save.

At the end of ten minutes England's clever football was rewarded with a good goal. Watson was the scorer. He shot promptly and with excellent direction just inside the right-hand post as he swerved away from the centre of the goal.

A Lost Chance.

Morton ought to have equalised with half an hour gone. All the Scottish forwards had a hand in a movement which, for the first time, spread-eagled the English defence. Stevenson finally drew Goodall and pushed the ball to Morton, who was close to the goal and with just time enough to take deliberate aim. Morton shot hard enough, but without direction, and the ball went very wide indeed. England profited by the escape so well that within the next five minutes she scored three excellent goals. Crooks had the biggest share in all the goals.

He took a pass from Webster in his stride, slipped around Law as though the Chelsea back was a spectator, and then gently propelled the ball to the useful right foot of Watson, who shook the back of the net with a red-hot drive. This was English quality, but hardly had the home cheers died away when Crooks was again away. He had a corner kick, and Rimmer, in the right place, headed wide of the flying body of Harkness.

Crooks eventually got possession and centred so judiciously that Jack, with his head, once more found a passage past the helpless Harkness. Indeed, only two plucky saves immediately afterwards prevented a further success for England.

Scotland Improve.

Scotland had a spell of attacking with the interval in sight. Fleming once had the ball with Hibbs on the floor and out of goal, but in some mysterious manner Hibbs got back and saved. Jackson shaved the crossbar with a swift header after a Morton corner-kick.

Helped by a series of free kicks, Scotland had the better of the play on the resumption. Hibbs made one fine stop as Stevenson turned a centre from Morton goalwards, but after three minutes Fleming beat him. It appeared that Hibbs fisted the ball on to the Scottish centre. Anyway, Fleming was travelling at top speed, and the ball went off him into the net.

This goal steadied England. Her forwards promptly took command once again, and Bradford sent Rimmer off on a long journey that yielded a goal. Buchanan tried to tackle Rimmer, but the winger shouldered off the attacked and went on to deliver a drive along the floor which flashed into the corner of the goal. Harkness perhaps fell too soon to have had a chance to intercept the shot, but at the same time he was well beaten.

Goodall used his shoulder well when Fleming was about to shoot after working close in. The back knocked Fleming over, and, although there were loud Scottish appeals for a penalty, very properly the referee gave a goal kick.

But if Scotland considered she was unfortunate in this incident, she was certainly extremely lucky a little later when Morton was allowed to go on from a position which appeared to be well offside.

ENGLAND.—Hibbs (Birmingham); Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday); Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Webster (Middlesbrough) and Marsden (Sheffield Wednesday); Crooks (Derby County), Jack (Arsenal), Watson (West Ham United), Bradford (Birmingham), and Rimmer (Sheffield Wednesday).

SCOTLAND.—Harkness (Heart of Midlothian); Gray (Glasgow Rangers) and Law (Chelsea); Buchanan (Glasgow Rangers), Meiklejohn (Glasgow Rangers), and Craig (Glasgow Rangers); Jackson (Huddersfield Town), James (Arsenal), Fleming (Glasgow Rangers), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Morton (Glasgow Rangers).

Referee: Mr. W. McLean (Ireland).

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
England	3	3	0	0	14	2	6
Scotland	3	2	0	1	9	8	4
Ireland	3	1	0	2	8	6	2
Wales	3	0	0	3	2	17	0

Amateur Football.

BARKING'S DISTINCTION

ILFORD LOSE CUP-TIE AT LAST.

The F.A. Amateur Cup finalists, ILFORD, have not reached the Essex Senior Cup final. BARKING beat them in the replayed semi-final at Leyton yesterday. It was their first defeat in thirty-six Cup matches. Barking scored their six goals in the first half, during which the Ilford defence failed to live up to its reputation. At the interval Barking led by 6—2, but Ilford made a fight for it in the second half, and added two goals to their score. James (3), Gurry (2), and Parker were Barking's scorers. Potter (3) and Dellow scored for Ilford.

There were regrettable incidents in the Surrey Senior Cup semi-final at Dulwich. Webb, of REDHILL was ordered off by the referee. Mulley, the NUNHEAD goalkeeper, was carried off injured ten minutes before the close. Redhill was leading by 4—2 when Mulley was injured, but Nunhead rallied pluckily and won by 5—4. Whitehouse (2), Sidey (2), and Gordon (penalty) scored for Nunhead; Wilkins (2) and Gregory (2) for Redhill.

NAVY'S SUCCESS.

INTER-SERVICE CHAMPIONS.

NAVY 4, ARMY 0.

Prince George was present at Highbury, where 8,000 spectators saw some interesting play in the first half of the match in the Inter-Services tournament between the Royal Navy and the Army. The weather was dull. The Army, who played Captain Green for Gibbs, opened well, but the Navy soon became aggressive. After twenty-one minutes play Leonard scored from Coates's pass. The Navy again pressed, and Carney put the ball through his own goal from Leonard's shot.

After the interval the Army attack displayed greater skill, but nevertheless Dunn had to make many brilliant saves from Web. Luck was scarcely on the Army's side. Each in turn pressed, but nearing the close Leonard and Coates scored for the Navy, who thus won the tournament.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Enfield	2	Barnet	0
Bromley	1	Wealdstone	3
Hampstead	1	Walthamstow Avenue	0
Cheshunt	1	Uxbridge Town	1
Sutton United	7	Southall	0
Finchley	1	Leyton	4

RESERVE SECTION.

Barnet	1	Enfield	4
Barking Town	6	Wealdstone	1
Southall	0	Sutton United	2
Redhill	7	Uxbridge Town	2
Walthamstow Avenue	6	Hampstead	3

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

DIVISION II.

Ministry of Health C	4	War Office	3
London Tel. Service	2	Royal Mint	1
Board of Educat'n II.	1	Customs and Ex. II.	2

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.

SEMI-FINAL REPLAY.

Barking Town	6	Ilford	4

ESSEX A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

FINAL.

Old Brentwoods	4	Guildhall	2

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Kingstonian	1	Oxford City	2
Tufnell Park	2	Wimbledon	2
St. Albans City	4	Clapton	2
Woking	4	Dulwich Hamlet	4

KENT LEAGUE.

Margate	4	R. Marines	2
Bexley Heath	9	Canterbury Waverley	2
Chatham	2	Tunbridge Wells	2
Sittingbourne P.M.	1	Dartford	1
Folkestone	3	R.N. Depot	7
Gillingham	6	Sheppey	0
Sittingbourne	7	Dover Un.	0
Tilbury	6	Gravs Thurrock	1

MIDDLESEX A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

FINA

London Welsh	3	Civil Service	2

NEMEAN LEAGUE.

Old Isleworthians	2	Old Actonians	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP.

SEMI-FINAL.

Nunhead	5	Redhill	4

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Brentwood & Warley	5	Aylesbury Utd.	2
Colchester Town	5	G.E., Romford	3
Hayes	2	Metro. Police	2
Lyons Club	3	Crittall's Ath.	1
Maidenhead Utd.	4	Chesham Utd.	3
Slough	1	Ingham	6

DIVISION I.

Berkhamsted Town	2	Hertford Town	0
Hitchin Town	9	Watford O.B.	1
Leagrave & District	0	Hounslow	2
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	3	Polytechnic	3
Windsor and Eton	6	Apsley	4
Leighton United	0	Haywards Sports	5

DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.

Bishop's Stortford	11	Welwyn Garden City	1
Lea Bridge Gas	1	Letchworth Town	4
Lyons Club Res.	2	Waltham Comrades	1
Ministry of Health	1	Ware	2
Hitchin Town Res.	2	Rovers	3

DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.

Aylesbury Utd. Res.	4	Berkhamsted T. Res.	1
Chesham Utd. Res.	8	Maidenhead Un. Res.	4
Marlow	6	Slough Res.	1
Farnham United	0	Pinner	3
G.W. Railway	2	Hazells, Aylesbury	3

CLUB MATCHES.

R.N. and R.M.	4	Army	0
Ministry of Labour	1	Richm'd St. George's	2
Britannic House	2	Highgate	1
Civil Service Res.	4	Casuals Res.	3

GOAL SCORERS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—England (Watson 2, Rimmer 2, Jack); Scotland (Fleming 2).

LEAGUE I.—Birmingham (Briggs, Robinson); Derby County (Bedford 3, Barclay); Blackburn Rovers (J. Bruton 2); Grimsby Town (Robson); Bolton Wanderers (Milsom); Huddersfield Town (Smailes); Manchester City (Busby); Leicester City (Chandler 3, Lochhead, Barry); Everton (Martin 2, Johnson, Critchley); Liverpool (Hodgson); Sheffield Wednesday (Allen, Hooper, Burgess); Manchester United (McLenahan 2); Sunderland (Gurney); Middlesbrough (Camsell); Leeds United (Keetley); Newcastle United (Devine); Arsenal (Halliday); Sheffield United (Tunstall, Radford); Portsmouth (Thackeray, Weddle, Easson); West Ham United (Barrett).

LEAGUE II.—Barnsley (Gibbs, Eaton 2); Stoke City (Sellars, Kirkham); Bradford (Harwood 2, Scott, Davis); Bury (Robbie, Smith, Chambers), Wolverhampton Wanderers (Hetherington); Chelsea (Wilson 2, Pearson), Bradford City (Partridge, Randall), Millwall (Cock, Horton); Nottingham Forest (Burton); Oldham Athletic (Littlewood, Gray, Taylor, Adlam), Cardiff City (Robbins); Southampton (Jepson, Dougal, Haines); Tottenham Hotspur (Bellamy, Cook); West Bromwich Albion (Edwards).

LEAGUE III. (SOUTH).—Brentford (Payne 2), Southend United (Baron); Brighton and H.A. (Kirkwood 3, Wallace), Bournemouth (Pyre 2, Bryce); Bristol Rovers (Hayden, Roberts), Luton Town (Rennie, Yardley); Clapton Orient (Tricker, Townley, Edmonds); Coventry City (Pick 2), Northampton Town (Carten 2); Merthyr Town (Sugarman 2,

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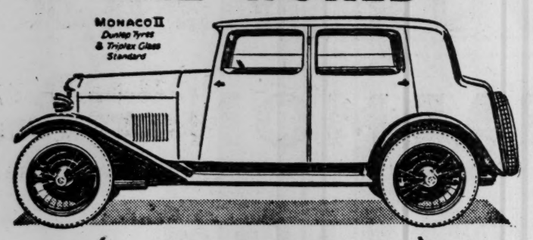

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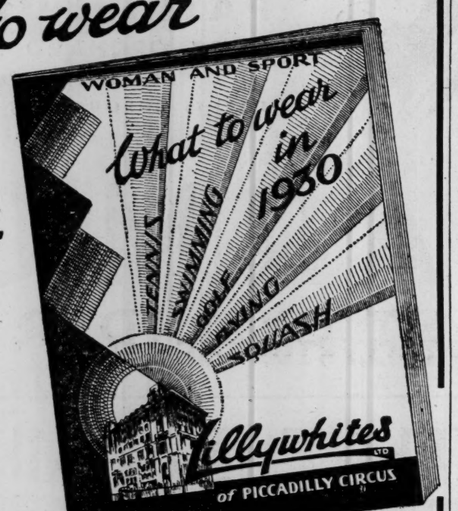

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPORTS.

THIS WEEK'S COMPETITION.

AMBITIOUS YOUTH.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

The annual meeting for Public Schools promoted by the London Athletic Club takes place at Stamford Bridge on Friday and Saturday. Thirteen events for seniors (including the weight, discus and javelin, which are on a three years' trial) will be decided, and in addition there are three events for juniors between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

Last year the total entries numbered over 700, 130 of which total was provided by the three new events mentioned above. I understand that the entries this year are as heavy, if not heavier, than last year, but the only challenge cup holder who will be defending his title is J. G. Giddins, of Lancing, who won the three-quarter mile steeplechase. Bedford School hold the challenge trophy, which they won quite comfortably from Lancing last year with a total of 60½ points.

In the circular sent round by the London Athletic Club to prospective competitors, the committee urged that boys should confine their entries to those track events in which they considered themselves most efficient. I understand that this request has proved effective, but that many boys have entered for two, three, or even four of the field events.

TOO MUCH ZEAL.

In truth, with a competition for the champion school dangled before boys, it is not difficult to understand the position of the boy who may pick up a few points (even 1 point for reaching standard) by entering an event, and the organisers will have to face the problem as to whether they will limit definitely the number of events for which a boy may enter, or take the somewhat drastic (though it may well be advisable) step of scrapping the trophy for champion school.

It is true of the majority of entries that they are not franked by the school authorities, and a boy represents a school because he is a scholar thereat and not because the school has chosen him as their representative. True, the competition for the trophy is much more of a real team affair than it was a dozen years ago, when one man very often won the Cup for his school by scoring a couple of individual triumphs.

A.A.A.'S NEW PRESIDENT.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

A very largely attended meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association was held in London yesterday, at which much business, some of far-reaching consequence, was transacted.

In presenting the annual balance-sheet and accounts, the hon. treasurer (Mr. W. M. Barnard) recalled that he had occupied that position for twenty years, and some idea of the financial progress and stability of the Association may be gathered from the fact that the assets stand at over £5,000, whereas immediately after the war they were but £700. The year's working showed a profit of just over £220, but large expenses were incurred in connection with the Triangular International at Cork and the Anglo-French match at Colombes, not to mention income-tax.

Lord Desborough was unanimously elected to the position of President in place of the late Sir Montague Shearman, and the vacancy caused among the list of vice-presidents by Lord Desborough's new position was filled by the election of Mr. A. S. Turk who for more than twenty years has been concerned with the government of athletics in Essex and the South.

The meeting passed a new rule, which recognises the suspensions, disqualifications, and requalifications of the National Athletic and Cycling Association of Ireland only within the area known as the Irish Free State. Recognition of the suspensions, etc., of the Northern Ireland Amateur Athletic Association within Northern Ireland was also passed. From now onwards athletes will be able to visit the Irish Free State for athletic competition only with the permission of the A.A.A.

R.M.A. SPORTS.

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

C. H. Stoneley gave a fine performance in winning the "Silver Bugle" aggregate trophy at the Royal Military Academy Sports, which were concluded at Woolwich. After winning the half-mile in record time on the previous day, he went on to lower (by 2-5 sec.) the existing figure in the quarter-mile, which he won in 52 3-5 sec. He was also successful in the 100 yards, his time being 10 3-5 sec. Results:—

100 YARDS.—C. H. Stoneley (Blundell's and No. 2 Co.), 1; T. H. Hardy (Haileybury and No. 2 Co.), 2; J. A. Crawford (Cheltenham and No. 2 Co.), 3. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. Sheffield (Winchester and No. 1 Co.), 1; K. R. Farquhar (Blundell's and No. 1 Co.), 2; D. H. Dumbell (Wellington and No. 3 Co.), 3. Time, 16 7-10 sec.

440 YARDS.—C. H. Stoneley (Blundell's and No. 2 Co.), 1; G. C. Reeves (Cranleigh and No. 1 Co.), 2; P. Legge (Wellington and No. 1 Co), 3. Time, 52 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—K. R. Farquhar (Blundell's and No. 1 Co.), 1; P. G. Hobbs (Wellington and No. 2 Co.) and J. M. Woodward (Malvern and No. 3 Co.), dead-heat, 2. Time, 4 min. 48 3-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—J. Sheffield (Winchester and No. 1 Co.), 5 ft. 2¾ in.; 1; H. T. Hardy (Haileybury and No. 2 Co.), 5 ft. 3 in., 2; R. P. Griffin (Imperial Service Coll. and No. 1 Co.) 5 ft. 2¼ in., 3.

LONG JUMP.—T. H. Hardy (Haileybury and No. 2 Co.), 20 ft. 2½ in., 1; B. H. Davenport (Rugby and No. 4 Co.), 18 ft. 9 in., 2; D. J. Goldsmith (Beaumont and No 2 Co.), 18 ft. 4½ in., 3.

HALF-MILE RELAY (4 × 220 YARDS).—No. 2 Co. (T. H. Hardy, J. A. Crawford, D. J. Goldsmith and C. H. Stoneley) 1; No. 3 Co., 2; No. 1 Co., 3. Time 1 min. 40 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE RELAY (4 × 440 YARDS).—No. 1 Co. (J. Hipkin, T. Coode, G. W. R. Cook and J. Sheffield), 1; No. 3 Co., 2; No. 2 Co., 3. Time, 3 min. 50 3-5 sec

COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.—No. 2 Co., 91½ pts., 1; No. 1 Co., 71 pts., 2; No. 3 Co., 39½ pts., 3.

RAILWAYS WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

T. W. Green, winner of the London to Brighton race last year, won the Railways A.A. road-walking championship at Roehampton, covering the course of about ten miles in 86 min. 20 sec., and beating the second man, T. Richardson (L.M.S. Railway), by nearly four minutes. The London Midland and Scottish Railway won the team honours with 16 points. The leaders were:—

T. W. Green (Southern Railway, Eastleigh), 86 min. 20 sec., 1; T. Richardson (L.M.S.Rly.), 90 min. 14 sec., 2; J. King (Southern Rly., Brighton Section), 91 min., 3; S. G. Hickman (Southern Rly., Eastleigh), 91 min. 40 sec., 4; H. Nye (L.M.S.Rly.), 93 min. 34 sec., 5; A. V. Williams (District Rly.), 94 min. 41 sec., 6.

WOMEN'S WALK AT PERIVALE.

Miss L. L. Howes (Middlesex Ladies' A.C.), the British woman walking champion, won the two miles open road-walking race at Perivale in the fast time of 17 min. 54 sec. Mrs. H. M. Pugh (London Olympiades A.C.) was second, and Miss L. A. Howes, a sister of the winner, finished third.

ROWING.

WEST END A.R.A. EIGHTS.

The West End A.R.A. had a fine entry of a dozen crews for its opening invitation scratch eights, rowed off at Hammersmith, yesterday.

Surrey Station: W. H. Rogers (Harrodian), bow; A. J. Blanchard (Hanover), L. A. Stacey (Cavendish), V. W. Gardiner (Gresham), E. J. Wallis (Gresham), M. R. M. Hassler (Arlington), Lt. Crowe (Auriol), D. S. Bell (Gresham), str., and A. Walker (Clarence), cox, 1.

Middlesex Station: F. C. Remmelt (Harrodian), bow; L. E. Reeve (Alpha), J. Jennings (Atalanta), R. J. Kinsey (Harrodian), R. G. Stimson (Harrodian), R. Griffin (Harrodian), J. G. S. Crabbe (Kensington-Argyll), R. Pike (Kensington-Argyll), str., and C. B. Beal (Arlington), cox, 2.

THAMES A.R.A. CUP RACES.

The Thames A.R.A. (formerly the Thames Branch of the National A.R.A.) held its first regatta yesterday at Barnes. There were twenty-three entries for the Fours, and twenty-two for the Sculls. The racing was of the keenest description and resulted as follows:—

SOKER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP.—Heat 1: Lyons R.C (A), 1; Gladstone R.C., 0. Heat 2: Metropolitan Police (A Division), 1; Furnivall S.C., 0; Borough Polytechnic R.C., 0. Heat 3: Barnes and District R.C., 1; City Police R.C., 0; Acton R.C., 0. Heat 4: Leytonstone R.C., 1; Walthamstowe Borough R.C., 0; Furnivall S.C., 0. Heat 5: L.G.O.C. (A), 1; Excel R.C., 0; Britannia R.C., 0. Heat 6: Amalgamated Press R.C., 1; L.G.O.C. (B), 0; Times R.C., 0. Heat 7: Borough Polytechnic R.C. (B), 1; Gas, Light and Coke Sports Association, 0; Clapton Warwick R.C., 0. Heat 8: Lyons R.C. (B), 1; Ace R.C., 0; Weiner R.C., 0. Heat 9: Metropolitan Police (A Division), 1; Lyons R.C. (A), 0. Heat 10: Barnes and District R.C., 1; L.G.O.C. (A), 0; Leytonstone R.C., 0. Heat 11: Amalgamated Press R.C., 1; Lyons R.C. (B), 0; Borough Polytechnic R.C. (B), 0. Final heat: Metropolitan Police S.A. (A Division), 1; Barnes and District R.C., 2; Amalgamated Press R.C., 3. Won by quarter of a length; two lengths.

MURPHY CHALLENGE CUP.—Final heat: C. Sintes (Napier R.C.), 1; A. Balfour (Gladstone R.C.), 2. Won fairly easily.

AURIOL R.C. OPENING.

Auriol R.C. opened its season at Hammersmith yesterday. The Spring Pairs was won by C. L. Nunnerley (bow), L. F. Southwood (str.), and A. Harrison (cox), who beat R. Jordan (bow), J. D. Hoadley (str.), and G. A. Wright (cox) by a length and three-quarters. H. F. Hoine (bow), R. West (str.), and A. H. Stead (cox) being third a half length astern.

RACKETS.

AMATEUR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

AN EASY WIN FOR D. S. MILFORD.

By HUBERT WINTERBOTHAM.

D. S. Milford defeated I. Akers-Douglas in the final of the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship at Queen's Club yesterday with astonishing ease by 15—5, 15—3, 15—3, and thus won the title for the first time.

Of the two, Akers-Douglas had shown possibly the most convincing form in the previous rounds. He had disposed of such good players as R. H. Hill, R. C. O. Williams, and the old champion, Dr. H. W. Leatham, in clear-cut style, while Milford had had anxious moments against a comparative novice like J. F. G. Lysaght, and was a bit lucky to win against L. D. Cambridge, who ran him to five games. Milford, however, is one of those players who always rise to an occasion, and it is doubtful whether anyone in the world could have beaten him on the wonderful form he showed yesterday. It is certain that Akers-Douglas, playing at the very top of his form, could not have won.

In his match against Leatham on Thursday, Akers-Douglas hurt his ankle in the second game and had to undergo treatment for the injury. Normally, he is very fast on his feet, but it was obvious, directly he went into court yesterday, that he was feeling the effects of his hurt.

Unorthodox Strokes.

There never has been a player of rackets with quite the same remarkable methods as Milford. When a schoolboy at Rugby, a few years ago, he won the Public Schools Championship for them twice, and on each occasion he was hailed by the experts as a player of unbounded promise. This promise he has already fulfilled, though still in the early twenties, and it would seem that the championship is at his mercy for many years, if he likes to go in for it.

He is nothing if not unorthodox. Many of his strokes are played in a way that breaks all the canons of the game. He frequently gets into difficulties, but nearly always gets out of them in a positively uncanny manner. He is extraordinarily quick on his feet, and this speed enables him not only to get to balls that the ordinary player would regard as hopeless, but even to make winners out of them. He can play the daintiest of "drop" shots, but can kill the ball, especially on the backhand, by sheer speed. He is, indeed, an original and deserving champion.

Winning the toss, Milford scored the first point after a short rally. Akers-Douglas then went in and made one. By almost perfect rackets Milford went to 10—1. Akers-Douglas scored one by service and one after a rally. Milford made it 11—3 by service. Akers-Douglas was put out without scoring, and 3, all by service, made Milford 14—3. A lucky shot off the wood gave Akers-Douglas a point, and he made another before being put out by a perfect return by Milford, who went out with a service.

Brilliant Service.

He made one in the second game, and put out Akers-Douglas with a wonderful backhand kill, and went on to lead by 6—0, scoring one point with a pretty "drop," a shot which he was seldom using. Akers-Douglas was missing his favourite half-volleys, but he got in with the best stroke he had played in the match, and made 2, Milford putting one on the board. Akers-Douglas, however, simply could not get going properly, and Milford reached 10—3 before he got in again, only to fail. Milford went out with a run of 5—4 by brilliant service.

Milford went to 8—0 in the third game, six of these being by untakable service, and thus made a complete run of 13. Akers-Douglas roused hopes with a three, which was ended by his putting a "sitter" on the board.

A run of six, three by service, made Milford 14—3 before Akers-Douglas got in again, only to be put out without scoring by a lovely backhand kill, and Milford then made the necessary point for the game, the match, and the title.

HARROW EVENTS.

After winning the 200 yards in 21 9-10 sec. on Friday, P. D. Cotes-Preedy followed this up by another good performance in the 100 yards at Harrow School sports yesterday, winning this event against the wind in 10 9-10 sec. C. P. Green, who is just 16, accomplished a notable feat in clearing 5 ft. 4 in. to win the Class II. High Jump. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—Class I.: P. D. Cotes Preedy, 1; C. D. van Namen, 2; B. D. Hawes, 3. Time, 10 9-10 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—Class II.: C. P. Green, 5 ft. 4 in., 1; R. H. Russell, 5 ft. 1 in., 2; A. E. Hill, 4 ft. 11 in., 3.

LONG JUMP.—Class I.: P. J. Lewis, 20 ft., 1; H. J. Riddle, 19 ft., 2; C. D. van Namen, 18 ft. 9½ in., 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Class I.: A. S. Lawrence, 1; P. D. Cotes Preedy, 2; J. W. Lawton, 3. Time, 17 3-5 sec. Class II.: C. P. Green, 1; J. M. Hewson, 2; D. A. Scott-Kilvert, 3. Time, 18 4-5 sec. Class III.: A. Readman, 1; J. D. O. Knowles, 2; R. W. Gordon, 3. Time, 21 1-10 sec.

440 YARDS.—Class I.: C. D. van Namen, 1; J. B. T Collins, 2; J. W. Hopkins, 3. Time, 56 sec. Class II.: H. E. Chubb, 1; A. Shorland Ball, 2; J. B. Wilkinson 3. Time, 57 3-5 sec. Class III.: J. H. G. Wyld, 1; J. D. O. Knowles, 2; R. R. Negus, 3. Time, 59 7-10 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Class I.: K. Blackmore, 1; J. S. Johns one, 2; J. H. MacLaren, 3. Distance, 31 ft. 8 in.

POLE JUMP.—Class II.: R. C. A. Thompson, 1; P. G. Hunter, 2; J. D. Profumo, 3. Height, 8 ft. 9 in.

MILE.—E. D. B. Laborde, 1; R. Denison Smith, 2; D. E. Yarrow, 3. Time, 4 min. 51 3-5 sec.

HOUSE CUP.—The Park (Mr. B. Middleditch's), 31 points, 1; The Knoll (Mr. J. H. Hollingworth's), 24 pts., 2; the Headmaster's A. 21 pts., 3.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—E. D. B. Laborde, 1; P. D. Cotes Preedy, 2.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL SPORTS.

The City of London School Sports were concluded at the School Ground, Grove Park. Certain field and cross-country events had been decided earlier in the week, and the results obtained had given Seeley House a lead in the House Championship. Their general standard, rather than individual brilliancy enabled them to increase their advantage and secure the championship honour in easy fashion. They aggregated 154 points, while Beaufoy (holders) secured 98 to obtain second place. Results:—

600 YARDS RELAY (three boys under 13 and three boys under 17).—Seeley (A. M. Campbell, S. N. Simpson, D. C. Hawker, W. Austin, C. W. Purser, P. H. Guest), 1; Mortimer, 2; Carpenter, 3. Time, 74 sec.

100 YARDS (under 15).—F. E. Powell, 1; I. S. Macpherson, 2; M. R. Snelling, 3. Time, 12 1-5 sec.

100 YARDS (Open).—B. M. Goldsworthy, 1; W. R. Wright, 2; N. W. Harvey, 3. Time, 11 sec.

MILE (Open).—R. James, 1; W. H. Ollis, 2; K. C. Lawry, 3. Time, 4 min. 52 1-5 sec.

QUARTER-MILE (Open).—B. M. Goldsworthy, 1; W. R. Wright, 2; D. M. Lynch, 3. Time, 52 2-5 sec.

QUARTER-MILE (under 15).—M. R. Snelling, 1; G. H. Needs, 2; S. S. Macpherson, 3. Time, 61 sec.

HALF-MILE TEAM RACE, RELAY (Open).—Hale (N. W. A. Harvey, A. A. Smith, D. Ames, K. L. Calver), 1; Carpenter, 2; Abbott, 3. Time, 1 min. 46 2-5 sec.

HALF-MILE TEAM RACE, RELAY (under 15).—Abbott (G. H. Needs, F. E. Powell, D. G. Fisher, D. J. Upsdale), 1; Seeley, 2; Mortimer, 3. Time, 1 min. 55 4-5 sec.

HALF-MILE TEAM RACE (Old Citizens v. School).—Old Citizens (R. S. Rowlands, G. G. Henderson, J. W. Mead, P. R. Hall), 1; School, 2.

HALF-MILE (Open).—R. James, 1; W. H. Ollis, 2; W. N. Redman, 3. Time, 2 min. 12 3-5 sec.

HALF-MILE (under 15).—O. H. Barnett, 1; E. L. Wooldridge, 2; W. A. C. Morris, 3. Time, 2 min. 28 1-5 sec

POINT-TO-POINT.

SURREY UNION MEETING.

The Surrey Union Hunt point-to-point races held at Brockham, near Dorking, provided some excellent racing, although the going was heavy and slippery. The feature of the meeting was the success of Mr. A. G. Cowley's Pat-a-Fairy in both the Subscribers' Lightweight and Heavyweight races. Results:—

SUBSCRIBERS' LIGHTWEIGHT RACE.—Mr. A. G. Cowley's Pat-a-Fairy (Mr. G. Bevan), 1; Mr. E. H. Gouldburn's Bog Lark (Owner), 2.

ADJACENT HUNTS' SUBSCRIBERS' RACE.—Mr. E. A. Calvert's Hectic Lad (Owner), 1; Mr. T. Benson's (Old Surrey and Burstow) Castlefin (Mr. G. Bevan), 2; Mr. J. V. Rank's (Old Surrey and Burstow) The Vortex (Mr. A. F. Druce), 3.

OPEN NOMINATION RACE.—Mr. L. G. Moir's (Bicester) Prince Patrick (Col. Blacker), 1; Mr. J. V. Rank's (Southdown) Successor II. (Mr. G. Evans), 2; Hon. S. A. Maxwell's (Bicester) Red Eagle (Owner), 3.

SUBSCRIBERS' HEAVYWEIGHT RACE.—Mr. A. G. Cowley's Pat-a-Fairy (Mr. G. Bevan), 1; Mr. L. G. Moir's Slipalong (Owner), 2; Mr. D. C. Berry's Jester IX. (Owner), 3.

SURREY UNION HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. J. T. Spark's Nanette (Mr. T. Charman), 1; Mr. W. Hazeltine's Jack Sparrow (Mr. P. Pearce), 2.

ADJACENT HUNTS' FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. J. Young's (Old Surrey and Burstow) Merry Boy IV. (Mr. R. H. Dark), 1; Mr. A. J. Garlick's (Lord Leconfield's) Twinkle (Mr. R. Price), 2; Mr. Young's (Old Surrey and Burstow) Thunderclap II. (Mr. K. Urquhart), 3.

GOLF.

"ST. GEORGE'S HILL" TROPHY.

HOPE'S GOOD FORM.

There were fifty entries for the "St. George's Hill" Silver Trophy competition, which, by strokes over 36 holes (scratch) was decided by the St. George's Hill club over their course at Weybridge yesterday. Although six scratchings were notified, the "field" remained representative of British amateur golf in the Greater London district. At the end of the first round W. L. Hope, a former British Internationalist, led the field with a score of 72, being two strokes ahead of Duncan Anderson, the Surrey amateur champion, who established the course record of 70 three years ago.

Weather conditions were not conducive to low scoring, but Hope made few mistakes during an outward half of 39. Homeward, however, he was brilliant, and after placing an iron shot to within three yards of the pin at the tenth (428 yards) he got the putt down for an "eagle" three. A mashie shot to the short eleventh left the ball only a few inches from the hole, and he continued to play that type of golf to the finish, his homeward score, including four "birdies" and an "eagle," being 3 2, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4=33.

Anderson also finished with three fours, but took a six at the long sixth, which marred an otherwise good card.

R. H. Oppenheimer, the former Oxford University captain, was level fives for the first six holes, owing to an inability to judge the pace of the greens, but he was only one over fours for the remaining twelve, and so managed to beat eighty—a performance which J. V. C. Moberly, a former Army champion who won the trophy last year, failed to emulate. He finished in exactly 80 strokes, erratic driving costing him sixes at the first and the ninth holes, where he found a ditch, while at the thirteenth he drove into an unplayable lie before returning to the tee to play three, the hole costing him seven.

Hope continued to play brilliantly in the afternoon when, with another round of 72 for an aggregate of 144 he showed a clean pair of heels to the rest of the field to win with a "record" score for the tournament. The previous best was 150 with which Douglas Grant was successful in 1923.

W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill), 72+72=144; W. L. Hartley (West Hill), 76+75=151; C. D. Gray (Royal Mid-Surrey), 75+77=152; D. B. Anderson (St. George's Hill), 74+79=153; R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill), 78+76=154; A. J. Peech (Worplesdon), 79+78=157; G. D. Hannay (Woking), 81+76=157; R. H. Oppenheimer (Sunningdale), 79+79=158; C. Shankland (St. George's Hill), 79+80=159; L. Gardiner-Hill (Hindhead), 79+80=159; R. Rutherford (Burhill), 81+83=164; H. W. D. Gallwey (Royal Wimbledon), 82+83=165.

Handicap.—R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill), 154; A. J. Peech (Worplesdon), 157.

HOUSE OF LORDS BEATEN.

Over the course of the Royal Automobile Club at Epsom a home team defeated a side representing the House of Lords by 7½ points to 4½. The visitors included Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Newton, dual winners of the Parliamentary Handicap, Lord Newton having gained his victories as the Hon. T. W. Legh in 1893 and 1896. Whereas the latter lost to W. J. Lines by two holes, Lord Balfour beat the R.A.C. captain C. D. Seligman, by 6 and 5. Results (R.A.C., Epsom, first):—

SINGLES.—C. D. Seligman lost to Lord Balfour of Burleigh (6 and 5); W. M. Macaw (1 up) beat Earl of Clarendon; W. D. G. Bennett lost to Viscount Hampden (1 up); S. B. Anderson (6 and 4) beat Earl of Lucan; W. H. Hartley (2 up beat Lord Sinclair; E. Gibbons lost to Earl of Breadalbane (2 and 1); J. W. Dallen (5 and 3) beat Lord Stanley of Alderley; W. J. Lines (2 up) beat Lord Newton.

FOURSOMES.—Seligman and Macaw lost to Lord Balfour and Earl of Clarendon (5 and 4); Anderson and Hartley (4 and 2) beat Viscount Hampden and Earl of Lucan; Bennett and Gibbons (2 up) beat Lord Sinclair and Earl of Breadalbane; Dallen and Lines lost to Lord Stanley and Lord Newton.

HONOURS EASY.

The Army Golfing Society began a two days' match by foursomes against the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich, when the sides finished level with four wins each. Royal St. George's won the first series by three games to one, but in the second series the position was reversed. Douglas Grant and F. A. Worth were the only Royal St. George's couple to lose in the morning, but in the afternoon they gained the club's one win by defeating J. Brittain Jones and Major A. L. Foster by 4 and 3. Capt. A. G. Pearson and Col. H. S. Poyntz, who were successful in beating Grant and Worth by 3 and 2, accomplished this after an excellent recovery, for they had been early in arrears, but, winning four holes in a row, were able to take command of the game. The Army players had a score of 77 for the full round.

BUFFS G.S. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Buffs Golfing Society's annual tournament for the Brinckman Cup was continued over the course of the Prince's Club at Sandwich, when the second and third rounds were decided. N. R. Reeves, who is scratch, rated at plus one, and A. H. Goodall (4), who won the cup last year, were successful in both their matches, and qualified to meet in the semi-final. Goodall beat Major F. W. Tomlinson (24) by 3 and 2 in the second round, and defeated Major G. D. Hickman (18) by 4 and 2 in the next stage. Reeves was hard pressed to beat Col. W. H. Trevor (6) in the morning, and seventeen holes were necessary before Reeves won by 2 and 1.

In the afternoon Reeves gained a 3 and 2 victory over Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Dyne (8). Lieut.-Colonel J. Crookenden (10) and Lieut. C. Haggard (12) were also victorious, and both qualified for the semi-final stage by means of runaway wins in the third round, Crookenden beating P. C. Mount (18) by 7 and 5, while Haggard defeated G. Mount (18) by 6 and 4.

OPEN AMATEUR MEETING.

Capt. W. H. H. Aitken was in excellent form at the Hayling Club's Open Amateur meeting. With rounds of 73 and 72, he had the best scratch aggregate for 5 holes—145— and he missed occupying first place in each round by a stroke. In the morning I. R. Patey won with 73 scratch = 73, Aitken being 73 + 1 = 74, and in the afternoon Eng.-Commdr. C. J. Gray won with 85 - 13 = 72, Aitken being 72 + 1 = 73. Second prize in the morning was taken by T. Williams, with 89 - 14 = 75, and in the afternoon by S. Brutton, 88 - 14 = 74, Aitken being ineligible as he won the scratch aggregate prize.

WOODHALL SPA v. ROYAL WORLINGTON AND NEWMARKET.

Royal Worlington and Newmarket Golf Club gained a lead of four points in the first half of a two-days' Foursomes match against Woodhall Spa, over the latter's course. In each of the first two series the home side won only the last game, Capt. Alexander and F. S. Letten beating W. Halliday and General Bainbridge in the morning, while the latter couple lost to Major Hotchkin and T. H. Bowman in the afternoon.

WORPLESDON BEAT ARMY G.S.

In a ten a-side match over their own course Worplesdon defeated the Army Golfing Society by 9½ points to 5½, winning the Singles by 6½ to 3½ and the Foursomes by 3 to 2.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

ADDINGTON.—Q.M.—New Course: J. F. Abercromby, 84—10=74. C. Partridge, 86—11=75.

BERKHAMSTED.—C.P.: G. W. D. Baker, 88—14=74.

BLACKWELL HEATH.—B.: A. E. Huggins (3) and E. A. Clutten (15), tied at 3 down.

BETCHWORTH PARK.—M.M.: E. L. Jarvis, 82—10=72.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.—M.B.: R. Driscoll (11) and P. Murphy (18) tied at all square.

BOGNOR.—O.B.: Capt. E. G. Moorhouse (12), 3 down.

BRAMLEY.—M.M.—Sen.: W. E. Butler, 79—2=77, and G. Skelton, 85—8=77, tied. Jun.: E. H. Stewart Browne, 86—16=70; J. A. Salter, 93—17=76, and G. Swayne, 92—16=76, tied.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—M.M.: E. F. B. Moore, 80—8=72.

BROMLEY and BICKLEY.—M.B.—Sen.: A. H. Leathort (4), C. R. Satterthwaite (9), and E. R. Nicholls (10), tied at one up. Jun.: C. Hutchinson (1) 4 up.

BUSHEY HALL.—S.C.—Div. I.: A. McKinstry, 80—5=75. Div. II.: R. A. Shuffrey, 94—15=79.

COOMBE HILL.—W.B.: D. W. Fish (7), 1 down.

COODEN BEACH.—M.B.: Dr. W. A. Troup (9) and R. G. Kincaid (14), tied at all square.

CROHAM HURST.—M.M.: W. Evan Thomas, 85—13=72.

CULVERDEN.—M.M.—Jun.: M. N. Evans, 74—13=61. Sen.: K. A. Merritt, 77—12=65.

DENHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: C. T. Parr, 79—8=71. Jun.: C. R. McMullin, 93—14=79.

DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL.—M.M.—Sen.: T. D. Muirhead, 80—10=70. Jun.: H. T. Gardiner, 85—17=68.

EALING.—M.M.—Div. I.: L. S. Dawe, 81—7=74. A. Shepard, 84—10=74, and J. R. Handforth, 86—12=74. Div. II.: C. E. Sledmere, 86—14=72.

EAST BRIGHTON.—"Dinner" Trophy: T. W. Brown, 88—12=76. M.M.—Sen.: J. H. Arnold, 83—3=80. Jun.: E. O. Jones 93—14=79.

ENFIELD.—M.M.: A. Ricketts, 84—12=72.

FLACKWELL HEATH.—M.M.—Sen.: E. Graham, 78—9=69. Jun.: R. G. Bricklehurst, 89—18=71, and G. M. S. Johnston, 89—18=71, tied.

GOODWOOD.—C.C.: H. P. Lock, 75+80=155.

Continued on next column.

LAWN TENNIS.

PADDINGTON TOURNAMENT CURTAILED.

DIVISION IN FIVE EVENTS.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

So heavy was the rain on Thursday and Friday that only one match was able to be played in the tournament at the Paddington Bowling and Sports Club, and the programme consequently became very congested. It was quite rightly decided yesterday to divide the five level events.

R. Miki, E. D. Mather, Dr. A. H. Fyzee, and Y. Ohta shared the Men's Singles, and Miss E. H. Harvey, Mrs. R. E. Haylock, Mrs. W. D. List, and Miss "Hampstead" agreed to do the same in the Women's Singles.

Although Miki beat R. K. Tinkler by 6—3, 9—7, the young Englishman played an excellent game. His stroke production is rather like that of H. W. Austin, another old Reptonian, and he promises to develop into a really first-class exponent. He served well, and drove with a nice length, but he had not the variety of stroke possessed by Miki.

There was much hard hitting in the match between Ohta and F. H. Jarvis, the Hertfordshire left-hander, but the Japanese easily won by 6—0, 6—4. Jarvis was weak on the backhand, and Ohta peppered that wing with his withering forehand drives.

The clever placing and wily methods of the Indian veteran, Dr. A. H. Fyzee, enabled him to defeat R. Singh, of Cambridge University, by the odd set. The loser did not like the slice imparted to Fyzee's forehand drives, for this made the game rather slow.

Safety Tactics.

Mrs. M. Mayne (formerly Miss S. C. Lumley Ellis) has had but little tournament play since her marriage, and she was unable to extend Miss Harvey, but Mrs. R. E. Haylock, an officially ranked player, had nothing to spare against Miss C. Hardie. It is true that Mrs. Haylock won by 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, but she only got home by resorting to safety tactics. Miss Hardie is a past mistress of the art of returning the ball with the minimum amount of risk. She never hits the ball really hard, and seldom finds the net.

For once Mrs. H. Edgington's rocklike defence was rudely shattered by Mrs. List's deliberate ground play. Two games in the first set and one in the second were all that the loser could collect. Mrs. List was quite as severe on the forehand as she was on the backhand. She never allowed the cut on Mrs. Edgington's ladled-like drives to worry her, and she drove hard with great accuracy into the corners. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round: R. Miki beat R. K. Tinkler, 6—3, 9—7; E. O. Mather w.o., N. Sharpe, scratched; Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat R. Singh, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Y. Ohta beat F. H. Jarvis, 6—0, 6—4. Divided at this stage.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round: Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. M. Mayne, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat Miss C. Hardie, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Mrs. W. D. List beat Mrs. H. Edgington, 6—2, 6—1; "Miss Hampstead" beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson, 6—2, 6—1. Divided at this stage.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round (concluded): R. K. Tinkler and E. O. Mather beat J. E. Griffith and A. G. Scott 7—5, 6—4; C. G. Eames and L. H. Wheatcroft beat C. H. Applewhaite and B. D. Helmore 6—4, 6—0; V. Burr and Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat W. A. Ingram and G. F. Mathieson 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. Semi-final Round: Eames and Wheatcroft beat Tinkler and Mather 6—2, 8—6. Eames and Wheatcroft, Y. Ohta and R. Miki and Burr and Fyzee divided.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round: Miss J. B. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. M. Mayne and Miss C. Hardie 6—3, 6—4; Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. W. D. List and Miss E. R. Clarke 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss M. E. Dix beat Mrs. H. Edgington and Mrs. P. Bouverie 5—7, 6—1, 9—7; Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Miss J. Ingram 6—2, 6—3. Divided at this stage.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round (concluded): N. Sharpe and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Capt. T. S. Conner and Miss K. M. Grocott 6—0, 5—7, 6—1; T. P. Chong and Mrs. E. Bertish beat D. B. Jarvis and Miss N. Cole 1—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Rugby Football.

LONDON CLUBS IN KEEN GAMES.

QUINS MASTERED—AWAY SUCCESS FOR BLACKHEATH.

NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER CHECKED.

A sign of the approaching end of the Rugby season was the lightness of the London fixture card, most of the metropolitan clubs having away games as a prelude to the Easter tours. Blackheath were at Moseley, where they won with something in hand, but the Harlequins found Gloucester sterner opposition, and lost by three points. The Old Blues, however, played pluckily and won splendidly at Devonport, whereas the Old Alleynians went down to Nottingham.

The London Welsh were at home to Northampton, and narrowly escaped another defeat, but Rosslyn Park won in untroubled style, despite a serious injury to one of their "threes." The O.M.T. beat the London Irish in a most interesting game.

Big duels in the provinces saw the success of Coventry at Bradford, the holding of Leicester at Birkenhead, and the failure of the Old Edwardians at Manchester. Headingley got the better of Broughton Park.

Bridgwater won splendidly against Plymouth, and there was even greater merit in Bath's victory over the United Services.

The Welsh games produced good wins for Cardiff and Llanelly, but Swansea were held to a draw by Newport, a smart performance.

HARLEQUINS LOSE TO GLOUCESTER.

BRIGHT PATCHES AND CLOSE GAME.

By D. R. GENT.

GLOUCESTER 11 pts., HARLEQUINS 8.

GLOUCESTER, Saturday.

This was a very interesting game to watch, and Gloucester quite deserved their win by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try to a goal and a penalty goal. It was essentially a game of two halves. In the first half it was the Harlequins who had much the better of the game, even though they lost the lead right on half-time. But afterwards it was a very different story, and had the Harlequins defence not been so good (and had the Gloucester backs perhaps not made many mistakes) the defeat would have been much heavier. Still, the score is not a bad indication of how the game went, and both sides deserve a good deal of credit for putting up such a bright game so late in the season.

The outstanding man of the Gloucester side was McCanlis, the old Oxford player. There was a good deal of talk a few months ago about McCanlis getting into the England team, and I can understand it after seeing him today. Possessed of splendid physique, which he knows how to use, McCanlis is capital at bursting through the opposing centres quite in the old style. This he did time and time again this afternoon, and there is hardly anything in the game more exhilarating, perhaps, than to see a good big 'un dashing up the field after brushing aside a few half-hearted tacklers. We could have done with a few runs like this in the England and Scotland match, and McCanlis, on this form, might well have won that match for us.

H. Boughton was another outside who played well for the winners. He hardly made a mistake and kicked as delightfully as ever.

After those two I think most praise is due to the Gloucester forwards, who played their opponents to a standstill in the second half. J. Davis did the winging business, but all were good in a steady, solid sort of way.

The Harlequins played quite a good game, especially seeing how their side had to be completed at the last minute, if only their forwards could have kept on letting their backs have the ball they might well have won, for the backs were good enough, at least most of them. They played a very bright game, and I can quite understand how they have won nine consecutive matches. They certainly are a much livelier lot than they were when I saw them in January. It was good to see R. Hamilton-Wickes and A. L. Gracie out again. Wickes had rather too much to do, perhaps, for his present condition, but he was not helped, to say the least, by the poor defence of Chapman. Gracie did a lot of useful work. C. C. McCreight, J. A. Rice Evans, J. R. Cole, H. L. Price, and P. W. Adams, though, were the men who did best for the losers, McCreight and Price especially playing very well indeed.

Harlequins' Bright Play.

It was a great disappointment to the Gloucester folk that so many famous Harlequins were unable to play. J. C. Hubbard, J. E. Hutton, H. C. Laird, J. S. Reeve, and P. W. Brooke, Internationals all, were absent owing to injuries. A couple, at least, of interesting substitutes were found in R. Hamilton Wickes, who played full-back, and A. L. Gracie, who played on the wing.

Cole kicked off, and the ball being fumbled, there was a scrum on the Gloucester "25." The visitors tried to rush away from the first scrum, but Boughton was able to get to the ball, and found touch near the halfway line. But back came the Harlequins, and Gloucester were hard pressed for some time till a slow passing movement by the Harlequins broke down, and James was able to force his way through for a few yards.

Both sides were opening out the game in most commendable fashion, the Harlequins especially. McCreight made a real Sobey run that all but ended in a score, a couple of hefty forwards just getting hold of him barely a couple of yards from the line. The Harlequins kept up this pressure, and after twenty minutes scored a fine try. It was McCreight really who started it.

He made a magnificent feint and dash for the line. Pattison deserves mention for the clever long pass he gave to the half. When McCreight had finished his run, all that was necessary was a quick pass to Cole, another to Rice Evans, and the last-named was over for Chapman to kick a very fine goal indeed. The visitors deserved their lead, and Gracie all but added to it—and the Gracie of old would most certainly have done so. As it was, the old International put in a neat crosskick that was fielded by an opponent.

An attempt at a bout of passing by the Gloucester backs was badly interfered with by H. L. Price, who caused an opponent to drop the ball, and then nearly scored from the subsequent dribble. A penalty for offside close on half-time gave Boughton his chance, and he kicked a beautiful goal. A fine cut through by McCanlis left him with James on his left, and the wing had a clear run in the corner. The kick failed, so that Gloucester led at half-time by six points to five.

A Contrast.

The first incident in the second half was a good save by Boughton, following a dribble by Cole and Fouraker, but the play was rather dull for some time, especially compared with the thrilling finish of the first half. Yet after ten minutes Gloucester went further ahead. A well-judged kick by Baker found Hamilton Wickes rather out of position. The bounce of the ball aggravated the difficulty, and McCanlis came up at full tilt, took the ball cleanly and went straight ahead to finish between the posts—a very spectacular try. Boughton, needless to say, added his couple of points, and Gloucester led by half a dozen points.

But it was reduced almost at once, for Boughton was penalised for lying on the ball in front of the posts, and Chapman kicked an easy goal. This livened things up again, and play became agreeably keen. A strong dash by Duder might have ended in a try had not Boughton fielded splendidly a kick close in that would have got past nine out of ten full backs. After this the Gloucester backs put in a very good bout of passing. McCanlis burst right through the defence once again, and reached Wickes. Unfortunately his wing was not quite up, and the delay was fatal, for McCanlis could not quite go on, and when he did pass to James it was too late, but it was a fine effort on the part of McCanlis.

A very wild pass by McCreight was taken by the Gloucester winger, Davis, who ran hard and actually got to the line, only to be held up and forced back. The home side were doing nearly all the attacking now, and their backs were beginning to function very smoothly indeed, McCanlis especially being dangerous all the time. Boughton put in a beautiful kick to touch from the half-way line to within inches of the corner flag.

GLOUCESTER: H. Boughton; Roy James, M. A. McCanlis, G. Naker, and A. Hough; D. Meadows, and F. Price; L. E. Saxby (capt.), A. Carpenter, Joe Davis, J. Hemming, E. Comley, F. Wadley, F. Russell, and G. Foulkes.

HARLEQUINS: R. Hamilton Wickes; A. L. Gracie, J. A. M. Rice Evans, K. H. Chapman, and H. C. Paterson; J. R. Cole, and C. C. McCreight; P. W. Adams (capt.), E. H. Fouraker, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Coghlan, M. L. Jackson, D. H. Duder, J. H. Sears, and H. L. Price.

Referee: Major J. E. C. Partridge.

BLACKHEATH WIN AWAY.

PLUCKY BUT VAIN EFFORTS BY MOSELEY.

MOSELEY 3 pts., BLACKHEATH 13.

By more convincing play, Blackheath beat Moseley at Moseley before 3,000. After Page had made a good effort for Moseley, Devitt raced from the half-way and scored a try for Blackheath, Kemp converting. Jacob made an even better run to cross, Kemp again improving. Moseley attacked for a period, Devitt touching down, but their team work was faulty.

Moseley fully held their own in the second stage until Blackheath broke away, Morris placing Jacob over. Moseley returned, Bralow twice crossing after an infringement, but Cave ultimately scored.

Moseley gave a good account of themselves, and with a little more luck in rounding off their movements in the closing half, would have brought the issue down to a fine margin. In the first half play ran strongly in favour of Blackheath, whose backs showed much more method in attack than the home set. Giles, who operated at wing three-quarter, was the most dangerous man, and his resource frequently gave his side a big advantage. Woodberry, a newcomer to the Moseley ranks, figured in some smart attacking runs, but he was poorly supported.

The second half saw Moseley in greatly-improved form, and they made resourceful attacks which would have brought scores against any but a very sound defence.

On the Moseley side, Wright and Woodberry were conspicuous throughout, the latter being particularly prominent and the most successful of the home backs in aggressive moves.

Jacob and Giles did well for "The Club," and Kemp's clever working of the scrums ensured his backs being well supplied with the ball. Tucker and Marnham were the most successful forwards.

UPPER CLAPTON LOSE A KEEN GAME.

PARK HOUSE 7 pts., UPPER CLAPTON 3.

Upper Clapton were entertained by Park House at West Wickham, and lost a close and exciting game by a dropped goal and a try to a try. The Park House pack was heavier and better than the Upper Clapton eight, but the latter team were predominant outside the scrum. The first half was fairly even and mostly confined to the forwards, although the Park House backs had many opportunities, none of which proved dangerous. Half-time arrived with no score. Directly the second half started Upper Clapton opened up the game, and were unlucky not to score, but Park House actually opened the score with a fine dropped goal by Roddis. In spite of repeated attempts, Upper Clapton could not get over, and the home side increased their lead from a breakaway with a good try by Watson, which was not converted. Directly after Baird scored a brilliant try for the visitors under the posts, but Roberts's kick was charged down.

BRILLIANT OLD BLUES.

DEVONPORT SERVICES 8 pts., OLD BLUES 13.

A bright game was the outcome of the Old Blues' away game with Devonport Services. The latter combined very well in the first half, and gained an early lead, Dowas sending Charig over for a try which Nott converted. Home added another try for the Services, but just before the interval Oliver reduced the difference with an unconverted try for the Old Blues.

The Old Blues played with great determination in the second half, and won a fine game, Osborne and Jennings scoring tries for them, both of which Nielson converted.

LONDON IRISH HANDICAPPED.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 13 pts., LONDON IRISH 8.

Some good movements characterised the play in the meeting of the Old Merchant Taylors and the London Irish at Teddington, under good conditions. The Irish forwards opened strongly, and within ten minutes Buckley went over from Gummer's pass. Collis converting. Turnbull broke through and sent Newell in for the Taylors, but Edmunds failed to convert. A dropped goal by Turnbull, however, placed the Taylors in front. The Irish forwards played a fine game, but the Taylors were the stronger outside.

The Irish lost MacMahon (injured), and the Old Boys attacked almost continuously in the second period. Clever passing bouts gave Turnbull and Newell unconverted tries for the Taylors and Barry scored an unconverted try for the Irish.

OLD HABERDASHERS' SOUND HALVES.

KETTERING 10 pts., OLD HABERDASHERS 25.

The Old Haberdashers defeated Kettering at Kettering by three goals and three tries to a dropped goal and two tries. Although Kettering scored first through Trayhurn, the Old Boys settled down well in the first half, and through Manton, Welch, and Phillips scored tries, V. Bailey converting the first two. In the second half the Kettering forwards pressed hard, scoring through R. Wilson, and their full-back, Mawby, dropped a good goal, but the Old Boys, heeling well, scored further tries through Manton (2), Welch, and Green. Bailey was successful with one kick.

ROSSLYN PARK'S QUICK TRIES.

ROSSLYN PARK 30 pts., ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 5.

Rosslyn Park were much the better side in their game with St. Thomas's Hospital, and won with much to spare. They attacked throughout the first half, despite good tackling by the Hospital men. Redmond and Eason got tries for the Park, and Lusty converted one of them with a well-judged kick.

After the change of ends, the Park scored tries through Cooper, Lewis, Illiffe, Lusty (twice), and Kendall, and Lusty converted two. Afterwards Valentine scored a try for the Hospital, which Pearmon converted. Arbuthnot, a Park centre-three-quarter, broke a collarbone and was removed to hospital.

OLD ALLEYNIANS FAIL.

NOTTINGHAM 21 pts., OLD ALLEYNIANS 8.

Nottingham, who received a visit from the Old Alleynians, played against the wind in the first half, but they had the better of the opening exchanges. The visitors, however, were the first to score, Talbot crossing, but Stark failed with the kick. From a bright movement Derry crossed, and Whitcroft improved the try. Brodbeck also scored a try which Whitcroft again converted. Notts missed two difficult penalties shortly before the interval.

Notts dominated the game in the second half, and from Hebb's pass J. Ewin again got over, Joss just failing with a long kick. Further tries were secured by Derry and Hebb, Joss converting the first. Just on time McWurter got over for the visitors, and Heppenstall converted.

STROUD JUST WIN.

STROUD 10 pts., OLD WHITGIFTIANS 8.

Stroud entertained the Old Whitgiftians at Stroud and won by 2 goals to a goal and a try. Play was fast and fairly equal in the first half, the only score being a try for Stroud by Stinchcombe, which was converted by Wedal. On the resumption, Old Whitgiftians scored through North and Strichbury, one being converted. Then Stephens crossed for the home side, Wedel kicking a second goal.

LONDON WELSH DRAW.

SCRAPPY GAME WITH NORTHAMPTON.

KENT CUP WINNERS.

LONDON WELSH 3 pts., NORTHAMPTON 3.

Although London Welsh are always a difficult side to beat on their own ground at Herne Hill, Northampton, on the occasion of their visit to town yesterday, succeeded in drawing with them, each side scoring an unconverted try (3 pts.). Northampton, who have been very unfortunate this season in the matter of accidents to their players, had several well-known players away from their rear division, but Vaughan was back in his old place at full-back, while they had other internationals, R. Webb, T. Harris, and E. Coley in the pack. On the Welsh side W. C. Powell's return meant a good deal to them, though he was often very erratic with his passing.

It was not by any means a great game. Indeed, much of the play on both sides was very mild and scrappy, but a greasy ball handicapped all the players. The Northampton forwards generally held the upper hand, but the Welsh had the advantage in the loose rushes, and they were very well served by R. F. Lewis, their stand-off half. Both sides threw away many scoring chances because of their ragged efforts to finish off their attacks, but on the whole the Welsh held the stronger position, and they should have won had they been able to turn their promising openings to better account.

The only score in the first half fell to the visitors, Haselmere intercepting a Welsh three-quarter movement to go through, but his try was gained near one of the corner flags, and Kalaugher failed with the place kick. Afterwards the Welsh were several times nearly over, but they had not the thrust to get through their rivals' dogged defence. Early in the second half, after a breakaway by J. Millward, the Northampton scrum-half, had placed the Welsh line in danger, Lewis got through to score cleverly for the home side, but too wide out for Brookes to add the goal. It was a ding-dong finish, but neither side could score again.

KENT COUNTY CUP.

SIDCUP FALL TO CATFORD IN THRILLING FINAL.

CATFORD BRIDGE 4 pts., SIDCUP 3.

By mutual arrangement this final was played at Bellingham, the Blackheath ground not being available. The game attracted a record gate of nearly 2,000, and Catford prevailed after an exciting struggle by a dropped goal to a try.

The football was exceedingly vigorous, with defence and thorough tackling always predominating. Catford, with much the heavier pack, generally dominated the proceedings, markedly so in the first half; but their outside performances created little impression. Van Schalkwijk, the outside half, nursed the touch-lines but for all that the men behind them could never step through. And thus it came about that it was nearly midway through the second half before Catford Bridge could claim the one point advantage.

There was much promise, thrust, and pace in the play of the Sidcup three-quarters, Howard and Chamberlain being very strong runners on the wings. Their chances, however, were very strictly limited. Five minutes after the start C. C Vinson broke well away, and Howard, running with the utmost resolution from mid-field, got over, but Luker could not convert the try. Catford secured their dropped goal by a capital effort on the part of Van Schalwijk. R. J. Holden, the Catford captain, was injured, and left the field in the early stages. H. W. Vinson, Sidcup, was also absent after half-time.

WELSH TEAM.

TWO NEW CAPS IN SIDE TO MEET FRANCE.

The Welsh team to oppose France in Paris on Easter Monday was chosen at Cardiff last night as under:—

T. Schofield (Torquay); Howie Jones (Swansea), Claude Davey (Swansea), Guy Morgan (Cambridge University and Cardiff) (captain), and R. Boon (Cardiff); W. C. Powell (London Welsh), F. Williams (Cardiff and Headingley); T. Arthur (Neath), A. Skym (Cardiff), N. Fender (Cardiff), A. Lemon (Neath), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), D. Thomas (Swansea), H. Jay (Newport), and H. Peacock (Newport).

The only new caps are Schofield and Davey.

WESTCOMBE PARK OUTPLAYED.

WASPS 68 pts., WESTCOMBE PARK 0.

Catford Bridge were due to visit the Wasps, but were engaged against Sidcup in the Kent Cup Final. In the circumstances the Wasps fixed up a game with Westcombe Park, who would have played Sidcup if the Cup match had not intervened. Westcombe Park never gave up trying, but they were no match for the Wasps. Meadows (4), Hopkins (4), Compton (3), Shields (2), Swyer, Jeans, Piper, Craven, and Garbutt scored tries for the Wasps. Though the place-kicking was bad, Compton and Garbutt each kicked three goals, and Shields kicked one.

BATH'S SMART WORK.

BATH 14 pts., UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) 8.

Bath came out of a hard game with the Portsmouth Services with credit. A tight first-half struggle was witnessed by 10,000 in dull weather. After fifteen minutes Brick scored an unconverted try for the Services, but Bath replied when Hancock scored a similar try in the corner but failed to convert. Bath had most of the play, and Hayden added a try for them, which Sampson converted.

Bath outplayed the Services in the second half. Hancock scored two tries for them, and Sampson converted one. Ryder scored a fine try for the Services, Forrest kicking the goal.

BRISTOL WIN AT PONTYPOOL.

PONTYPOOL 6 pts., BRISTOL 11.

Bristol were attractive visitors to Pontypool, and 4,000 were present, including four members of the Welsh Selection Committee, who attended to watch Bayliss, the Pontypool full-back, Bassett being unavailable for the French game. Sherman scored a brilliant solo try for Bristol, and R. B. Jones an equally smart one for Pontypool.

Lillicrap and Moncrieffe scored tries for Bristol on resuming, the second after an interception by Burland near his own line. Hazell converted one. Bayliss scored a penalty for Pontypool.

BRADFORD'S RESISTANCE.

BRADFORD 8 pts., COVENTRY 11.

Coventry were in excellent form at Bradford, and outplayed the home side at Lidget Green, in dull weather, before 800 spectators. By clever combination among the backs, Coventry always held the upper hand, but they were assisted by Bradford's weak tackling. Tries were scored for Coventry by Peirson, Bonham, and Harriman, the last-named effort being converted by Bonham.

Play was scrappy in the early stages of the second half, but it worked up to an exciting finish in which Bradford scored 8 points in the closing minutes. Their tries were obtained by Moore and Robinson, the latter converting his own effort.

LONDON TEAM FOR PARIS.

The following fifteen will represent London in the annual match v. Paris, in Paris, on April 13: E. C. P. Whiteley (Old Alleynians); R. G. Turnbull (Old Merchant Taylors), J. A. M. Rice-Evans (Harlequins), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), A. G. Johnson (Guy's Hospital); J. R. Cole (Harlequins), A. Key (Old Cranleighans); A. F. Heppenstall (Old Alleynians) (capt.), C. R. Hopwood (Richmond), C. R. McCullough (London Scottish), P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), W. W. Sargant (St. Mary's Hospital), J. R. F. Popplewell (Guy's Hospital), R. G. Forbes-Basset (Rosslyn Park) and G. M. Pearce (Old Blues).

LACROSSE.

NORTH AGAIN DEFEAT SOUTH.

The North continued their run of success against the South in their annual encounter, winning by 14 goals to I on the Manchester Athletic Club's ground, Fallowfield, yesterday. At half-time the score was 6—1, and afterwards the North added another eight goals without reply. A. D. Hough (Buckhurst Hill) scored the South's goal, while Scholes (Boardman) 5, Fleeson (South Manchester) 3, Holmes (Old Mancunians) 2, Knudsen (Old Mancunians) Smith (Heaton Mersey), Henshaw (Stockport), and T. Wheatley Jones (Old Mancunians) scored for the North.

DIVISIONAL MATCH.

North	14	South	1

SOUTH OF ENGLAND JUNIOR FLAG.—FINAL.

Surbiton II.	7	Henry Thornton Sch.	6

CLUB MATCHES.

Hampstead	15	Lee	13
Old Dunstonians	14	Hampstead II.	4
Clifton North	7	Brislington	5

WILLS SHIELD.

Wills	12	Keynsham	3

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOUTH EASILY DEFEAT NORTH.

SUPERIOR FORWARDS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL Saturday.

The South of England Public Schools easily defeated their Northern opponents in the annual match at Blundellsands, Liverpool, to-day, scoring six goals from tries and two tries (36 pts.) to two tries (6). Their victory was due mainly to the superiority of their forwards in the open. The weather was propitious for an open game, and from the form of the South's backs an even greater superiority might have been theirs given quicker and cleaner heeling by the forwards in the scrums.

The fact was that in the important matter of packing and heeling the North had the pull. Not only were they the heavier pack, but they blended better in the set scrums, from which they gained possession much more often than the South. Their advantage stopped at that, however, for the South were a quick-breaking and very mobile set, and not only were the North's movements easily and early broken up, but the opportunities of a party of boys, few of whom had seen one another before, enabled them rapidly to turn defence into attack.

The North seldom were dangerous, the South always apt to do the unexpected, always so when they had the ball. They obtained it mostly from the lineout, where W. M. Frost (Wimbledon) was prominent, and from quick heels from loose scrums, following rushes in which W. E. Suter (Bedford) and T. A. Higson (Cheltenham) excelled themselves. At such times the long pass-out of R. J. G. Durrant (Cranleigh) proved its value, and C. D. Joscelyn (Haileybury), if only for his taking of these exceptionally swift and far-flung deliveries, proved his worth to the side. D. H. Frankford (Dulwich) showed a great deal of initiative in the centre, but the other three-quarters were rather out of the picture.

With so definite an ascendancy established in front, the South had little to do but to fit in with the ideas already constructed for them, and R. H. E. Gladstone (Marlborough), the other centre, did so to the extent of finishing off two very good runs by Frankford.

There is a great deal to be said about the South team as being one of individual players receptive to one another's ideas, and always alive to opportunities. The North were overrun in the open and had less chance to show their worth, either individually or collectively. They did not defend badly, but they had in that department something more than the ordinary attack to deal with. G. W. C. Meikle (St. Bees), at the base of the scrum, was the best of the backs, but he lacked Durrant's long pass out.

The brothers Leather (Sedbergh) were hard working and untiring forwards, and R. J. L. Wheeler (Oundle) did good work in the loose. They seldom pressed and were ever on the defensive. A compliment was paid to the sides by the fact that the England captain, H. J. Periton, refereed the match.

The scorers for the South were: Frankford (2), Gladstone (2), Frost, Durrant, G. E. Hyson (Dulwich), J. Edwards (Dulwich), and Frost, the last-named converting six, and F. H. Marshall (Oundle) scored twice for the North.

RUGBY RESULTS.

CLUB MATCHES.

	Pts.		Pts.
London Welsh	3	Northampton	3
Rossiyn Park	30	St. Thomas's Hosp.	5
O.M. Taylors	13	London Irish	8
Birkenhead Park	8	Leicester	8
Bath	14	U. Services (Ports.)	8
Bradford	8	Coventry	11
Bridgwater Albion	8	Plymouth Albion	3
Cardiff	14	Maestag	10
Cross Keys	9	Crumlin	5
Devonport Services	8	Old Blues	13
Gloucester	11	Harlequins	8
Llanelly	13	Neath	6
Moseley	3	Blackheath	13
Manchester	15	Old Edwardians	8
Nottingham	21	Old Alleynians	8
Swansea	6	Newport	6
Bedford	15	Nuneaton	7
Woodford	6	Sutton	11
L.C.C.	19	Standard Bank	6
Old Paulines C	13	Old Alleynians C.	5
Pontypool	6	Bristol	11
Headingley	26	Broughton Park	6
Abertillery	9	Aberavon	0
Old Nottinghamians	22	Spalding	13
Batley	11	Blackwell	19
Chesterfield	22	Old Wyggestonians	6
Aston Old Edw.	10	Rugby	0
Ilkeston	13	Boots Athletic	11
Nottingham Casuals	39	Old Manverians	0
Scunthorpe	11	Notts IV.	6
High Pavement O.B.	35	Notts V.	3
Lyons A.	9	L.C.C. B.	5
Old Millhillians	16	Five Ways Old Edw.	0
Wasps	68	Westcombe Park	0
Wasps A	28	Catford Bridge A	0
Wasps B	20	Catford Bridge C	0
Wasps C	18	Catford Bdge. Ex. D	17
Esher	6	Thames Valley	20
Esher A	21	Ealing	0
Esher B	23	Old Queenians A	3
Esher C	28	Ealing C.	0
Ossett	11	Brighouse	3
Bradfordians	30	North Ribbledale	3
Middlesbrough	14	Harrogate O.B.	6
Ilkley	0	Roundhay	18
Huddersfield O.B.	6	Tyldesley	6
Skipton	13	Bramley O.B.	0
Halifax Vandals	3	Crossgates	3
Baildon	14	Bingley	5
Harrogate	6	West Leeds O.B.	6
Thames Valley A	20	Oxford Nomads A	4
Surrey Yeomanry	19	Rossiyn Park Ex. A	16
Radley Swallows	16	Berkshire Wanderers	3
Selfridges	19	Lond. Scottish B.	3
British Celanese	8	Holmes	0
Standard Telephones	0	B.T.H. (London)	19
Chart. Bk. of India	0	Blackheath A	13
I.R.B. B	11	Sun of Canada A	8
Leytonstone A	10	Southend A	0
Kingston	3	Civil Service A	0
Westcombe Park A	3	Saracens A	3
Westcombe Park B	11	Saracens B	0
Bank of England A	32	West Herts A	5
Bk. of England Ex. A	0	Richmond Extra A	41
Lloyds Bank	27	Charlton Park	5
Park House	7	Upper Clapton	3
Park House B.	8	Upper Clapton B	11
Streatham	3	Lensbury	17
Gaflac	3	Cuaco	0
Barclays Bank	3	Harrow	3
Barclays Bank B	8	Harrow B	6
Barclays Bank C	0	Harrow C.	21
Harrow Extra B.	10	Barclays Bank Ex B	3
Westminster Bank	12	Bank of England	3
Westminster Bank B	9	Twickenham B	0
Camelot	6	Queens Wks Bedf'd.	23
Guildford	18	Ealing	21

KENT COUNTY CUP.—FINAL.

Catford Bridge	4	Sidcup	3

YORKSHIRE R.U. CUP.

SEMI-FINAL.

Halifax	40	Morley	3

TOC H SEVEN-A-SIDE FINAL.

Mark I.	8	Mark II.	0

OLD BOYS' MATCHES.

Old Dunstonians A	0	Old Paulines A.	7
O. Dunstonians Ex. A	10	Maidstone A	11
Old Dunstonians C	8	Old Haberdashers C.	0
Old Cranleighans	23	Old Emanuel	11
Warlingham A.	27	O.M.T.s Extra B.	10
Tonbridge	17	Old Millhillians A.	6
Old Maidstonians	3	Tonbridge B.	5
Southend	9	Old Westcliffians	5
Old Whitgiftians II.	3	Rosslyn Park A.	4
Old Whitgiftians III.	8	Old Millhillians B.	6
O. Haileyburians A.	14	Old Ruthlishians A.	10
Old Brocklesians	5	Old Queenians B.	10
Exiles	5	Old Blues A	8
U.C.S. Old Boys	21	Old Brightonians	8
U.C.S. Old Boys A.	13	Rosslyn Park A.	5
U.C.S. Old Boys B.	19	Rosslyn Park B.	3
U.C.S. Old Boys C.	0	Rosslyn Park C.	30
Old Alleynians B.	41	Brighton B.	0
Old Redingensians	16	London Irish A	3
Beckenham	17	O.M.T.'s A	6
Middlesex Hospital	10	Old Haileyburians	26
Osterley	3	Old Tiffinians	25
Old Tiffinians B	22	Surrey Yeomanry A	0
London Scottish B	17	K.C.S. Old Boys B	11

RUGBY LEAGUE.

Batley	18	York	0
Bradford Northern	4	Hull Kingston R.	18
Bramley	4	Dewsbury	12
Broughton R.	15	Oldham	30
Huddersfield	15	Salford	3
Hull	18	Leeds	12
Hunslet	14	St. Helens	11
Keighley	18	Featherstone R.	2
Rochdale Hornets	7	Halifax	16
St. Helens Rec.	0	Wigan Highfield	18
Swinton	21	Wakefield T.	3
Warrington	22	Castleford	7
Wigan	15	Barrow	10

ST. DUNSTAN'S WALK AT BRIGHTON.

The Mayor of Brighton started the St. Dunstan's walking race for blinded soldiers at Brighton. The race was decided over a course of about 42 miles, and was in two sections—for those totally blind and for those semi-sighted. In the former class T. Hoell (West Surreys) won the novices' event in 53 min. 22 sec., L. Hunt (Armoured Cars) being second in 57 min. 50 sec., and T. Tennyson (R.A.S.C.) third in 58 min. 52 sec., while J. Rowley won the veterans competition, his time being 60 min. 23 sec.

In the race for those semi-sighted, G. Killingbeck (5th Royal Sussex Regt.) was first in the novices' class his time being 54 min. 40 sec. W. M. McCarthy was second in 54 min. 48 sec., and T. Turnbull third in 58 min. 54 sec., while R. McLesky (R.A.V.C.) won the veteran's competition.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

THE BRITISH SIDE.

NOTABLE ABSENTEES.

By D. R. GENT.

On Friday the British Touring Side, with Mr. James Baxter in charge, start on their way, travelling via the Panama Canal on their outward journey, and via the Suez Canal on the way home, thus completing a delightful trip round the world. The men have our very best wishes, needless to say, and we hope that they will have a little luck as well—luck, I mean, in the way of escaping injuries, for a tour becomes extremely irksome when men who are half fit are compelled to play to make up the number, or when the few who are not injured have to keep on playing practically all the time, as sometimes happens.

I am reminded in this connection of the visit of the first "All Blacks." I happened to be in Swansea for the last match of their tour, against the Swansea Club, probably the best side in the country just then. A more weary, tired, and knocked-about set of men you can hardly imagine. It was pathetic to one who had seen them fresh, fit and keen a few months before, to see the way they limped about, and they had still to play Swansea! So seriously hit were they by injuries that they approached me with a view to my playing for them if Swansea would consent, for on that day (the day before the match) they had only fourteen men who could be considered fit to take part in such a keen match. But they dragooned another "crock" into playing, and actually won by an amazing dropped goal, kicked by W. J. Wallace, to a magnificent unconverted try scored by Frank Scrines. Let us hope that the 1930 British side won't find themselves in that predicament.

TOURING DIFFICULTIES.

I don't want to press the point too much, but it is only fair to remember that the twenty odd players who are going out to represent the Old Country are not the twenty odd best players in the game at present. In many cases they *are* the very best players in their positions, but private reasons make it impossible for all our very best players to make the journey. It is not easy in this country nowadays for men to get six months' leave of absence, nor is it everyone who can afford to forfeit six months' salary, if he could get the time off. Again, and let us be frank about it, there are some splendid players who are in such circumstances financially that they couldn't possibly go on a tour of this kind, excellent fellows and real amateurs who could not possibly conform to the arrangements made for this tour. For various reasons G. P. S. Macpherson, W. M. Simmers, G. V. Stephenson, Mark Sugden, F. H. Waters, W. C. Powell, H. D. Greenlees, H. Boughton, J. C. Hubbard, and any three of the dozen or so capital Welsh forwards, who could well form the nucleus of any pack, are unable to join the party, and without nearly all of these the side can hardly be called representative.

I believe the same difficulties do not operate when touring teams come here. The desire to send a thoroughly representative side to play in the Old Country is so strong that the whole community, as it were, takes a hand in it, and it is assumed that everybody who is chosen will be able to go.

A CHEERY, KEEN PARTY.

But although they are going to a part of the world (New Zealand especially) where the enthusiasm, skill, and physique of the players are such as are not excelled (and hardly equalled!) in any country in the world, we are all proud of the cheery and capable side we are sending. If J. Bassett, C. D. Aarvold, A. L. Novis, J. S. Reeve, J. C. Morley, R. S. Spong, and W. H. Sobey run into their best form, it will take a good back division to stop them or get by them, while George Beamish can be given quite a useful pack to lead as well. But it is a pity that W. W. Wakefield cannot go. He is nothing like the player he was, of course, but, when fit, he has plenty of football in him, while he would make a splendid captain. I wish it had been possible for him to go as a non-playing captain; he would have been worth his place in that capacity. Besides, I am sure the New Zealanders and Australians would have liked very much to see in the flesh a player whom they have known by name for so long.

But the side has one tremendous asset, and that is the fact that Mr. James Baxter is in charge of the party. He is a splendid judge of a footballer (England's record since the war shows that, for Mr. Baxter has been chairman of the Selection Committee all that time). But what is equally important, he has just the right temperament to keep a party in good spirits, and to enable the members of it to combine in having a good time with the main purpose of the tour—to do their best to represent the Old Country worthily against very doughty opponents indeed—always in view. Good luck to them all!

BERG'S FINE VICTORY.

A GREAT RECOVERY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A fighting courage, which carried him through two rounds after receiving a cruel foul blow, has earned for Jack Berg, the British Welterweight Champion, unstinted praise from the American sportsmen who witnessed his ten-round bout last night, in Madison Square Garden, New York, against Joe Glick, the local prize-fighter. The blow below the belt was struck in the eighth round after Berg had battered his opponent about the ring and given an exhibition of fast boxing which kept the audience of 12,000 roaring approval. The foul forced Berg to sag on the ropes, but he staggered off despite his agony, and was dropped with a vicious punch before he could recover. There was no count by the referee, however, who stood by, quite prepared to give Berg the decision on a foul. The Englishman surprised everyone by jumping to his feet and giving an amazing exhibition of fighting fury that left Glick bewildered and almost helpless. Berg won the last two rounds easily, and by a unanimous decision the judges awarded him the victory. The verdict was received with a great burst of applause.

MOTOR-CYCLING.

B.M.C.R.C. OPENING MEETING.

Dull weather and many counter-attractions did not deter an unusually large number of spectators from attending the British Motor-Cycle Racing Club's opening meeting of the season at Brooklands yesterday. Details:—

ONE-LAP SPRINT SCRATCH RACE (for machines up to 250 c.c.), about 2¼ miles.—C. S. Staniland (riding J. S. Worters's Rex Acme-Blackburne), 1; Eric Fernihough (Excelsior J.A.P., 2; L. J. Archer (New Imperial), 3. Won by 25 yards. Speed, 78.43 m.p.h.

ONE-LAP SPRINT SCRATCH RACE (for machines up to 350 c.c.), about 2¼m.—B. L. Hieatt (riding J. S. Worters's Rex Acme-Blackburne), 1; C. S. Staniland (riding J. S. Worters's Zenith-Blackburne), 2; A. Denly (riding R. M. N. Spring's A.J.S.), 3. Won by ¾ length. Speed, 83.14 m.p.h.

ONE-LAP SPRINT SCRATCH RACE (for machines up to 500 c.c.), about 2¼ miles.—A. Denly (riding R. M. N. Spring's A.J.S., 1; L. Hawthorn (Cotton-Blackburne), 2; B. L. Hieatt (riding J. S.

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Continued from column 7, page 30.

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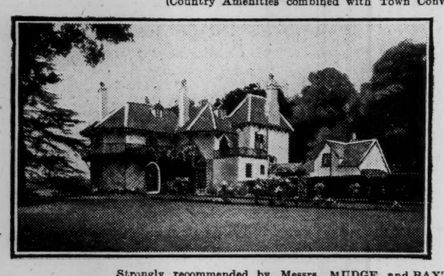

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OVER £2,500 SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS LAST YEAR.—A particularly choice modern RESIDENCE, very easily maintained and arranged entirely on two floors; 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room; grounds of about 1 acre; garage for 2 cars. Really an exceptionally fine property, with parquet floors, oak panelled walls, etc., and only requires to be seen to be appreciated. PRICE £4,500, FREEHOLD.

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A COMPACT MODERN HOUSE, in a quiet position, close to Smith Square. VIRTUALLY NON-BASEMENT. Lounge hall, 3-4 reception, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground-floor domestic offices. *The house is in very good order and enjoys modern conveniences, such as central heating, independent hot water, electric power, polished oak floors, etc.* Trust Lease for Sale at Moderate Price. Confidently recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

Quiet position overlooking gardens.

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A most delightful compactly arranged modernised HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM, VERY BRIGHT AND SUNNY. 8 or 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, and really good domestic offices. *Situate only few yards from Park, this house has every modern convenience for comfort and labour-saving, including central heating, parquet floors, and is in excellent decorative order.* FREEHOLD, £9,750. CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED BY HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

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MOST DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE, IN EXCELLENT ORDER. *Most sought after position, only a few yards from the Park.* Lounge hall. | Five good bedrooms. | Two bath. *Parquet floors in most rooms.* Lease for disposal at moderate price. *Recommended with utmost confidence.* HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

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Close to University College School. Detached. Double-fronted. Non-basement. *Parquet floors. Partial Central heating.* Six bedrooms (2 fitted lavatory basins), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, garden room (a sun trap), complete domestic offices. PRIVATE GARDEN. *READY TO STEP INTO.* PRICE £4,750. Keys with HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3: or, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

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